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THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL
FORT WILLIAM; 19TH JULY, 1822

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 21st ultimo, to Assistant Surgeon-H Smith, of the Malwa Detachment of Artillery, to visit the Presidency on Sick Certificate, is cancelled at his own request.

The conduct of Sub-Conductor Henry Hyde, since his re-appointment to the Ordnance Commissariat, having proved satisfactory, His Lordship in Council is pleased, at the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to promote him to his former rank of Conductor, to fill a vacancy in the Department occasioned by the demise of Conductor Hinton on the 21st ultimo—Conductor Hyde to be furnished with a Warrant, bearing date the 1st March 1816, by which he will be restored to the place he originally held on the List of Ordnance Officers

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut Col
Sec to Govt Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH JULY, 1822

The Batta and other Allowances for June 1822, and Pay for July 1822 of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army including Benares, will be issued on or after Monday the 12th Proximo.

WM CASEMENT, Lt Col
Sec to Govt. Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 26TH JULY, 1822

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 6th March 1822, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 6th March 1822.

1. & 4. The Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held at Delhi on the 11th May last, to investigate into a Complaint of Maltreatment preferred against Lieut William Vigogne of the 26th N I by a Syce in the Service of Lieutenant Fownell of the same Corps, brought to the Court's notice.

2. The Conduct and Character of Lieutenant William Vigogne as here described, render him in our Opinion utterly unfit and unworthy to remain in our Service.

3. We therefore direct that Lieutenant Vigogne be dismissed from our Service, and sent to Europe immediately on the receipt of these orders.

In conformity with the foregoing instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Lieutenant William Vigogne of the 26th Regi-

ment Native Infantry, at present under Suspension from duty, is to be considered as dismissed from the Service of the Hon'ble Company from this day.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut Col
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 26TH JULY, 1822.

It having been brought to the knowledge of Government, that no regular Book of the Estates of the Deceased Native Officers and men has been kept in some of the Provincial Battalions, in consequence of which, much confusion has been found to exist, with respect to the Claims of Heirs, particularly on the decease or removal of Commanding Officers; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that such a Book shall form a part of the records of Provincial Battalions, and that it shall be called for, and reported on in common with the other Battalion records, by the Major General, or other Officer making the periodical inspection of these Corps.

In any Corps where such a document does not exist, the Commanding Officer is directed to compile it without loss of time; and any Officer who may receive charge of a Provincial Battalion, without having this Book regularly signed and made over to him, or immediately reporting the deficiency for the information of Government, shall be held responsible for all Claims that may be substantiated against his predecessor.

This order is in no wise to be considered as interfering with the General Regulations, which provide for the final disposal of unclaimed Estates.

The Governor General in Council has also reason to suppose, that the Orders contained in the Extract of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, and approved by Government on the 23d January 1810, respecting half Mounting in these Corps, have not been strictly attended to: His Lordship in Council is therefore further pleased most positively to direct, that the Half Mounting inclusive of Girthbands, that may be necessary to be used by Provincial Corps, shall be provided by the Individuals of the Corps; and that no Stoppages shall be made from the Men for the provision of those Articles.

The Commanding Officer is authorized however, to put such Individuals under stoppages, as may not provide themselves with the necessary Articles of Equipment of this nature, agreeably to the pattern worn by the Corps, to the Amount of their *actual cost*.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 26TH JULY, 1822.

Mr. Charles James Francis Burnett, Cadet of Infantry, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with his Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment—Date of arrival in Fort William, 25th July, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank:

Brevet-Captain Robert Chalmers, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 26th July 1822,

Lieutenant James Manson, of the 3th Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 6th July 1822

From circumstances that have come to the knowledge of Government, connected with the Case of Lieutenant George Dwyer of the Pension List that Officer is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, from the 1st Proximo.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the political Department, under date the 13th Instant, to appoint Lieutenant the Honorable P. C. Sinclair, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master of Brigade, to the Officers Commanding the Nagpore Auxiliary force.

WM. CAVEENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec to Govt Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA,

24th July, 1822

Captain W Buckley, of the 5th Light Cavalry, who has been employed for some time on a particular service, has further leave for six Months from this date.

Lieutenant G. Hicks will continue to perform the duties of Adjutant to the Siharunpore Provincial Corps till the 1st of October next, (should he not be relieved earlier by the Officer appointed to the situation), and then proceed and join the Agra Nujeeb Battalion, to which he is attached.

Assistant Surgeon H. Clark is attached, until further orders, to His Majesty's 38th Regiment, and will proceed with that Corps to Behmipore

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions.

1ST BATTALION 2D REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Jemadars Bhuwanee Deen Awastee and Juswant Sing to be Subadars, and Munraj Sing and Needhan Sookool Havildars to be Jemadars, from the 1st Instant, in succession to Petumber and Chanta Doobee Subadars, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 23d Regiment,—Lieutenant M. Grigg, from 20th July to 5th September, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate

Field Artillery,—Lieutenant H. Rutherford, from 11th May, to 1st September, on Medical Certificate, at Pertaubghur Oude

European Regiment—Brevet Captain M. S Hogg, from 1st August, to 1st September, to remain at the Presidency, on Sick Certificate.

W. L. WATSON,
Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

25TH JULY, 1822

Some instances having lately occurred where small Detachments of Troops have been considerably distressed for supplies, from the neglect or inadvertence of their Officers in not giving due notice of their march to the Collector of the District, the Commander in Chief finds it necessary to call the attention of Officers marching through the Country to Regulation XI of 1806

2. It is the duty of every Officer who has received orders to proceed with a Detachment through any part of the British Territories to give as early notice as possible to the Collector of the

District through which he is to pass, acquainting him with the day he will enter the District, the route he will pursue, the places where he will require supplies, and a specification of their nature and extent. It belongs to the Collector (and not to the Magistrate of the Zilla) to issue orders to the Land-holders, Farmers and Tuhseeldars for providing the necessary supplies, and to depute one of his Native Officers to the company the Detachment through his District.

3 Intimation is also to be given by the Commanding Officer of the Detachment to the Magistrate of the Zilla, of the probable time when the Troops will arrive within his jurisdiction, and of their route, that he may issue directions to his Police Officers to facilitate the march of the Troops, and to co operate, when it may be necessary, with the Collector's Officers in procuring supplies.

4. Officers Commanding Corps, will take care that Young Officers are well instructed by the Adjutant in the Regulations of the Service regarding the subject, and with the different reports which are required from them, before they are detached on Command.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Forrest, proceeding to Dinapore with His Majesty's 87th Foot, is directed to join the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry upon his arrival at that Station, with which Corps he will do duty until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment,—Lieutenant J. R. Onseley, from 15th Oct. to 15th June 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 9th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon A. Cocke, from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment,—Lieut. Sweteuham, from 1st August to 30th September, to visit Puttyghurh.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment,—Major C. Poole from 15th September, to 1st May 1823, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

27TH JULY, 1822.

The Commander in Chief ever desirous of rewarding and of holding up to the Emulation of the Army any instance that may be brought to notice of individual gallantry and devotion to the Service in the Army under his Command, is pleased to promote Havildar Major Ameer Sing of the 8th Light Cavalry to the rank of Jemadar, and to be borne on the strength of the Regiment as a Supernumerary until a Vacancy occurs.

Jemadar Ameer Sing to take rank from the 19th Dec. 1817, the date of the action at Jubbulpore, wherein his Gallantry was the means of saving the life of Lieut. Pope, his Troop Officer—a fact which the recently discovered Loss of a Despatch sent by Express had rendered tardily known to his Excellency.

Ensign C. J. Oldfield of the 3d Native Infantry, and Ensign T. L. Kennedy of the 11th Native Infantry, are attached, until further orders, to the Chumpran Light Infantry, which Corps they will accordingly join.

The following Postings, to Magazines are ordered:

Conductor J. Millard, now at Allahgur, to the permanent charge of that Magazine, vice Tickell, deceased.

Conductor C. Housden to Delhi, vice Millard, removed.

Conductor W. Sylvester to Dinapore, vice Hinton, deceased.

Conductor H. Hyde to remain at Allahabad, vice Housden.

Sub-Conductors B. Murphy and G. Foote to Allahabad, vice Sylvester and Hyde promoted.

Sub-Conductor Leith to Cawnpore, vice Murphy, removed.

Brevet-Captain W. Badenach, of the 2d Batn. 29th Regt. N. I. having produced a Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding upon the

Elver for the benefit of his health, is relieved from the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe of the 87th Regiment is President, and has leave of absence for that purpose until the 20th of Oct. next.

Assistant Surgeon D. Campell is appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 30th Regiment, instead of Assistant Surgeon H. Clark, who will remain attached to the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Ensign C. Douglas, of the 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, in General Orders under date the 18th Instant, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The undermentioned Corporals, employed in the Arsenal Department, are promoted to the Rank of Serjeant from this date; viz.

James Hanlon, Thomas King, Robert McLeod, Alexander McDonald, Edward Moran, and Patrick Feely.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

2d Battalion, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Jemadar Bhorah Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Sirdar Sing to be Jemadar, from the 3d instant, in succession to Omrow Sing Subadar, deceased.

2d Battalion, 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Deena Sing to be Jemadar from the 1st instant, vice Shaikh Emambuccas Jemadar, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Burdwan Provincial Battalion.

Jemadar Chreegopaul Chowbey to be Subadar, and Havildar Callypersaud to be Jemadar from the 19th instant, in the room of Aussmon Sing Subadar, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

1st Battalion 11th Regiment,—Lieutenant R. Taylor, from 15th April to 15th August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

29th JULY, 1822.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 28th ultimo, to Captain Coulthard of Artillery, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gheeseau Sing to be Subadar, and Havildar Monornt Sing to be Jemadar, from the 1st instant, in succession to Deen Sing Subadar, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Havildar Dooksaoua Sing to be Jemadar from the same date, vice Sewa Ram Jemadar invalided.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA; 24th JULY, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of January last, for the periods specified against their respective names.

11th Dragoons.—Veterinary Surgeon Groot, from 13th May, to 24th November, 1822.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Maxwell, from 16th January, to 24th March, 1822.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Mesk, from 1st February, to 30th April, 1822.

17th *Ditto*.—Lieutenant Pooler, from 11th February, to 9th April, 1822.

24th *Ditto*.—Assistant Surgeon Fawcett, from 1st February, to 24th April, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

26TH JULY, 1822.

Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, 1st, is appointed to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant George Young as Quarter Master to the left wing of H. M. 38th Foot, during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment under orders to proceed to Berhampore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

26TH JULY, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

59th Foot.

H. Usher, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Charles Dunne, deceased, 24th July, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

27TH JULY, 1822.

The permission granted by the officer Commanding at Meerut to Assistant Sur. Gen. Frigge of H. M. 14th Foot to proceed to the Presidency on sick Certificate is confirmed, and the Assistant Surgeon has leave of absence on that account for five months from the 13th instant, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to return to Europe.

The leave of absence of Lieutenant Chadwick of H. M. 59th Regiment is extended to the 24th of September next, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

27TH JULY, 1822.

The undermentioned officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant Moore, from date of embarkation, for two years, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

89th Ditto.—Lieutenant Campbell, from ditto, for one year, ditto ditto.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to the undermentioned officers, is confirmed.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant Kenneday, from date of embarkation, for ten months, to proceed to Sea, on sick certificate.

47th Ditto.—Lieutenant Isaacson, from ditto, for two years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Ditto.—Ensign Frame, from ditto, for three months, to visit Ceylon, on his private affairs.

65th Ditto.—Lieutenant Carrol, from ditto, for one year, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

29TH JULY, 1822.

The details of the 13th, 38th, 44th and 65th Regiments arrived from Bombay, on the Honorable Company's Ship *Ernaad*, under the Command of Brevet Major Digby of the 65th Regiment, will, with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

The detachment for the 38th Regiment will, upon landing, be united with that Corps in Fort William, and the men belonging to the 13th and 44th Regiments will be attached to the 38th until further orders.

The privates of the 27th Regiment, together with the accounts, &c. &c. of the details for the 13th and 44th Regiments are to be delivered to the acting Brigade Major King's Troops.

Brevet Major Digby, Lieutenant Cnpage, and Lieutenant Hunt of the 65th Regiment, who came from Bombay with the above detachments, will

continue to do duty with them under the directions of the officer Commanding the 38th, until further orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

29TH JULY, 1822.

1. Adverting to the approaching Meetings of the Annual Station Invaliding Committees for examining Europeans, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain White of H. M. 11th Dragoons to the general charge of the Invalided men of His Majesty's Regiments stationed in the Upper Provinces, and that Officer will accordingly proceed with them, under the Sanction of Government, from Ghurnuckteser Ghaut to Fort William by Water, calling for and taking charge of such Invalids and other Soldiers belonging to His Majesty's Service at the intermediate Stations as may be destined for the Presidency.

2. Lieut. Bainbridge of the 24th Foot will do duty with the above detail under the orders of Captain White, and will proceed with them from Cawpore to the Presidency.

3. The Men to be discharged from His Majesty's Regiments in the Upper Provinces whose periods of Service have already expired, or may terminate within the Current Year 1822, and such as may re-enlist into other Regiments than those in which they formerly served (under the Regulations as to Age, Bounty, &c detailed in the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Paragraphs of the memorandum annexed to the General Orders, Recruiting Department, dated Horse Guards 1st February 1819, No. 362) stationed at Fort William or in its vicinity, as also for Madras, and Bombay, are to proceed down with the Invalids to the Presidency under the immediate Command of Captain White.

4. Such Men as may have Volunteered to re-enlist into Corps at the intermediate Stations, are of course to be delivered over to the Commanding Officers of such Corps respectively, with every necessary document.

5. Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments stationed at a distance from the Head Quarters of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, will explain to such time-expired Soldiers as may decline at the Head Quarters of their Regiments to renew their engagements in the Corps they are serving or into other Regiments as stated in the 3d Paragraph of this Order, that they will on no account be permitted to re-enlist after they shall have actually left their Corps, &c. for the purpose of eventually embarking for Europe.

6. The Major General or Officers Commanding the Meerut Division will be pleased to cause the Invalids, &c. and limited Service Men of the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot to move from thence in progress to the Presidency on, or as early as practicable after the 1st of Oct. next, and Capt. White will report to the Officers Commanding at Cawpore, Dinapore, and Berhampore, the probable time of his arrival at those stations respectively, that no delay may ensue.

7. Commanding Officers of Regiments will transmit to the Adjutant General of H. M. Forces, Returns prepared agreeably to Form No. 1, prescribed in the General Orders of the 28th June 1816, of the Men who are deemed unfit for further Service.

8. The Major General, or Officer Commanding the Meerut Division will be pleased to provide Medical Aid for the Invalids, &c. from that station to Fort William.

9. The Officer proceeding in Command to be in possession of the Conditional Discharges of the Invalids, and of the Discharges and other Documents referable to the limited Service Men, and upon his arrival at Fort William he will deliver over the Men destined for the Presidency and for Madras and Bombay, to the Brigade Major King's Troops.

10. The necessary application will be made to the Government Departments at the proper time for Passages for the Discharged Soldiers and Invalids destined for Europe, and as soon as an allotment and Distribution of the Men on the different Vessels shall have been made, Officers with reference to that List will be nominated to proceed in charge of the Men on each Ship.

11. Upon the Invalids of the Season being collected and finally re-examined by the Medical Committee at Fort William and Shipped for Europe the Brigade Major to the King's Troops under the orders of the General or other Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, will forward to the Adjutant General of H. M.'s Forces, the Embarkation and other Returns as prescribed in the General Orders of the 28th June 1816.

12. Commanding Officers of Regiments will take care that the Instructions relative to the quantity of Baggage to be brought down by the Men as particularised in the General Orders No. 2082 of the 16th July 1820, be strictly attended to.

13. The Invalids of the 24th Foot are not contemplated in the General Order, and they are to remain with their Corps and until further Orders.

14. Doubts having been entertained as to whether the Children of Soldiers whose Mothers are Natives of this Country, are allowed to accompany their Fathers or Friends to England, the Commander in Chief thinks this a fitting opportunity to explain to His Majesty's Corps in India that no prohibition exists to the Children of European Soldiers whoever their Mothers may be, accompanying their Fathers or Relation to Great Britain at the Public expense.

15. Their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief at Madras and at Bombay will be pleased to issue the requisite Orders referable to the time expired Soldiers of Regiments under their respective Commands, and will make the necessary arrangements with the local Governments for the conveyance to England of such as may decline to re-enlist, as also for forwarding to their destinations such as may re-engage into other Regiments than those in which they formerly served.

8th & 17th Dragoons, } 16th. The instructions referable to the enlistment of Men whose periods of Service have already terminated, or may expire within the Current Year 1822, belonging to the Corps stated in the Margin under Orders to return to England, are detailed in the General Orders of the 15th March last, No. 2549.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AT, AND DEPARTURES FROM, THE PRESIDENCY.

ARRIVALS.

Captain F. J. Spiller, 8th Cavalry, from the Upper Provinces,
 Captain R. Armstrong, Cattaek Legion, from the Upper Provinces.
 Captain R. Chalmers, 2d Batt. 2d N. I. from Europe.
 Ensign G. R. Talbot, 1st Batt. 30th N. I. from Baltool.
 Ensign A. M. L. Maclean, 2d Batt. 5th N. I. from Secroa.
 Asst. Surgeon Wm. Eskrine, Bombay Establishment, from Bombay.
 Assist. Surgeon J. M. Todd, from Tipperah,

DEPARTURES.

Major E. J. Ridge, 4th Light Cavalry, to Europe.
 Major S. Reid, 8th Light Cavalry, to Nagpoor.
 Captain A. Ward, 3d Light Cavalry, to Nusserabad.
 Captain C. A. G. Wallington, 1st. Batt. 18th N. I. to ditto.
 Surgeon R. Limond, 2d. Batt. 15th N. I. to Barielly.
 Lieutenant F. Dihdin, 3d Light Cavalry to Nusseerabad.
 Lieut. H. Ralfe, Artillery Regt. to Europe.
 Lieut. T. A. Vanneyran, ditto, to Dacca.
 Lieut. J. C. C. Gray, 2d Batt. 9th N. I. to Lucknow,
 Cornet G. Ridge, to do duty with 1st Light Cavalry, at Sultanpore Benares.

Ensigns J. Campell, D. C. Keller, H. M. Graves, J. S. Hodgson. F. C. Milner and J. Hindson to do duty with 2d Batt. 23d N. I. at Dinapore.

Ensigns H. Moore, F. Winter J. H. Siskey and H. Fitz Simons, to do duty with 2d. Batt. 10th N. I. at Berhampore.

Ensign F. Knyvett, to do duty with 1st Batt. 29th N. I. Benares.

Ensign F. Macrae, to do duty with 2d. Batt 13th N. I. Chittagong.

(From a Correspondent)

The *Miller and his Men* and *Love à la Mode* were played at the Dum Dum Theatre on Tuesday last. The first of these pieces was new to me;—the scene of it is in Germany, and of course has the usual quantum of Caverns and Banditti,—trap doors and assassination,—in short, quite after Mrs. Radcliffe's heart. The representation of the Chief of the Banditti was very fine and energetic in the high tautarra touches of his character, and was in appearance and manner quite the accomplished cut-throat. The facetious servant of Count Fribergh gave his wit and jokes with the titillating excitation of Fribergh and Pontet's best high and dry,—his acting throughout was excellent, particularly in the night scene in the mill. The scenery was very appropriate,—the Mill was blown up scientifically, and the whole went off in good style.

Love à la Mode owes its popularity to the juxta position of the peculiarities of national character, which the suitors of the heroine Charlotte offers. The greatest attraction is the witty Sir Archy MacSarcasm,—his bitterness of repartee, wary selfishness, family pride, and strong brogue, were ably supported by PROVAN. Sir Calachan O'Bralachan was very indifferently played, he had no brogue or peculiarity of manner which could point him out as an Irishman. Beau Mordicai was not sufficiently mercurial; nor did he assume, enough, the outré fiddle faddle trip me go lightly foppery of a Beau of the last century. Squire Groom was very respectably filled. Mrs. FRANCKIS looked and acted Charlotte in a very pleasing manner.—Although it was a fine moon-light night, there were very few visitors from Calcutta. Few of the Calcutta Ladies require to go to Dum Dum to learn love à la mode.

AUGUST 1.

Tuesday's Shipping Report announced the French ship *CLARISSE*, from Havre de Grace via Bourbon, the Portuguese ship *GENERAL LACON*, from Lisbon the 21st of June last, and Rio de Janeiro 15th May last, and of the *ADRIAN*, Captain HORN, which left Portsmouth on the 1st April last, having taken 119 days from that place to the Hoogly.

Wednesday's Shipping Report was blank.

In this forenoon's Bankshall Report we find the following arrivals announced :—

French Ship EDMOND, Capt. M. D. LABORLEY, from Bordeaux 6th December.

Ship PORTSEA, Captain E. WORTHINGTON, from Rangoon 13th July.

"The *Edmond* sighted two Brigs in distress to the westward yesterday."

We trust that the supposition contained in the subjoined remark is correct, in which case we may expect a further supply of English papers :—

"Another Ship, inward bound, working up below Light House, supposed to be the *Asia*, free trader, from London. Particulars not yet ascertained."

It was pointed out to us, that a paragraph in our last, respecting the indifferent fare complained of by some passengers to the Isle of France, was so loosely worded, that it might be supposed to refer to the *Catherine* lately come from that place. We owe it in justice to the Commander of that vessel, to say, that the paragraph had no reference whatever to the *Catherine*.

The *Madras Courier* of the 19th ultimo reached us yesterday. We have given extracts from it in another place. Our worthy contemporary will observe, that the sufferers at Burrisaul still require substantial assistance. If there was great exaggeration in the first accounts of casualty, it is no less certain that there was an active tendency evinced of in verse exaggeration—that with elaborate scepticism went to prove no casualty at all had occurred, or made light of it as not coming up to the first accounts. This was only what might be expected, since it is the nature of *past* excitements to blunt sensibility, should the facts of a case fall below the scale of the report that magnified it in the first instance, as through a fog. The inhabitants of Burrisaul district are undoubtedly in a most deplorable condition, which we have no doubt, when the good folks of Madras will be convinced of by the authenticated accounts in progress to them, that they will cordially join the sister presidency in relieving the accumulated sufferings of a half starved population.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 29. H. C. surveying ship *Meriton*, Wm. Maxfield, from Madras 21st July, and Calingapatam.

July 30. Ship *Adrian*, Henry Horn, from London 23d February and 119 days from Portsmouth; French ship *La Clarissa*, E. Veydelle, from Havre de Grace, and Bourbon 28th June; Portuguese ship *General Lecon*, J. G. Duarte, from Lisbon 21st June 1821, and Rio de Janeiro 15th May 1822. Passengers per *Adrian*; Mrs. English; Mrs. Measures; Mr. Thos. Measures; Mr. J. B. Dorrett, Mr. C. J. Fox, Mr. J. Johnson, and Mr. J. Reid, Merchants; Mr. L. Brown, Mr. D. Preston, and Mr. D. Barnfield, Cadets; Mr. Thos. Fewson, free mariner.

DEPARTURES. July 29. Ship *Eliza*, B. S. Woodhead, for Bencoolen and Batavia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 6. Ship *Nancy*, J. Thompson, from Gravesend 16th February, and Cape of Good Hope 25th May.

Do H. C. Ship *London*, J. B. Sotheby, from London 29th March.

Do. H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin*, T. W. Twynam, from Trincomalie.

Do. Ship *Henry Porcher*, J. B. Slade, from Calcutta 5th June.

7. Ship *Ceres*, H. B. Pridham, from Covelong 7th July.

10. Ship *Fazel Kurim*, Daniel Kitchener, from Bombay 9th, Trincomalie 24th, Nagore 30th June, Tranquebar 3d, and Pondicherry 9th July.

11. Ship *Catherine*, Gordon Wallace, from Mauritius 9th June, and Colombo 6th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 9. H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin*, T. W. Twynam, on a Cruise.

List of Shipping in the Roads.—H. M. Ship *Leander*, C. Richardson, C. P.—H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin*, T. W. Twynam, H. C. Cruiser *Meriton*, Wm. Maxfield, H. C. Ship *Thomas Coutts*, Alexander Chrystie, H. C. Ship *William Fairlie*, K. Smith, H. C. Ship *London*, J. B. Sotheby, Ship *General Palmer*, F. Truscott, Ship *Apollo*, Tennant, Ship *Pascoa*, T. Taylor, Ship *Morning Star*, F. Mouatt, Ship *Nancy*, J. Thompson, Ship *Henry Porcher*, J. L. Sludd, Ship

Ceres, H. B. Pridham, Ship Fazel Kurim, Kitchener, Ship Catherine, Gordon Wallace, Ship Futtal Moobaruck, Nacoda Mahadama, Ship Exmouth, A. Bramwell, Ship Hamon Shaw, Nacodah Hoossain Been Ibrahim, Brig Catherine, T. Smith, Brig Minerva, T. Freek,

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.—June 29. Brig Nelly, Commander James Newson, to Calcutta.

30. Brig Guide. H. Genice, to Isle of France,

Madras,

[From the *Advertiser* of 16th July.]

SUPREME COURT.—The business of the Session was completed yesterday afternoon, when the Gaol Delivery took place. We have only room to notice briefly that in the course of the Sessions the following trials have taken place.

John McGuire, charged with the wilful murder of his wife, was acquitted.

Edward McElleny, charged with the wilful murder of Serjeant *William Smith*, was convicted of Manslaughter.

Assaynah was found guilty of the wilful murder of one *Assumbee*.

Yengan and *Benjamin*, tried on separate indictments, for burglariously breaking into dwelling houses, and stealing sundry articles, were convicted of feloniously stealing.

Terooradian, charged with feloniously stealing, was found guilty.

Hooser Khawn, charged with uttering counterfeited Rupees, knowing the same to be counterfeited, was found guilty.

Ram Mohun Laloh and *Vydenudah Iyer*, charged with having combined and conspired together to impair the current Silver coin of Madras called Arcot Rupees, by fraudulently uttering one of those Rupees as true and current coin of Madras, with intent to defraud one *Teroomallay Chetty*, were

The Bill against *Thomas Mackay* was thrown out by the Grand Jury—and *Fermal*, charged with knowingly uttering forged coin, and *Causy Raum*, charged with burglary, were acquitted.

The Prisoners having been brought up for judgment, received their several sentences.

His Excellency the Admiral embarked on Saturday.

H. M. Ship *Leander* sailed on Sunday morning for Trincomalie, where COMMODORE GRANT is expected to arrive about the end of the month.

The *Henry Porcher* is expected to continue her voyage to-day. Passengers: Lieut. R. E. Smart, 9th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. H. B. Hlenkinsop, 13th Regt. N. I.

Packets have been dispatched by this vessel to St. Helena and England.

The *General Palmer* will be the next opportunity for England. She is already taking in her home cargo, and is expected to be ready for sea on the 25th instant. Major-General Sir Edward Barnes goes home in this Ship.

The H. C. Ships *Thomas Coutts*, Capt. Christie, and *William Fairlie*, Capt. K. Smith, will be despatched to day for China.

Passengers per *Thomas Coutts*.—Mr. and Mrs. Mortlock and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Blair.

Passengers per *Fairlie*.—Mr. James Lewis.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship *Asia*, Captain Balderston, from England the 29th March.

PASSENGERS:—Mrs. Stehilian, Mrs. Blenett, Misses E. Blenett, L. Blenett, and S. Blenett, Major P. L. Chambers, Captains T. Roye, E. Scheles, W. A. O'Riely, and T. Cann, Lieuts. B. W. Blenett, A. Mayor, W. Ashe, N. J. Smith, and W. Wadrew, Ensigns P. Browne, Y. G. Bedingfield, L. Tallan, and H. M. Onelle, Asaist. Surgeons M. Pariote, R. Rolland, and T. Farris; Messrs. P. Nelliah, A. Wright, P. Oliphant, W. Gordon, J. S. Gordon, and C. O. Backhouse, Cadets.

For Calcutta.—W. Dunkin, Esq. Messrs. C. H. Baisnagam, H. Legete, H. Hunter, C. R. Eyce, A. W. Key, H. Smith, G. C. A. Maxtue, O. B. Thomas, G. Robinson, and G. Monerer, Cadets—CHILDREN—L. Couan, W. Couan, and A. Couan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER

MR. EDITOR,

Be pleased to insert the following account of a Sailing Match, and oblige a constant reader of your valuable, entertaining, and instructive paper.

Your's ever,

FOCUS.

Coringa, 28th June, 1822.

Yesterday the long expected and celebrated Sailing Match was decided between the *Eliza* belonging to Captain E. commanded by Capt. R., and the *Seagull*, belonging to Mr. M. commanded by Captain H. The Boats started exactly at 10 o'clock from Coringa, to pass round the *Brilliant* at anchor, distant about eight or nine miles, and the wind being right a head had to beat out. The sight was beautiful, and the race between *Hamiltonian* and *Diamond* did not excite more interest. Thousands of spectators put *Dolland* in requisition, and all the rich Natives followed in their boats as a cart horse would follow *Sorcerer*.—About twelve they passed the *Brilliant* on different tacks saluting each other with a few guns, equally confident and in high blow.—About one they had a stiff breeze, and in their tacks were as close as *Wottle* and *Dab*.—At two they went on the same tack like horses in a *Currie*. Shortly afterwards the *Eliza* took the lead—Two to one on the *Eliza* throughout. She kept it and gained still.—A *Mammoth* to a *Masquito* on the *Eliza*.—Suddenly a squall got up—the *Seagull* clapped on all her enormous press of sail, which she carries very *pertly*, although in the proportion of that of a 74 to a 50, and passed the *Eliza* as haughtily as a *Swan* would a *Duck*.—Thunder to a whisper on the *Seagull*!!! On entering the River a calm ensued, when the *Eliza*

(still keeping the breeze) being so much astern came up, and by mutual consent they both took to punting and rowing.—In a short time the Seagull's wings began to flutter and presently taking flight, she came to anchor about 4 o'clock, beating the *Eliza* by a few lengths.

The Commanders landed under a salute of thirteen guns from their respective Boats, which was answered by the vocal acclamations of the spectators. A sumptuous entertainment was provided at Coringa Hall by Captain R. and Mr. L., at which the Resident and many other Gentlemen did ample honour to the hospitable board, which was covered with the most exquisite Wines, and every luxurious delicacy which the place and season could afford.—The delicious Burgundy furnished by Messrs. R. of Yanoon, did not a little contribute to the convivial hilarity.

Several Gentlemen at Yanoon have begun and are building Boats, and there appears to be great emulation and many doubts with regard to "Who shall be the Cock of the Walk." Mr. M. at present has reason to crow, and puts the Seagull against all India, but as Capt. E. is about building a new *Fast Sailer*, we expect that very soon a Plate or Silver one will be sailed for and that at least half a dozen Boats will start for *.

In short we trust that Coringa will very shortly merit (in point of Sailing Matches) the name of the New Market of the East.

Mr. Editor,

Yours clearly and distinctly,

* FOCUS NAUTICUS,

A SPECTATOR.

* Not *Phocus*—although related to some of that family.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVIL SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—The question of employing Civil Surgeons as Assistants to Magistrates, having been repeatedly canvassed in the *Calcutta Journal*, by the Correspondents of that paper, PHILO PATRIS, M. D., A LOVER OF JUSTICE, AND AN OLD OFFICER, I am induced to transmit for the edification of your readers, such sentiments as I have entertained on the subject, consequent to an examination of the question on all its possible bearings and points.

My purpose in this object is two-fold; and in the first, I shall endeavour to prove that a host of difficulties and obstacles exist to the prevention of such a measure being adopted, independent of its inexpediency and bad policy; and 2d, shall venture to suggest the varieties of study and mental occupation, which medical men ought to pursue in connection with their specific medical duties, which if attended to, would supercede all such chimerical ideas as that of vesting them with Magisterial functions. It appears from the Army List and Bengal Directory for the present year, that 50 Medical Gentlemen, Surgeons and Assistants inclusive, are attached to the civil branch of the service; nor do the required duties of the Government render a greater number of them necessary for such employment. Of the said 50, about one-third of the whole are the youngest in the list, many of them being sent into the interior a few days or weeks subsequently to their landing at Chandpaul Ghaut; and I beg to ask, would any of the Journalist's Correspondents be bold enough to hazard the assertion, that the qualifications these gentlemen possess, admit of so grave a proposition being tenable as that of granting them diplomas to act as Assistants to Magistrates?

The next third of the 50, may on an average, be supposed to have officiated as Civil Surgeons, from 4 to 7, and some of them even 10 years; even of these it might perhaps be expected, that a large proportion would be found fitted

for the employment in question; but, look into their avocations, pursuits, feelings, and habits, and do we not find many with as much duty in their own profession to perform as they can well attend to; others embarked in trade, or devoted to literary pursuits; whilst the remainder are totally unqualified either from ill health, temper, indolence or other causes.

The last third or division of the 50, are such, as no consideration short of most ample pecuniary remuneration would induce to the task—I allude to such as are looking forward to furlough, to higher and more lucrative situations, to change of residence or resignations in the service for ulterior prospects of a mercantile nature. In addition to these objections, not only supposing them to be well grounded, but decidedly good; we have the question, to what extent and in what degree are Assistant Surgeons to act as coadjutors to Magistrates?

It is well known, that in many districts under the Bengal presidency, the Magistrates have seldom any duties to perform strictly judicial;—the Police and Criminal cases chiefly occupying their time:—this is the case in the Western provinces, particularly whilst the reverse holds good in the lower, and in Bengal proper. To many Zillahs a Register is appointed, who not only relieves the Magistrate from the minor duties of Police, and of the administration of Criminal Law; but, as occasion requires, is invested with additional powers, under the denomination of “Assistant Judge,” “Assistant Magistrate,” and “Joint Magistrate;” to many of the larger districts, we see additional Registers, “2d Registers,” “3d Registers,” &c. &c.; others acting on deputation in particular places in the same Zillah, and, in short, such a mass of assistance (selected from the experienced of the junior Civil Servants) collected in every quarter, where unforeseen or unlooked-for circumstances may have rendered such temporary aid necessary; that there is neither occasion nor room for the Civil Surgeon’s services, even were they available. I do not deny that particular cases occur now and then, in which Judges and Magistrates are placed in difficulty by excess of business, which, notwithstanding they give the whole of their time to the duties of the Cutcherry, they are unable, even with all the Assistants Government can send them to prevent accumulating on their hands. Such continued close attention to business, often injures the health of Magistrates, and forces them to quit their stations, and proceed to sea. The evil was before sufficiently serious,

but this of course encreases it;—it presses hard on many of the native population, and the ill health of the Magistrates serves only to make matters worse.

From a pretty general acquaintance with the Civilians and Civil Surgeons in Bengal, I first venture to predict that any appeal to the latter, will not draw forth ten candidates for the additional honor proposed for them, even were Government inclined to allow a tolerable increase of their salaries. Secondly, I have no hesitation in stating my conviction, that Magistrates, if officially enquired of, would not recommend the measure:—and lastly, I ask, does “PHILO PATRIS, M. D.” or any other man, suppose that Government does not know the public interests, and the best way to serve them, or that the plan, if compatible with those interests, and practically useful, would not have been long ago adopted? An increase of the number of Civil Servants or separation of their Judicial from their Magisterial functions, would perhaps be well, and may some day be effected; but, never—depend upon it—will the Juniors on the Medical list be employed in Magisterial duties: the idea is chimerical, and totally at variance with the structure and feelings of Government, and even were exceptions occasionally made in favor of some Assistant Surgeons, being appointed Sudder Aumeens in certain districts by which they could not realize more than from 60 to 80 Rupees a month; I presume very few would, willingly, devote 4 to 6 hours a day in Cutcherry for so trifling a remuneration. Again—Assistant Surgeons ought not to have, nor have they, in fact, if they neglect not their own proper duties, so much spare time as some of your Correspondents infer. All of them have from 400 to 1200 prisoners to attend to, not to visit the sick of them only,—often in number 50, 100 or even 200, according to season and circumstances,—but to order and superintend the execution of all measures tending to the preservation of the health and comfort of the whole, and the general healthiness of the Jail. Visiting the sick, takes up daily from one to two hours in the morning, and half an hour in the evening—at the lowest computation, and often three or four hours both morning and evening, particularly in times of Epidemic diseases;—as Jail Fever, Ophthalmia, and Cholera. Their Surgical practice is often extensive in cases of maiming and wounding—among thieves brought in by the Police, and between the inhabitants of contiguous villages, who often fight among themselves on the subject of disputed boundaries, ancient family

feuds, &c. &c. The duty of the Surgeon embraces, likewise, an inspection of the quality of the food supplied for the prisoners—the state of their cloathing—the drains and wells, and Jail-wards, as to cleanliness and ventilation: further he has, at stated periods, to report to the Magistrate, in writing, on all these points, and besides on persons said, or pretending to be insane; to examine the dead bodies of those supposed to have been murdered; to attend the infliction of the heavier corporal punishments awarded by the superior Courts, and to report on the Judges of Circuit, the Superintendent of Police, to the Medical Board, and to the Magistrate for the information of Government, on all subjects connected with the Jail.

In addition to all these, a detachment of Troops, Provincials, Nujeebs, & Invalids, is, likewise, under his care;—and tho' nominally obliged to afford Medical attendance only on the few Civilians of the station, a host of Native Omlahs attached to the Judge and Collector,—the Jailor's Servants, Writers, Baboos, European Assistants and their respective Families, all fall under the province of his professional care. The Natives in the city or town adjoining the Sudder station, the Native Servants of private persons, and Europeans, Civil and Military, whether Visitors or Residents in the immediate vicinity, all look to the Civil Surgeon for Medical aid:—and an Assistant Surgeon, thus situated, has, I should think, ample employment every day in the year, particularly if endowed with a strong feeling of humanity, philanthropy, and love of his profession; feelings, which generally speaking, have deep root in the breasts of that valuable class. Assuming the above as indisputable, though, of course, more or less varied in its application to particular men, places and times;—the candid will allow that an Assistant Surgeon at a Civil Station (provided, that either of his own ardour or from compulsion, he does his *whole* duty) is not that idle character some Correspondents seem to insinuate; and, when we make the ordinary allowance for the time required by every man for his private concerns—whatever his situation may be—for exercise, amusement, meals, rest, and sleep; it will not be denied, that Civil Surgeons are, *ceteris paribus*, in general equally employed with their neighbours in the respective branches of the profession, and, on that plea singly, cannot well be employed as Assistant Magistrates even, where it the only objection. How much more honorable, and truly useful would it prove to the science of Physic—to the Medical list generally—to the Govern-

ment, and to the Public at large, were all Surgeons and Assistants, Military as well as Civil, to devote what spare time they may have, to the study and improvement of their own profession, and the sciences connected with it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
CIVIS.

ON THE RIVER, }
June, 1822. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a letter headed “School for Native Doctors,” under the signature of SENEX, which appears in the *Calcutta Journal*, occurs this remark:—“If the Superintendent even produces one individual capable of answering the most common place questions on Anatomy, or of treating scientifically an abscess, I really think he will deserve well of the Directors, and will say he has well deserved the munificence of Government.” Now, Sir, without pretending to anticipate the results which may arise from the establishment of the New Medical School, I undertake to answer this challenge of SENEX, and to produce not one but three individuals, Natives, and I might add more, who are “capable of answering the most common place questions on Anatomy, and of treating scientifically an abscess.” These men have been instructed by myself in the *Allahabad* School; and as its existence has been more than once recorded in the Newspapers, and was reported in April last to the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, who informed me in reply that he would submit the letter in which it was mentioned, to the Medical Board, and as the Institution was also submitted to the notice of a higher quarter, I presume there may without propriety be claimed for the *Allahabad* Class the merit, if nothing else attached to it, of having given birth to the New Establishment in Calcutta.

Perhaps it may be as well to remark, that I pay no attention to the *caste* of my pupils, and for the following reasons. Experience, amongst the natives has taught me, that the lower classes are much more docile than the higher, and that *Chumars* are by far the most intelligent race of people in the Country next to Europeans.—They work admirably in leather, stuff birds and other animals beautifully, and cleave bones with a neatness and accuracy which would do credit to a London Dissector. Indeed, if properly instructed, I make no doubt these people would

make Anatomical preparations, equal in beauty to any produced in London. But a man of high *caste*, or even pretending to *caste*, is affronted at the idea of being asked only to touch *skin* or *leather*, when in a clean dry state, and consequently avoids a dying man, and a dead body, with an affectation approaching to abhorrence. Then in what manner can such persons ever prove Anatomists, and if not Anatomists, how can they be ever qualified to fulfil the important duties, for important they be truly called, that attach to the office of a Nāṣid Doctor?

A man of low *caste*, or rather not *caste* at all, which is by far preferable, does whatever he is asked; a man pretending to *caste* refuses, and the patient of course *dies*. There is no *Royal road to Medicine*,—*caste* and *Physic* are opposite as day and night to each other,—and no one need ever hope to shine in our Profession by means of the artificial distinctions of Society. It is hard labour, and diligent study, and the Grand Volume revealed to Man by our ALMIGHTY CREATOR in the Book of Nature, that can ever qualify a man, *black* or *white*, to undertake the fulfillment of the duties, which are required in that most responsible of Professions,—the practical application of Medical and Chirurgical Science to the relief of our suffering fellow creatures.

Your obedient Servant,
R. TYTLER.

Allahabad; July 25, 1822.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR STUART.

TO H. SHAKESPEARE, ESQ.

Chairman of the Committee of Relief, Calcutta.

SIR,—I beg leave to apprise you for the information of the Committee that I had yesterday an assemblage at Gopauldee Thanah, (commonly called Khaulsee Khaully,) of about eleven thousand five hundred of the surviving Sufferers of this neighbourhood.

As the cash I had in hand was not equal to relieve so many, (being only 4700 Rs.) I resolved on selecting the most fit objects for Charity, and after some little trouble I succeeded in separating the old men, women, and children from the general throng, the former amounted to 503 and the latter to 899, including 105 children.

During these measures three of the four Europeans, I have with me, were absent on detached duties, one to the

Island of Cazaul with two Boats of Rice, another left in charge of eight Rice Boats, coming from Noacolly, and a third gone in search of them, I had in consequence only one young man with me, Mr. Telatman, Overseer in the Telegraph Department, who has been extremely useful to me on all occasions, and especially yesterday when we were all exposed to much heavy rain, which obliged many of the people to remain on ground more than ancle deep for hours together.

We left Gopauldea Thanah soon after day light this morning, and are now proceeding to Rottundie, where I hope to arrive early to-morrow; on our passage through the Bytaghee and Durrundee creeks, some hundreds of people followed in boats and on the banks, to whom we distributed near 300 Rupees in pyce, at the rate of eight annas each, with a few seers of rice which they seemed to prize more than the money. This is a strong proof of their great want of that essential article, indeed, I am at a loss to conceive how they preserved any quantity of grain or any thing else, when not one hut, in one hundred stood, though some I saw in rains had many large posts, but they all appeared to have been placed perpendicular, as they were sloped like a tuft of young bamboos in a hard squall, whereas had the same timber been judiciously applied, 'tis more than probable these houses would have stood the tempest.

In my letter of the 20th I apprised you of my having applied to the Acting Collector of Burisaul for an advance of 4,000 Rupees, which, together with the value of the 500 maunds of cowries left in his charge, I hope to receive at Rottundee, where it will enable us to distribute some relief to a considerable number in that quarter, yet as all I can give will only be temporary, I hope more effectual aid will be given to enable them to subsist two months more, when such of the rice fields as have not been destroyed will probably produce enough for the consumption of the District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. L. STUART, Major,
And Member of the Calcutta
Committee of Relief.

Saugor Schooner, Amkolah
River, July 24, 1822

TO H. SHAKESPEAR, ESQ.

Chairman of the Committee of Relief, Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to apprise you of my arrival at Rotundie yesterday at 12 P. M. likewise of my having received 4000 Rupees on loan from the Acting Magistrate of Burrisaul, which will, I trust, enable me to alleviate the present wants of the sufferers in their neighbourhood, and I hope to have something to spare for those at Bowphul Thannah, where great numbers are, I understand, in sad distress for means of subsistence. I have therefore applied to the Acting Magistrate to send 1,000 maunds of Rice to that Thannah, and propose proceeding there myself by the nearest small creeks, after leaving this place, which I hope to do to-morrow, as I do not anticipate a large assemblage here, owing to the boisterous wet weather, which deters the people from going far from their homes, nay in some quarters they cannot attempt it with safety in the few miserable Boats they have left. I had 200 maunds of Rice conveyed to this place in small Boats, and as I have intimation from the Darogah at Bakurghunge that he would immediately purchase and dispatch 1,000 maunds to Gopauldie Thannah, I hope to find it there to-morrow as also some of the rice Boats from Noacally, when I will send a further supply to Cazaul and such places as may be most in want.

The Serjeant I sent in search of the Rice Boats found some of them at Dooneah Thandah where the Serjeant in charge of them, had landed 400 maunds of Rice, and distributed 300 maunds of it to the sufferers on the 23d instant, after which he was to proceed and land 300 maunds more at Churr Patta, the small Island that had suffered so much on the west of Dekau Shabazpoor. A part of the Boats collected by Mr Parker for the conveyance of the Rice had not arrived, as they were found on examination not to be sea worthy, but others would immediately be got, as Mr. Parker wrote me.

The Serjeant who went to Cazaul with 60 maunds of Rice in a Row Boat and Paunsway, has just returned, and reports that he distributed it to 1174 people, including 174 children, being little more than two seers to each, yet they were very thankful for it, and anxiously looked forward for a further supply, which shall be sent as soon as I can get a suitable Boat for its conveyance; the Saugor Paunsway being often nearly swamped on the passage across, though

It had only 30 maunds on board merely as ballast, as the above were not half the inhabitants of the Island, and they have occasionally no communication for ten days together. It will be very desirable to send a good supply, as they may be left to their own resources for a long period during this boisterous season.

It has rained so incessantly all day, that only a few hundred people has assembled from the immediate vicinity, I have therefore dismissed them with directions to come to-morrow morning, when I hope for better weather and a considerable assemblage especially as I have apprised them that I cannot remain beyond to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. L. STUART, Major,

Member of the Calcutta
Committee of Relief.

Ruttundee, July }
26, 1822. }

AUGUST 5.

Friday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the *Asia* Bark; Captain LINDSEY, from London the 4th of February.

Saturday's Report announced the arrival of the ship *Apollo*, Captain G. TENNANT, from London the 13th March; considering that the *Apollo* touched at Madeira, the Isle of France, Point de Galle, and Madras, her passage has been expeditious. The names of her passengers from London, are:

Mrs. Morris,

Miss Gaulett,

Mr. McDonald,

Mr. N. D. Nisbett,

Mr. William Cardwell,

Mr. John Lowder,

Mr. G. W. Armstrong,

}

Cadets,

}

Free Ma-
riners.

We have seen a letter from the Commander of the H. C. Ship *Asia*, dated Madras the 24th July, which stated that the *Asia* would sail for this port on the 5th instant. For the satisfaction of persons anxious to secure accommodations aboard the H. C. regular Ships, we have to observe that the *Asia's* round house and other principal cabins will be reserved till her arrival here.

The Surveying Committee upon the *Balcarras* have reported the injury sustained by that Ship to be of such a slight nature, that she will be able to proceed on her voyage soon.

Of two Ships inward bound, yesterday's Report stated that one had anchored above Saugor, and that the other was working up below Kedgerae.

The *Duke of Lancaster* has gone to sea.

In looking over the imports for the last week, we observe that the *Catherine* has brought 49 cases of Mineral Water from the Isle of France.

The *Mary*, Capt. ANDRIS, will sail for London via Isle of France, on the 1st of Sept.

The *John Bull*, Capt. B. OSMAN, sails for New South Wales in a few days; as do the Ships *L'Orthezean*, Capt. LAUVENT, for the Isle of France; the *Georgiana*, Capt. BARCOCK, for Madras; the *Henry*, Capt. LEVIGNAC, for Bordeaux; and the *Donna Carmelita*, Capt. HUNTER, and the *Isabella Robertson*, Capt. MITCHELL, for South America.

Persons anxious to write to England should have their letters ready to be dispatched by the Ship *Mary*, Capt. HOLLAND, which will sail in two or three days, and will call at the Cape.

The *Tapaz* has succeeded in her object of overtaking the *Glasgow*, which it is expected will be here in about three weeks, to await, it is said, the Governor General's pleasure with reference to his Lordship's passage to England. The report now is, that the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS is to be Ambassador at the Court of France, instead of Vienna, as the English papers at first would have it.

It is, we believe, pretty well ascertained, that Mr. CANNING would not sail for India before August or September.

The friends of Colonel DOYLE will learn with pleasure, that the last accounts received respecting him, stated that he was in excellent health, and enjoying himself at Paris.

The following extract of a letter from Major-General STUART, relative to some hot wells in Behar, may be interesting to our readers, especially in the Mofussil, as these springs are not generally known, and their virtues in a medical point of view appear deserving of attention. Indeed, we think this is a subject too much neglected by those, whose province it is to preside over the fane of Hygeia in the East, and dispense her blessings to their fellow lieges. We have often heard it urged, that the

Medical establishment of Bengal display too little of that zeal so characteristic of the profession at home, and from which have resulted the many improvements that distinguish the practice of the healing arts in the present day. The *vis inertiae* derived from the climate, it is said, combined with the "Argentifames" which is but too frequently inherent in the individual, or imported along with him, are apt to stifle every nascent feeling of ardor in his breast, and either merge him in downright apathy or lead to pursuits very different from those which would entitle him to the enviable appellation bestowed on the divine author of the art—"Inventum medicina meum est opiferaque per orbem dicor."

That the observation is generally applicable to so respectable a body, we however are far from believing. To establish the contrary, all that is wanting is a proper opportunity by which the latent talent and industry we know to exist, might be drawn forth and employed to the best advantage. But to return to the wells.

The General says—"I have derived considerable benefit from the warm baths of this place.* The heat of the principal Koond here is 109°; it is the deepest, and above 3 feet, clear as that of Mongliyr. Three others, each 104,—one near these 100. At another place two of 96, and at a fourth station one of 88; besides two cisterns, where the warm water is a few inches deep. All are said to be of the same temperature throughout the year, and continually flowing. A chain of hills divides these springs from the Gyah territory, and they are reckoned 20 coss from Gyah and 5 from Behar, but these I apprehend are not short coss, and the wells may be 50 miles from the Ganges above Bar, the nearest *dawk* station. Seven coss south of the hot wells, and beyond the hills in the direction of Gyah, there is a *Tup a Ban* or forest of ———†, where it seems there are four hot Koonds."

STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE ASSAM FRONTIER.

The following is an extract from a letter, under date the 20th ultimo, from our Correspondent in the District of Rungpore.

"The adjacent Lands are still completely inundated, and no amelioration has taken place in our Commercial prospects since the date of my last communication. But the aspect to Political affairs in this quarter has changed considerably for the better; and the apprehensions we at one time entertained of being honoured with a visit from the Birman Army, which lately subjugated Assam, have been almost wholly dispelled. The Birmans however, are still upon our Frontiers in great force; and depredations have

* Raj Erh. † This word not legible in the MS.

been committed in many of our villages by straggling Parties of Birman, who, in some instances, carried off Persons as well as Property. The moment Menghee Maha Theluah, the Commander in Chief of the Birman Forces in Assam was apprized of these occurrences, he directed not only the immediate release of the captives and restitution of the Property carried off, but also the infliction of a severe punishment upon the Plunderers. This combined with other acts of a pacific nature, evinces so clearly his anxiety to avoid hostilities with the British Government, that unless the Assamese who have sought refuge in our territories, are allowed to concert Plans for expelling the Birmans from Assam, there is no likelihood of our experiencing immediate annoyance from the latter.

I have just been informed, that orders have been issued for Detachments of our Sepoys to march to the places where the different parties of the fugitives have assembled, and to deprive them of any warlike stores they may have brought from Assam, or collected since with the view of recommencing hostilities against the Birmans and driving them out of Assam. If this be true, and I have no reason to doubt its being so, neither the Birmans nor the Assamese will have any just ground of complaint against the British Government.

Monghee Maha Theluah has been proclaimed Raja of Assam, and since his accession to regal Power has been almost wholly occupied in securing the stability of his Throne, which he seems anxious to place upon the best possible foundation,—the affection of his subject."

We have much pleasure in complying with the wish of a Correspondent, by giving publicity to the following paper respecting the Agency for Education recently established by Dr. Ramsay. The Prospectus published by that Gentleman on his departure from India, in the beginning of last year, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, and we are persuaded that but one opinion has been entertained of the expediency of such an undertaking. The want of a suitable provision for the reception and superintendence of young Children, sent to England for their Education, has been long deplored. In addition to the agony of parting with their beloved offspring, many Parents have to suffer all the apprehension arising from careless or inefficient management. When the Child has reached England, after escaping the dangers of the sea, new deliberations of a most important description become immediately indispensable. Relations are not always found the best managers of youth, and Agents cannot be supposed to have leisure sufficient for a vigilant Superintendence of their charge. Such an Agency as that which has been announced by Dr. Ramsay, appears to us highly calculated to relieve the Parent's mind, and promote the best interest of the Child. We heartily rejoice that it has been attempted by a person so admirably fitted for the work. Those who are acquainted with Dr. Ramsay, know him to be at once firm and gentle, and discriminating in his judgment, and judicious in his conduct. Those who have no personal knowledge of him, may satisfy themselves by referring to the respectable names mentioned below, any one of whom, we are persuaded, will feel happy in bearing testimony to Dr. Ramsay's rare qualifications for the conducting of such an Agency. We congratulate the public on the success with which Dr. Ramsay's first efforts have been crowned, and entertain no doubt of its progressive popularity, when once its operation shall become extensively known.

DR. RAMSAY'S AGENCY FOR EDUCATION.

LONDON, MARCH 1, 1822.

Dr. A. F. Ramsay, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, begs to intimate the commencement of his Plan for the Guardianship of Children from India and Superintendence of their Education in Europe. The approbation which it has universally received, and the encouragement which it has met with have been most gratifying and such as to justify an expectation of ultimate success.

By devoting his time and attention entirely to the subject of Education, he hopes to be acquainted with the best Teachers and those most qualified for the important trust to be committed to them. He will also be able to judge of their suitableness to individual cases, more particularly if furnished with the opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the Children as it respects their tempers, and dispositions, powers of mind, &c. by having them for a period in his own family.— Peculiar characters require peculiar management and much is often gained or lost by a judicious or unwise application of means.

Dr. R. begs to state that although it is not necessary that Children should be placed in his own Family during the Vacations, yet he thinks the full benefit of the Plan will only be obtained by such an arrangement. It will at once be even what an advantage this will afford him in directing their studies and ascertaining their progress in learning, while the best of their inclinations, their attachments habits, will become familiar to him, and then he will be enabled to check what is wrong and to direct and encourage what is right.

To Children deprived to their Parents' care, a removal from School during the Vacation and residence in a private family which they will be taught to consider as their home, cannot fail to hold out a most agreeable prospect, and have a beneficial influence upon their efforts, health and spirits. When it is over too, they may be expected to return to their labors with renewed ardor, while some knowledge will have been gained of their constitution and state of health which may be very important in directing the treatment of them at School.

As enquiries are occasionally made regarding the Terms of this Agency, it seems right to make them generally known. They are

For each Child, per annum,.....	£15 15
For do. do. if two from the same family,....	12 12
For do. do. if more than two,.....	10 10

This will include every charge for Superintendence and Agency, except Postage.

When Parents may wish to have their Children placed in Dr. Ramsay's own family for a period after their arrival in England, during the Vacation or on any other account the charge will be at the rate of one hundred pounds a year for each Child.

As difficulty and trouble are often experienced in sending Children to their friends after their arrival in England, Dr. R. will also take this duty upon himself, though the Children are not eventually to be placed under his direction. The charge for this will be equal to one half year's Superintendence.

It has been stated in the Prospectus that Children must be sent by some respectable house of Agency at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, accompanied by a letter of credit from such house, and no Child can be received direct from the Parent without such letter.—

The credit must be for a sum proportioned to the age of the Child and the Education to be received, but in no case should it be less than £100 *per annum* that all contingencies may be met and provided for.—It may not however be necessary to draw to that amount. The charge for Education on the Continent of Europe and direction of the same must vary according to circumstances and can only be settled by a particular Correspondence.

It may here be notified that as the rate of Education at Schools varies from twenty or thirty pounds a year to two or even three hundred; Parents should be particular in mentioning their wishes on this head that their views may not be counteracted.

Dr. R. is well aware of the anxiety of Parents in India regarding their Children, obliged as they are to send them from under their care at a most interesting age, and the difficulty they often experience from not having any Guardian for them in this country, while at the same time their means are not always adequate to a heavy expenditure.—Such may be assured of every attention to the best in limits of their Children and of the strictest regard to economy—indeed where there are above two or three from the same family, the saving which Dr. R. hopes to effect in various ways will go far in mitigating the expense of the Agency.

References are permitted to be made to J. H. Harrington, Esq. Sir Charles D'Oyly, Patna; J. W. Sherer, Esq. Accountant General; Col. Casement, Military Secretary to Government, Col. Pensoh, Puthguth; Dr. Macwhirter; Rev. Messrs. Corrie, Parsons and Thomason, Calcutta. Henry Mortlock Esq. Civil Service, Madras; James Farish, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, or to the Revd. Mr. Carr, Surat.

Letters may be addressed to Dr. Ramsay, No. 1, Durham Place, Chelsea, near London, or to the care of Messrs. Richards, Mackintosh and Law, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

AUGUST.

2. Bark *Asia*, Captain J. Lindsay, from London the 4th of February.
3. Ship *Apollo*, Captain G. Tennent, from London 13th March, Madeira, Isle of France, Point de Galle, and last from Madras the 26th July.

OFF CALCUTTA.

2. The French Ship *La Clavière*.—3. Portuguese Ship *General Lecor*.

PASSENGERS,

PER SHIP APOLLO.

From London.—Mrs. Morris, Miss Gaulett, Messrs. McDonald, and N. D. Nisbett, Cadets, Mr. Wm. Cardwell, Mr. John Lowder and Mr. G. W. Armstrong, Free Mariners.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.—For England:—Capt. Charles Miller, country service, Alex. McKenzie, Esq. John Wardle, Esq. Asst. Surg. the Rev. T. A. Willis, Lieut. Nash, H. C. Service.—Rev. T. Brown, missionary, his wife and two daughters, Mr. Melville, merchant, Mr. Oliver, and Capt. Anderson, Madras establishment.

PER GEORGIANA.—Lieut. Thomson, his wife and child, Capt. Oliver, of the country service, and Captain's wife,

PORT WILLIAM; 26TH JULY, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Dempster, attached to the Civil Station of the District of Ramghur, is permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service. Mr. Dempster is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

PORT WILLIAM; 2d August, 1822

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

26TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Ensign Charles Guthrie, to be Lieutenant from the 26th July 1822, in succession to Vigogue, dismissed the Service.

Assistant Surgeon Gavin Tunbull to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of the Northern Division of Bundelcund, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Simpson, M. D. appointed Surgeon to the Political Agent at Jypore.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Mr. D'Arcy Preston, arrived in Fort William the 1st of August 1822.

Mr. Daniel Bamfield, arrived in Fort William the 1st August 1822.

Mr. Lawrence Constable Brown, arrived in Fort William the 1st August 1822.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Captain C. P. King, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, arrived in Fort William 25th June 1822.

Assistant Surgeon J. N. Hind, arrived in Fort William 1st August 1822.

Ensign Henry Robert Addison, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, having obtained a Commission in His Majesty's 65th Regiment, he is directed to be struck off the List of the Honorable Company's Army.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department, under date 25th ultimo, to comply with the application of Major Hall, Commanding the Bareilly Provincial Battalion, for five Months' leave of absence from his Corps, with permission to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Captain P. M. Hay, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is nominated to the temporary Command of the Bareilly Provincial Battalion during the absence of Major Hall, or until further orders.

Serjeant William North, of the Town-Major's Department, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders of the 5th February 1820; subject to the Confirmation of the Honorable Court of Directors, and permitted to reside and receive his stipend at the Presidency.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Subadar Roop Sing, to succeed to the Subadar Majorship in the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st ultimo, vice Subadar-Major Subsook Sing, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

PORT WILLIAM; 2d August, 1822.

The Garrison Assistant Surgeon of Asseerguh is to have Medical Charge of all Establishments and Troops of every description attached to the Garrison, with exception to those in which the Medical Officer attached to the Battalion in Asseerguh, hold in right, as Surgeon of the Corps. This order is to have effect, whether the Garrison Assistant Surgeon be Senior or Junior Medical Officer present.

A Doolie and a Native Doctor are to be permanently attached to the Garrison for the Sick, under Charge of the Assistant Garrison Surgeon.
WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d AUGUST, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Captain G. Phipps Baker, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, with a Staff Salary of Four hundred (400) Sicca Rupees per Mensem.

The above appointment to have effect from the 1st Instant.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Rept.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, taking into consideration the unceasing nature of the duty of Sweepers in Military Hospitals, and their constant attendance both Day and Night, is pleased to fix the pay of this useful and laborious Class of Public Servants, at. Sonat Rupees Four per Mensem.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d AUGUST, 1822.

1. A Representation having been made to Government, that large Arrears of Contribution to the Military Orphan Fund, from Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons at Civil Stations, have been suffered to accumulate, in consequence of the Regulation of 21st December 1798 not being attended to by the Civil Officers from whom the Allowances of such Medical Gentlemen are drawn; the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, the following Rules be in future strictly observed:

2. All Civil Officers from whom Medical Gentlemen may draw their Pay are directed to make regular Monthly Stoppages, on account of the Orphan Fund, in the same manner as is done by Military Pay Masters, and to bring the same to Credit in their Monthly Cash Account. Pay Masters are also requested to be particular in making the authorized Orphan Fund Stoppages from the Military Pay of such Officers of the Army employed in Civil Situations, as may be Subscribers to the Society.

3. The authorized Rates of Stoppage are, from

A Subaltern or Assistant Surgeon,	Sonat Rupees..... 3 per Mensem
A Captain or Surgeon,	..... 6 ditto,
A Major,	..... 9 ditto,

4. The Orphan Fund Contributions of all Military Officers now above the Rank of Major, in the Army; of Chaplains; and of Assistant Surgeons who have given up Promotion, not being compulsory, the Civil and Military officers from whom these Gentlemen may receive their Allowances, must obtain their Sanction before deducting their Orphan Subscriptions, which, when stopped, will be brought to Credit in Account in the manner above directed.

5. The authorized rates of Orphan Fund Subscription for the Officers here referred to, are for

An Assistant Surgeon,	Sonat Rupees per Mensem..... 3
A Chaplain,	..... 6
A Lieutenant Colonel,	..... 12
A Col. or Lieut. Col. Commandant,	..... 15
A General Officer not on the Staff,	..... 15
A General Officer on the Staff,	..... 18

These latter Subscriptions are compulsory on all Cadets appointed to the Service after the 8th of April 1807, who at any future period attain the higher Grades.

7. A detailed Statement of the whole Amount of Orphan Fund Con-

tributions realized by Civil Officers in each quarter, shewing the Names of Subscribers, the Months for which the Stoppages are made from each, and their Amount, is to be regularly submitted by the Accountant General to Government, when an Order on the General Treasury for the same will be issued in favor of the Secretary to the Military Orphan Society.—The Accountant General will also furnish that Officer with a duplicate of this Quarterly Statement, that the particulars may be adjusted in his Books.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

PORT WILLIAM, 2d August, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that Horses shall be substituted for Camels, in the Mounted Equipment of the Rocket Troop; the following is accordingly to be considered the permanent Establishment of the 7th Troop of the Battalion of Horse Artillery, under this New Organization.

Establishment of the Rocket or 7th Troop of the Battalion of Horse Artillery.

European Officers.

1 Captain, 4 1st-Lieutenants.

European Effective Staff.

1 Farrier, 3 Trumpeters.

European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

6 Serjeants, 6 Corporals, 10 Bombardiers, 92 Gunners.

Gun, Lascar.

1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, 24 Privates.

Horses, 160, viz.

13 For Non-Commissioned Officers, 103 Sections, &c. 44 Draft.

Harness Sets.

12 Long, 12 Short.

Saddles.

13 Cavalry 94 Hussar, 8 Pad Ammunition.

Each Saddle, whether Cavalry or Hussar, to be provided with Holsters, calculated for the reception of Rockets.—the Cavalry Saddles 15 with 6-Pounder, and 15 with 3-Pounder Holsters, the Hussar 52 with 6 Pounder, and 42 with 3-Pounder Holsters.

Train Establishment Smiths.

1 Mistry, 1 Fileman, 1 Fireman, 2 Hammerman.

Carpenters.

1 Mistry, 4 Workmen.

Quarter Master's Establishment.

2 Puckallies, 1 Bheestie, 1 Sweeper.

Syces, Grasscutters, &c.

160 Syces, 160 Grasscutters, 1 Native Doctor, 1 Native Farrier.

One Thousand and Eighteen (1018) Rockets, viz.

24 18-Pounder, 36 12 Pounder, 424 6-Pounder, 534 3-Pounder, 66 Pouches-a-fen.

Including, Four Rocket Cars, viz.

1 18-Pounder Car, 1 12-Pounder Car, 1 6-Pounder Volley Car, 1 3-Pounder Volley Car.

The Sub-Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary in one Person.—The Serjeant Major and the Rough Rider, at present attached to the Troop are allowed to remain with it, but are to be considered Surplus to the Establishment and their Appointments not subject to be hereafter filled up.

One European Saddler, 1 Laboratory Man, and 1 Pay Serjeant (Non-Effective) is allowed to the Troop as at present, and 1 Troop Serjeant Major, Non-Effective, whenever the present effective Serjeant Major is struck off.

The Organization now given to the Troop, is not to be considered as affecting either the Rates of Pay or Allowances already established for it, which will remain undisturbed by the above arrangement.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such Subsidiary Orders as may give effect to these Resolutions
The Cavalry of the Rocket Troop will, when relieved, be placed at the disposal of the Commissary General.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;

30th July, 1823.

Gunner John Phillips of the 4th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town-Major's List, promoted to Sergeant, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions.

2d Battalion 3d Regiment *Veter Infantry*

Jemadar Bussowau Khan and Shaick Rahomet to be Subadars, and Havildars Muckah Sing and Bowsay Deen to be Jemadars, from the 1st instant, in succession to Subsook Sing and Ticia Ram, Subadars, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

2d Battalion's 20th Regiment *Native Infantry*.

Jemadar Shaick Binnick to be Subadar from the 1st instant, vice Shaick Mowzum transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The Supernumerary Jemadar is brought on the effective strength, vice Shaick Binnick.

Havildar Shaick Ramjohny to be Jemadar from the same date, vice Jemadar Ally Asker, invalided.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 15th Regiment, —Lieutenant McSherry, from 1st August, to 1st September to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.
General Staff, —Captain Stacy, Aide-de-Camp, from 25th July to 1st September, in extension.

Ordnance Commissariat, —Conductor T. Hughes, from 15th July to 15th October, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 30th Regt Lieut Col R. Iatter, from 27th July, to 27th Oct. to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, previous to embarking for Europe.

General Staff —Captain Frye, Brigade Major, from the 15th August, to 15th January 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

7th Light Cavalry, —Lieutenant and Quarter Master Stedman, from 15th September, to 15th December, to visit Measat.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl of the Army.

1st AUGUST, 1823.

With the sanction of Government the following exchange of Quarters is directed to take place after the 1st August. The 4th Regt of Light Cavalry at Neemuch and the 7th Regt of Light Cavalry at Kurnaul are to relieve each other by Wings. The Right Wing of each Corps to march on the 15th of October, and the Left Wings on the arrival of the relieving Wings.

2 The Regulations prescribed by the 7th, 8th, and 9th Paragraphs of General Orders of the 20th September 1819, and in General Orders of the 31st August and 5th September last, are to be strictly attended to on this occasion.

3 The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of announcing to the Army that it is not intended that any general Relief should take place this year.

Lieutenant J. Mason, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the detachment of the 1st Batt 20th N. I. at Barrackpore, until further orders.

Lunga Benjamin Scott is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Bertram appointed to the Barrack Department.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions :

1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Sheikh Kadir Begum to be Jemadar from the 1st July 1822, vice Jemadar Payment Tewary, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Bohany Sing to be Subadar, and Havildar Summan Sing to be Jemadar from the 1st of July, 1822, in succession to Subadar Hanny Persand, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Serjeant Arthur McManis, of the Regiment of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Park and Magazines Serjeant at Kurnaul.

Ensign Fitz Simons will join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry at Midnapore instead of the 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry as directed in General Orders of the 23d ultimo.

The appointment, in General Orders of the 27th ultimo, of Assistant Surgeon D. Campbell to do duty with His Majesty's 38th Regiment, does not take effect.

Ensign G. M. Sherar, at present attached to the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment at Prince of Wales' Island, and directed to join.

Assistant Steward Tibbatts, who was attached to the Veterinary Institution at Ballygunge by General Orders of the 12th May 1821, is struck off that Establishment from this date, and directed to join the Presidency General Hospital.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Ensign Sage, from 15th August, to 15th October, in extension to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lieutenant Bignell, from 15th October, to 15th March, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment, Brevet Captain Conway, from 10th July, to 10th August, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

3d AUGUST, 1822.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain T. Frobisher, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant C. Guthrie, promoted in Government General Orders of the 2d Instant, is posted to the former Battalion.

Assistant Steward Robert Morroy is posted to the station of Meerut, but will continue to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to the former Station with a Detachment of European Troops.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 3d Regiment.—Lieutenant A. Farquharson, from 2d August to 2d October, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

3d AUGUST, 1822.

Brevet-Captain F. L. White, of the 18th Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Detachment of Recruits for the Pinang Local Corps, proceeding to Prince of Wales' Island on board of the Honorable Company's Ship *Bajacarra*, and directed to embark without delay.

Assistant Surgeon Ramsay will continue in Medical charge of the above Detachment.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

6th AUGUST, 1822.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to direct that His Majesty's 8th (K. R. I.) Light Dragoon, shall proceed by water from Cawnpore on or about the 1st of October next to Bhamper, preparatory to the Regiment coming to the Presidency for the purpose of Embarkation for Europe.

The Horses of Regiment, and Native Establishments attached, are to be made over to the Commissariat Department at Cawnpore, until acquired for the regaining Regiment.

Any Articles, the property of the Honorable Company, which may be in use with the 8th Dragoons, are to be returned into Store after being carefully surveyed.

The Chargers selected by the Officers of the 8th Dragoons from the ranks, are if fit for the Service, to be restored under the conditions laid down in General Orders by Government of the 7th October 1817.

The General Officer Commanding the Cawnpore Division will be pleased to issue such directions as may be necessary for giving prompt effect to the foregoing orders.

Ensign L. C. Brown, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to his present Rank are notified in Government General Orders of the 2nd Instant, is appointed to do duty with the 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment at Berhampore, and directed to join by water.

District Orders by Major-General Boreday, Commanding Benares Division, under date the 24th July 1822, appointing Ensign W. Clifford, 2nd Battalion 28th Native Infantry, Ensign Alexander Webster, 1st Batt. 30th N. I. to do duty with the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, till the breaking up of the Baine, are confirmed.

Ensign C. J. F. Burnett is appointed to do duty with the 2nd Battalion 27th Native Infantry at Allahabad, and is directed to join by water.

Assistant Surgeon James Laing will continue to do duty with His Majesty's 38th Foot until further orders, instead of proceeding to Cawnpore as directed in General Orders of the 22nd ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Dempster is directed to proceed to Meerut, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Bn. 14th Regt.—Lieut. and Adj. Penny, from 2nd Sept. to 2nd Jan. 1823, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

General Staff.—Capt. Christie, Dy. Pay Master, Muttr. Ann. 20th ditto, to 20th March, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 30th July, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion.

29th Foot.

Cancels Lieut. Steel's (Lieutenant W. A. Steel to be Captain, vice promotion, vice Savage.) Baden, 13th December, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

31st JULY, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

29th Foot.

Lieutenant Charles Cannon to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Savage, deceased, 14th December, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

1st AUGUST, 1822.

The half yearly returns of Corps transmitted to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, by Commanding Officers respectively on the 25th of June, and 25th December, are to be discontinued in future.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

2ND AUGUST, 1822.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant McKenzie of His Majesty's 14th Foot, has leave to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for eight months and a half from the 1st instant.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

3RD AUGUST, 1822.

Lieutenant Barlow is appointed to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant Clunie as Quarter Master to the left wing of H. M. 17th Foot, during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment under orders to proceed to the Presidency.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

3RD AUGUST, 1822.

Lieutenant Fearon, of the 8th Dragoons is directed to remain at the Presidency until further orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

5TH AUGUST, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

13th Light Dragoons.

Cornet John Lawrenson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Bacon, promoted in the 18th Dragoons, 6th December, 1821.

David Thurlow Gunninghame, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Lawrenson promoted, 13th December, 1821.

17th Light Dragoons.

Major Norcliffe from the 4th Light Dragoons to be Major, vice Sale, who exchanges, 20th December, 1821.

47th Foot.

Ensign Robert Macdonald from the half pay of the 42nd Foot to be Ensign, vice Williams, deceased, 13th December, 1821.

67th Foot.

Captain Charles Wyndham, from the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Gurney, who retires, 20th December, 1821.

89th Foot.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign Lawrenson Grame from the 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Steel, 13th December, 1821.

Ensign Francis Hawkins, from the 75th Foot to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lockwood promoted in the 22d Foot, 20th December, 1821.

BREVET.

Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. to have the local Rank of General in the East Indies only, 29th November, 1820.

STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby Cotton, of the 47th Foot, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the Rank of Colonel in the Army, 26th July, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

6th AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to the make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

89th Foot.

This establishes Engineer Detachment Ensign James S. Cates, from the 1st Bengal's appointment in the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Charles Cannon promoted in the 89th, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 3d May, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Military Arrivals at and Departures from the Presidency.

ARRIVALS

Assistant Surgeon J. N. Rind, from Europe.
 Assistant Surgeon A. Murray, 3d Battalion 1st Native Infantry,
 from Naemuch.
 Infantry Cadets D'Arcy Preston, Daniel Bamfield, L. C. Brown,
 N. S. Nesbitt, and Roderick Macdonald, from Europe.

DEPARTURES

Captain F. J. Spiller, 8th Light Cavalry, to Nagpore.
 Lieutenant J. Fraser, 2nd Light Cavalry, to Keliah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STORM ON THE GANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—You will no doubt have many accounts of the dreadful Squalls and Storms we have had about this part of the river, but as I myself was an eye-witness of, and sufferer from one of the most severe tempests I have ever experienced in this country, you may perhaps find room for a short description of it.

I left Bandah (from whence I am proceeding to Calcutta,) with my family on the afternoon of the 14th, and arrived at Buxar on the 25th; which, ^{considering the extreme force of the stream in our favor.} may be termed a long voyage. We left Buxar the next morning, and from that time to this I may say it has been one continual Storm, the easterly winds blowing constantly and furiously, the banks of the river are in some parts completely inundated, and villages within a mile or two of the river entirely destroyed by its overflow. We expected to reach Dinapore in a day and a half from Buxar, instead of which we have taken five days, tho' we opened the boats at every little interval of calm. Yesterday, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and a few minutes after, our Budgerow had been legowed for the night, a dreadfully heavy rain commenced, which was accompanied by strong easterly winds, and thunder and lightening of the most awful description. The Budgerow rolled to such a degree, and dashed against the banks with such violence, that it was utterly impossible to stand or sit without holding by the sides of doors. The waves now broke open the venetians, and rushed in uncontrolled, and we began to consider that it would be most advisable to quit the boat, and weather the storm on shore. We were more determined on it, when the Dandies informed

us that our Cook boat had already been dashed to pieces. Upon sending a man out we found there was a small village, consisting of three or four huts, at the distance of a quarter of a mile. We immediately landed, though with some difficulty, and proceeding along the shore up to our knees in mud and water, we met the wreck of the Cook boat, in a small nullah about 50 yards from the village, where to our great consolation we found all its passengers, happy that they escaped an untimely death, and most of whom offered to the river sacrifices of milk and herbs, in gratitude for their preservation. The poor Maungee and Dandies, (who had all a share) moaned most piteously over the wreck of their boat, the whole night, and though they gave 80 Rupees for it when new, were content to take 5 Rupees from one of the villagers for the wreck. After wading through the nullah we proceeded to the village, and what might astonish admirers of the native character, we were absolutely and resolutely refused a shelter from the storm. Not, however, much relishing the idea of spending the whole night in the open plain, and having an infant child and two females with me, I immediately thrust a hard-hearted rascal out of his hut, and we all went in and passed the remainder of the night in a most miserable hovel, indeed but yet better than complete exposure. We were in great distress for food and light, (the night being dreadfully dark) but which the *hospitable* inhabitants refused us, and asked us if we had any reason to expect any thing from them, after we had taken their hut from them. I considered the necessity of the case justified that violence. We had not been a quarter of an hour in this hut, through the chopper of which the rain poured in torrents, before a servant came to inform us that another boat had been dashed to atoms by the violence of the waves close to our Budgerow. You will hardly conceive our feelings at the moment, when I tell you that a female relative was in another boat which had been separated from us in the course of the afternoon. I was preparing to sally forth, when another man arrived and said it was a large *Patella*, laden with grain, and that the men on board were all saved. We were now expecting every minute to hear of the wreck of the Budgerow, and sent on board for a large supply of dry clothes and blankets. The country around us was a complete swamp, and the inundation was gaining ground with every breaker. To complete our distress, the village was immediately on the banks, and there was no other hut

of any description within 5 koss; while the howling and roaring of the winds and waves, blended with the piteous cries of the shipwrecked Dandies who had lost their little all, conspired to depress our hearts with the deepest melancholy, and to impress us with a full sense of our unhappy situation. We had parted company with a large Patella containing my horse and several servants, and began to be extremely fearful that it was lost, and were more confirmed in our fears on hearing that two men in a Dingee had endeavored in vain to reach our Budgerow. But in the morning we heard that it was perfectly safe, and that our relation's boat had also weathered the storm with little material injury. About 2 o'clock in the morning the wind began to abate, and by 6 we were able again to trust ourselves to the Budgerow. As we returned to our boat, we saw many wrecks, and the dead body of a native dashing against the shore.

Your's, &c.

On the River, near Dinapore, }
July 29, 1822.

AUGUST 3.

THE two inward-bound Ships whose names could not be ascertained on Sunday, turned out to be the Ship *America*, Capt. ELRIDGE, from Philadelphia 1st of April, and the Brig *Wanderer*, Capt. PICKER, from Boston 7th of April. The *Ganges*, Capt. BIPEN, also arrived on Sunday, from the Isle of France via Madras.

Yesterday's Bankshall Report was blank.

An Extra Bankshall Report of this afternoon announces the arrival of the ship *Nancy*, Captain THOMSON, from London the 16th February, the Cape of Good Hope 24th May, and lastly from Madras.

The *William Money*, from England, arrived at Madras on the 28th July.

It rained very heavily during the night of Tuesday, and almost the whole of yesterday was wet and drizzly. We have heard of no accounts respecting the state of Indigo from the up country since our last notice on the subject, and hope therefore, that in this instance—no news—is good news.

Two more letters have been received from Major STUART, the active and humane agent of the Burrisaul Relief Committee. These letters bear date, the one Bowphul 29th ultimo, and the other on board the Saugor Schooner 30th ultimo. They principally refer to the distribution of grain and money made by the writer among a multitude of the suffering inhabitants assembled by previous notice; first, at Ruttundee, where about 5,141 men, women and children received a dole; and secondly, on the eastern bank of the Bowphul river, where alms were bestowed on about 5000 souls. The eastern side of the river was pitched upon because it afforded an open area, where the applicants for relief could be more easily numbered. The total of inhabitants who shared on these two occasions in the distribution of grain and money, amounted to upwards of ten thousand. Many of these came from a distance of 15 and 20 miles, some of whom comprised the aged, the infirm, the blind, and children; a fact of itself sufficient to demonstrate that it was no common pressure of distress which could prevail upon such to leave their distant homes for the purpose of receiving a scanty allowance of a Rupee or Eight Annas, and a few seers of rice each. Scanty as it was however, it must have been comparatively a most seasonable relief to the unfortunate creatures.

Thus, (and as formerly stated,) have the funds raised in Calcutta been exhausted,—and thus has Major STUART finished the good work upon which he entered with such philanthropic alacrity, and which unmindful of personal trouble and exposure to inclement weather and fatigue, he has conducted throughout with a compassionate zeal and judgement which reflect upon him the greatest honour.

Notwithstanding what has been done, we fear that a great deal of want and distress still prevail in the Burrisaul district. The sums of money and quantities of grain distributed, can afford only a very temporary measure of relief among a whole population, many of whom were prevented by circumstances from receiving any at all. In the neighbourhood of Ruttundee, we are told, that “*many melancholy marks of devastation still remain, such as the bodies of people hanging on trees, the wreck of huts and houses in all directions, and many trees torn up by the roots, evidently by the violence of the storm, with an intolerable stench from the quantities of rotten grain in every bazar, where golahs were kept.*”

From all that we can learn then, we should not be at all surprised were we to hear a short time hence, that a pea-

tilence or Epidemic had succeeded the effects of the late inundation, and the putrefaction of vegetable and animal matter which is consequence of it.

River navigation, it would appear, has been particularly dangerous this season. In a preceding page obliging correspondent has favored us with an account of a furious storm, in which he and his family were exposed to most serious inconvenience and peril. We fear that the same hurricane may have produced more fatal effects than are yet known: indeed, it is a matter of surprise that accidents do not more frequently occur. From the description of our correspondent we expect to hear of more misfortunes by and bye. It was reported, but we know not with what truth, that some boats belonging to the 59th had sunk.

Oude, too, feels the power of the Press. It is said to be a powerful engine, and there can hardly be a greater proof of that potency than the morbid sensibility which the caustic application of TRUTH has produced upon the formerly apathetic minds of the Lucknow Oracles. In a contemporary Journal of Tuesday last the 6th instant, a paper appeared, which was intended by the author to be an elaborate defence of the Government of Oude. That paper is so palpably the production of a Native, that it was hardly necessary to place the word TRANSLATION at the head of it. If it is not the composition of the Minister himself, it must have been written by a zealous friend or flatterer of his. Concerning the worthy Vizier we are told that "he is by the favor of God, both wise and prudent." If he is so, it is what he much requires with such an awfully responsible charge as he is represented to hold—for we are informed by his Lucknow Eulogist, "that he has the sole management of the affairs of the Sircar!" Here is a confession! The SOLE management of the affairs of the Sircar!! We long ago suspected as much. It turns out then, as we had previously been instructed, that His Majesty the King of Oude is the next thing to a cypher—for the Minister *"has the sole management of the affairs of the Sircar."* It is evident from the perusal of the document alluded to, that there is a very sore feeling in the mind of the Minister, and in the minds of his friends respecting the hints thrown out about the lowness of AGAMER's origin. Had his Highness conducted himself with proper humility after his elevation; —had he

stood by the side of the Prince Royal with a less offensive obtrusiveness of demeanour; — had he, in short, been less of the upstart and more of the gentleman,—the howlings about his origin would not have been so vividly remembered. However much the writer of the silly defence, which is the subject of our present cursory notice, may plume himself upon the circumstance of his local acquaintance and his juxta position to the Minister, we will tell him that we have been in Lucknow—that we had our eyes and ears about us—and that the Minister seemed any thing but beloved among the people. Nay, we will go further, and assert that he was most unpopular, some would say detested, but that is a term we do not like to use.

The writer of the defence, quite irritated, turns round upon those who have presumed to write upon the affairs of Oude, (ourselves no doubt included,) and angrily asks: “Of what concern can it be to such men, whether the kingdom is well or ill governed?”!!!! Oh the bright one! This is just the question which of all others we should have supposed the *Destinarian* slave of a despotic government to put. It is just what we are to expect from the profound casuist, who deems all riches and worldly honors to be immediately derived from the Almighty, and of course to be signs of his favor and *vice versa*. Perhaps to the novice in philanthropy, who could put such an unfeeling question as the one observed upon, it would be idle to quote the celebrated sentiment of a warm hearted Pagan — *Homo sum nihil a me alienum puto*. This, in fact, is but another form of that sublime command given by the author of our holy religion—**LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR AS THYSELF**. Even a well written history shall rouse the passions; though the incidents of records, and the persons whom it commemorates, have ceased to exist. The sympathy that kindles at the touch of the Historic Muse, is ever ready to be called into action by living nature. The feeling, or rather the impulse, that causes an Englishman to leap into the waves for the purpose of rescuing a drowning fellow creature (no matter whether he ever knew him before or not) from death, also impels him to express aloud his sentiments of scorn and indignation whenever he hears of oppression and tyranny. It matters not where the scene of oppression or mischief is laid—it signifieth not an atom whether its victim be a Deist or Atheist—a Christian or Jew—a Musselman or Hindoo. He is a MAN, and the noble, the sublime sentiment is alive in his

breast. *Homo sum nihil a me alienum puto.* I AM A MAN, AND WHATEVER RELATES TO HUMANITY I DEEM NOT FOREIGN TO ME! We dwell longer upon the sentence quoted than some may allow is necessary. Let such remember that it forms the rule of conduct of the majority of the natives of Hindoostan. We may create smile by the frankness of our declaration, but we have no hesitation in saying that the adage, "*every man for himself—God for us all,*" appears to be something more than a mere proverb among the orientals. It is a rule of life—a command and a guide of conduct. So much in a cursory way for that.

"Because a person was formerly destitute of riches and was of no respectability, but is now through the favor of the Almighty raised to prosperity and honor, is it therefore necessary that men should speak ill of him or envy his fortune?"—We answer the Lucknow casuist—Certainly not; but if the person so raised should forget in the wantonness of prosperity the lowliness of his outset in life, the memories of his contemporaries become exceedingly retentive; and what assuming insolence conveniently forgets, is provokingly remembered by un-presuming worth. The "principles of resurrection," as the Marquess of LONDONERRY has it, are so powerful in the human mind, that, as far as regards the memory of injuries, or weaknesses, they throw out a power of blossom and life, which is exceedingly provoking to those who would rather see every faculty of soul annihilated, than that their own wild follies should be held in remembrance.

However much his eulogist may insinuate to the contrary, we can tell him, nevertheless, that no sensible man envies, or can envy, the situation of the Minister. The Peasant has the comfort when he lays down his wearied head, to be pretty certain that he shall raise it again from the pillow of rest, without a chance of the scymiter of despotism, or, as our Lucknow Casuist would consider it, PROVIDENCE cutting it off. It is different with the minion of power.—Without at all pretending to the character of a prophet, we here can venture to foretel, that a certain great Minister will see the day, when Providence and Destiny must appear two different things—a day, indeed; when perhaps it will form a matter of regret to his own mind, that he was ever exalted from his original obscurity.

The Lucknow orator, who defends the Minister with such transcendent ability, after assuring us that GOVINA

LOLL is not **GOOLZAREEMUL**—that the former has nothing to do with the Treasury of the King, and that the latter is in fact Treasurer, and that **SHA BEHAREE LOLL Mahajun** was always (the better for him) a rich man, and that he is old and respectable as well as opulent; quotes three **Furmans** or **Hookumnamahs**, issued by His Majesty of Oude during the administration of that peerless manager, the Phoenix of Ministers—**AGAMEER**.

The first Furman orders the disarming of the people. To order and to execute are two things;—is this order effective? We have no hesitation in replying **NO**.—The second Furman is only an echo to the first. The third and last is, to our humble comprehension, unintelligible; we therefore subjoin it, lest it should be supposed that we affect a slowness of comprehension not felt.

FURMAN 3D.

To Afazul Hussain Khan, Collector of Zillah Dahnaw.

The good government and happiness of a country, entirely depend upon these points,—that the poor and helpless should be protected against the oppression of Tyrants by the Officers of the State, and that the Oppressors be prevented from laying their oppressive hands on the poor; so that the injuries experienced by the Ryots and others, from the commission of theft, robbery, and murder, may be thereby entirely hindered, and the improvement of the country advanced by thus protecting the people, the creatures of the Supreme Being. When matters are thus arranged, and settled in a satisfactory manner, the turbulent prevented from the commission of evil, and become obedient to the orders of Government, no failure or deficiency can then take place in the collection of the Revenues; consequently, for the charges that might attend such arrangement, one and a half per cent. upon the public **Mal-goozarie** had been allowed to the Amil or manager of the country; but should he be found deficient in executing his duty, and conduct himself improperly touching this purpose, the allowance shall be demanded back from him by the Officers of the State: but, as this allowance has been made to him, he must appropriate it, to the Police charges for the purpose in question. It is however a matter of great surprise, that notwithstanding this arrangement, no proper management of the affairs alluded to, has as yet taken place; and the aforesaid departments still appear from the perusal of News Papers; &c. to be as ill conducted as heretofore. This Royal Furman is therefore issued, and it is expected that a statement shall be framed without loss of time, of the Police **Tahnah**, agreeably to the enclosed *Nuska* (schedule) and transmitted to the Huzoor. The Amil must report what is just, and represent nothing but what is correct; for when any thing is proved to the contrary, it will not be to his safety. Let him consider this, and act accordingly. Dated the 16th of Shaban, A. H. 1237.

For us it is needless to attempt the task of scanning the incoherency of this Furman, but there is one passage in it that commands our admiration—we allude to that which quotes the authority of the newspapers. This is worthy of

attention, not only because it evinces the moral power of the press even upon barbarous Governments, but because it shews how defectively abuses have hitherto been reported to the King, since *newspapers* are quoted as the first authority upon the subject. To tell the Lucknow orator that we perused his defence with a feeling of the most sovereign contempt, would be to use irony of such a delicate nature as could not be understood. It is not therefore our intention to give any hints upon that head. Having, however, most patiently perused the elaborate defence of AGAMEER, resting upon three Furmans, which it is not our wish to decry, because their object is good; we may ask—what can that man have to say for himself, who after finding fault with his opponents for using assertions without arguments, in the face of grave accusations brings forward two or three meagre hookum-namahs as diplomas of his own character and the good conferred upon his own country? Strange that no word is said of all the palaces raised by AGAMEER upon the ruins of the dwellings of humble citizens crushed by his rage of building and adorning. While the eulogist of AGAMEER insists so strongly upon riches being the gift of Providence, and promotion depending upon Providence alone, how does he know but all the abuse heaped upon AGAMEER may also arise from a decree of Providence and the influence of superior power? We believe the one as much as the other. In sooth the Defence of Mister AGAMEER's eulogist says as little for the soundness of his piety as for his discretion or logic.

We naturally enough turn from Oude to the more happy realms of the Hon'ble Company, and were we to be called upon for a proof of the superiority which the metropolis of the latter hold over that of the former, we should adduce as an instance of it the undoubted security with which Calcutta may be wandered through at all hours—and the vast improvements which are daily taking place in what may be termed the vitals of the city, as well as its external aspect. The rapidity with which the outskirts of the town have assumed an appearance not only of arrangement, but of elegance and splendour, is most creditable to the committee of gentlemen whose province it is to superintend the department of beautifying and extending the metropolis of British India—and incontestibly proves, that a spirit of scientific amelioration respecting the condition of man and things in general

exists among us; for which we do not get credit. Much as we have admitted, and do daily admire, and individually feel grateful for the numerous improvements lately made, and at this moment, absolutely making in Calcutta; yet we must say, that the mention of them in general is left to the observer connected with the Press—and that there is no authorised source of intelligence from which he may by right gather his information or by courtesy expect to receive it.

Without pursuing these remarks further, it is proper to state that information has reached us concerning a measure of improvement from which we have reason to anticipate the most solid advantages for this Presidency. Two plans, we understand, have been submitted to Government, respecting the practicability of excavating a Canal which should open a more safe and agreeable communication between Calcutta and the bay of Bengal than the river Hoogly affords.

By one of the plans alluded to, it is proposed to cut a canal in a straight line from the middle of Garden Reach to Channel Creek, in a direction immediately opposite a nullah intersecting Saugor Island obliquely across, and opening at the New Anchorage, called Dog's Creek. The length of this line of canal would be, we presume, about forty-three miles or thereabouts. The other plan proposed, is, to cut a canal between Tolly's Nullah and Channel Creek, commencing at the former place opposite Russapugly. Here the line of intersection is not to be a straight one, but is to follow the nature of the ground, (every inch of which has been surveyed) and avoiding all elevations, to run along the swamps and hollows, or the lowest surface between Russapugly and Channel Creek. For the further convenience of the communication between town and the shipping in the river, a cut is to branch off from the great canal into the Hoogly at Diamond Harbour. Both plans, we learn, are now under the consideration of a committee to whom they have been submitted. Which ever of them is fixed upon, the benefits resulting to Calcutta must be incalculable in many respects. A speculation having for its object the establishment of a Fishmarket upon a magnificent scale, formed a subject of conversation here some short time ago. Should one of the plans for excavating a canal between this and Saugor be really decided on, we trust that the other proposal, embracing as it does such a wide field of usefulness and comfort, will also be followed up, and acted upon.

There was a sale of the Honorable Company's Salt held at the Exchange on Monday 5th and Tuesday 6th instant. The wealthy Natives who purchased largely at the May and June sales, did not come forward at this time; which, with the re-sales declared by Government, must have caused the reduction which appears in the average of the last sales. Here follow the particulars, with a table also of the comparative rates at each sale:—

PARTICULARS OF 800,000 MAUNDS OF SALT SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE 5TH AND 6TH AUGUST, 1822,

	Quantity.		Average.
Hidgelle,	200,000	375	14 4
Tumlook,	100,000	409	10 8
24-Pergunnahs,	90,000	378	7 1
Jessore,	100,000	394	14 6
Buldoah,	90,000	354	7 10
Chittagong	20,000	382	10 5
Cuttack Rungah	49,410	451	5 5
Ditto Kurkatch	30,000	272	1 7
Madras Permit,	120,358	337	11 8
Superior Punjab,	232	62	0 0
Total.....	800,000	Gen. Average	376 9 7

PARTICULARS OF THE LAST THREE SALT SALES.

	Quantity.	Amount.	Gen. Average.
May 4-5.—800,000—	75,51,303	14 5—593	14 7
June 14-15.—800,000—	36,81,846	10 6—475	3 8

Difference 3,49,457 3 11—118 14 11

Aug. 5-6.—800,000—	38,01,846	10 6—475	3 8
Sept. 6.—800,000—	30,12,807	9 6—376	9 7

Difference 7,89,039 1 0—98 10 1

THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

The population of Calcutta, the capital of the British Empire in India, and the seat of the Supreme Authority, has long been an object of curiosity, and till lately, has never we believe been accurately ascertained. In the year 1800, according to the report of the Police Committee, furnished to the Governor General, the population of the Town, exclusive of the Suburbs, was estimated at 500,000, and according to another calculation in 1814, at 700,000. The former return was given on the authority of the Magistrates of Calcutta, but the data on which it was founded cannot now be ascertained; the latter computation was adopted probably on a consideration of the above estimates, taken in connection with a supposed increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Town.

The recent employment however of 4 Assessors to revise the whole of the rates Assessed upon the Houses, Buildings and Premises at Calcutta, seemed to the Magistrates to present a favorable opportunity of obtaining an accurate Census of the population, which

one of the Gentlemen of the Committee undertook to prepare, from authentic Statements furnished by the Assessors, the result of which we have now the pleasure to submit to our readers.

The following are the returns given for the four Divisions of Calcutta.

Total Christians, A.....	13,188
Mohammedans,	48,162
Hindoos,	1,18,203
Chinese,	414
Total	1,79,917

The great difference between this total amount, and former estimates, is very striking, and a general opinion prevailed that the population could not but exceed the total returned by Assessors. But it has been ascertained that the extent of Calcutta from the Mahratta Ditch, at the Northern extremity, to the Circular Road, at Southern circuit of Chowringee, is not more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and that its average breadth is only one mile and a half. The lower or Southern Division of the Town, which comprises CHOWRINGEE, is but thinly peopled: the houses of Europeans widely scattered, and KOLINGAH, which is a part of it, is chiefly occupied by Natives. The Division between DHURUMTOLLAR and BOW BAZAR, has a denser population; it comprises the most thickly inhabited European part of Calcutta, as well as a great number of Country born Christians, who reside in the Town with their families. The North Division between the BOW BAZAR and MUCHOOA BAZAR, comprises perhaps the most dense part of the population of Calcutta. The upper Division to the North of MUCHOOA BAZAR, is, comparatively speaking, but thinly covered with habitations, presenting towards the North and East, extensive Gardens, large Tanks, and ruinous habitations. It is not improbable therefore that the large estimates made of the population of Calcutta at former periods may be owing to the crowds of Artisans, Labourers, Servants and Sycars, and to the numerous strangers of every Country which constantly meet the eye in every part of the Town. Indeed the numbers entering the Town daily from the suburbs and opposite side of the river, are estimated by the Magistrates at 100,000. This was done by stationing sircars and peons at all the principal outlets of the Town. The peons counted the passengers by finging to the sircars a cowrie for every hundred passengers, noting separately the Carriages and Hackeries; and the average of different returns gave an influx of about 100,000 individuals, besides Carriages and Horses. Upon the whole then it appears to be the opinion of the Magistrates of Calcutta, from all the returns laid before them, that by taking the resident population at about 200,000, and numbers entering the Town daily at 100,000, we shall have a statement of population probably not much wide of the truth. We hope the very valuable Paper from which we have taken the above Memorandum, will be printed for the information of the Public.

It has been ascertained in the course of the enquiries which led to the results above given, that the number of respectable and wealthy native householder is not increasing in Calcutta; on the contrary, that they have been decreasing. In the visits which the Magistrates are constantly making to the various parts of the Town, they do not observe the same rapid progress of building in the

native, as in the European quarter, whilst they are perpetually struck with the appearance of ruinous and decayed premises, either vacant or occupied by the remnants of wealthy families.* We may naturally ask, what has led to this? It has been conjectured that the Mercantile adventurers of Calcutta, had retired to spend their wealth in other quarters, and that the old and indigent inhabitants of the place had not been able to preserve their former station in the increased prosperity of the place, but we very much fear that this is not the cause assigned by the Natives themselves. See all the Villages they say, beyond the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and there enquire of the inhabitants the effect of English and Mussul Law. We should enquire of the natives.

SUFFERERS AT BURRISAU.

From private letters that have reached us from Correspondents, on whose accuracy we can rely, we learn that many of the surviving families have lost two-thirds of their members, and all their cattle, so as to be not only destitute for the present, but without the means of their usual labour, and consequently unable to restore themselves to their former state. Most of those who were saved escaped from being on trees, where many remained for three days and three nights without tasting food of any kind, and were nearly famished with hunger. One of our Correspondent mentions that at Rountundee he saw a child, which being only a few weeks old, his curiosity was excited to know how it had been preserved during the tempest and inundation. In reply to his enquiries, he was told, that it was born on a tree when the whole surface of the country was covered with water, and its mother was then questioned and corroborated the tale. The surprise of the enquirer was still further increased, however, when he came to learn that so far from this being a singular event, there were from 30 to 40 females, some having reached the period of natural delivery, but many more having that period accelerated by terror and alarm, who gave birth to their infants in this dreadful situation;—and yet, so providentially is “the wind tempered to the shorn lamb,” that most of those individuals, with their offspring lived, presenting a picture of misery and distress unprecedented we believe, even in the imaginations of the painter or the poet, and certainly without a parallel as far as we remember, either in fable or in history.

Another Correspondent, in speaking of the modes by which Government might materially assist the whole population, and at the same time benefit the State, suggests that as nearly all the cattle of the District have perished, the Government might make the people advances for the manufacture of Salt along the sea-coast, which can be done without cattle; and as they have plenty of fuel there, and in former times made an abundance of this article, it would be a safe speculation for Government to encourage and employ the greater part of the population for some time till they were again enabled to purchase cattle, and gradually regain their former state of prosperity and comfort.

* The number of premises in Calcutta, to be considered as containing any population, amounts in all to 67,519, of which 5,430, are upper-roomed houses, 8,890 lower-roomed houses; 15,792, tiled huts, and 37,407 straw huts.

Major Stuart's active and zealous labours are, we conceive, entitled to the highest praise, and the Committee by whom he was deputed owe him particularly their best thanks. The cordial co-operation of Government is also such as to deserve our respect, and to give us an assurance that what can be done to benefit the condition of the people, in that quarter will not be neglected.

The following are the Contributions received since our last, though we hope they are not as yet entirely closed.

Amount previously advertised, 16,802	
G. Playfair,.....	50
P. Jeremie,.....	50
G. Young,.....	50
W. G. (through the Calcutta Journal),....	200

Total 17,152

The loss in life and property, in the most exposed parts of the district, has unquestionably been great and deplorable; and every successive inquiry has led to discoveries of augmented loss,—so that we are reminded of the simile in Pope:

—we tremble to survey

The growing labours of the lengthened way;
Th' increasing prospect tires our wandering eyes,
Hills peep over hills, and Alps on Alps arise.

Unhappily the melancholy facts have afforded too true an illustration of the words of the poet

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Aug. 5. American Ship *America*, Capt. J. Eldridge, from Philadelphia 1st April and Madras 27th July.

American Brig *Wanderer*, Capt. S. Picket, from Boston 7th April, and the Isle of France 27th June.

Ship *Ganges*, Capt. W. H. Biden, from Madras and Eskapelly the 21st July.

“ 8. Ship *Nancy*, John Thomson, from London 16th Feb. Cape of Good Hope 14th May, and last from Madras.

PASSENGERS. *From London*: Mr. Barwell, Cadet; Mr. Burt, returning to India;—*From Madras*: Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Neilson, Cadets; Mr. Motley, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Hayes, and Mr. George Johanas, Merchants; Mr. Thompson, Free Trader; Mr. Small, Chief Mate, Country Service.

“ Portuguese Ship *Novo Destino*, J. P. Sara, from Rio de Janeiro 27th May.

ARRIVALS OFF CALCUTTA.

Aug. 4. French Ship *Edward*, and *Adrian*. 7 *Brilliant*.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Aug. 6. Ship *Diamond*, Capt. D. Beckford, for Boston.

“ 7. Ship *Georgiana*, Capt. R. Babcock, for Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 14th. American Brig *Hope*, Captain B. Mana, from Penang 19th June, Passenger, Mr. George De Castro, Super-cargo.

Do. American ship *Henty*, Captain Louis Paliskin, from Philadelphia 16th March.

15th H. C. ship *Asia*, Captain T. F. Balderston, from London 29th March.

Do. Schooner *Highland Lass*, Captain E. W. Eaton, from Coringa 26th June.

16th. Ship *Reliance*, Captain M. P. e, from Coringa 4th July — Passengers Mrs. Fife and Family, Mrs. Maidman, Dirkaz, and Lieut. Shauvel.

18th. American ship *Adonis*, Captain B. Halstead, from New York 31st March.

Do. Ship *Fulca*, Captain Calfan, from Muscat 10th June.

Do. Ship *Ganges*, Captain W. H. Biden, from Mauritius 27th June.

19. H. C. Cruiser *Armad*, Captain D. Jones, from Bombay 4th July.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—July 13th. Ship *Ceres*, Captain H. B. Pridham, for Calcutta.

14th. H. M. Ship *Ledder*, Captain C. Richardson, c. b. for Trincomalie.

16th. Ship *Catherine*, Captain Gordon Wallace, for Calcutta.

16th. Ship *Kareim Fazel*, Captain Kitchener, for Bourbon and Mauritius.

17th. Ship *Henry Porcher*, Captain J. L. Studd, for London.

Do. H. C. ship *William Fairlie*, Captain K. Smith, for Penang and China.

Do. H. C. ship *Thomas Coutts*, Captain Alexander Chrystie for ditto, ditto.

ARRIVALS.—July 3d. the H. C. cruiser *Teignmouth*, H. Hardy, returned from sea.

4th. Ship *Volunteer*, Thos. Waterman, from Muscat 28th June.

5th. Brig *Nelly*, James Newton, returned from sea.

Passengers per *Volunteer*.—Lieutenant Guy, H. C. Marine; Mr. Arathoon and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.—July 4th. ship *Seaforth*, (Free Trader) Robert McDowall, to Liverpool.

Do. the H. C. ship *Swallow*, (Free Trader) Andrew Ross to London.

Do. the H. C. ship *Ernaad*, David Jones, to Madras and Benga.

7. The H. C. cruiser *Teignmouth*, H. Hardy, to Persian Gulph.

Do. The H. C. ship *Dunira*, H. Hamilton to China.

Do. the H. C. ship *Duke of York*, A. H. Campbell to China,

Do, ship *Glorioso*, J. Paterson to China.

Passengers by *Seaforth*.—Mrs. Groves, Lieutenant Hobson, Lieut. Bane,

By *Swallow*.—Mrs. Dardel Lieut. Carroll, H. M. 65th Regiment; Elizabeth Russell, servant maid to Mrs. Dardel.

By *Dunira*.—Hadgie Mahomed Syne, Prince of Acheen, Mr. Wheler, Civil Service, Mr. Spencer, Midshipman, Bombay Marine.

Madras.

[From the Courier of 28d July,]

His Excellency the Governor and Suite embarked on Sunday morning 22d, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts on board the H. C. Cruiser *MERITOR*, which shortly after in company with the *RELIANCE* sailed for *Vizagapatam*. His Excellency intends visiting the Northern Division, and to return to the Presidency by land. Besides his Staff he is accompanied by *GEORGE RUSSELL* and *JOHN RUSSELL*, ESQUIRES.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE / MADRAS.

The Third Law Term of the present year commenced on Thursday, when the usual returns and accounts were delivered in and filed. Pursuant to a recent order of the Court—The Accountant General thereof also delivered a Statement of all Sums of Money, Bonds and other securities belonging to Estates of deceased Persons, distinguishing each Estate, and now remaining in deposit in the General Treasury of Fort St. George as kept by the Accountant General of the said Supreme Court up to 30th June 1822, from which it appeared that the Total amount in deposit from the commencement up to that date is Madras Rupees 12,10,879 2 Annas and 5 Pies.

The same Officer also delivered in a Statement of all Monies and Securities for Money deposited; in the same Treasury belonging to the Suitors in the Supreme Court as kept by the Accountant General up to the 30th June 1822, from which it appeared that the total amount principal and interest deposited in the Treasury on their account is 12,97,398 Rupees.

Both these accounts were ordered to be filed in the Registry of the Court for the inspection of all parties concerned and interested therein, and similar accounts were directed to be filed on the first day of every term.

The Monies in deposit obtain interest at the Company's rate.

Calcutta.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that no Standard Medical work on the diseases of India should have as yet proceeded from the Indian press. Whatever the causes may be, want of talent, I imagine, cannot be one of them, since the structure of Indian society allows sufficient opportunity for forming a very correct judgement of individual character. It may be objected by some, that Medical men only are capable of judging the qualifications of each other, but in the progressive advancement of human intellect, this chimera, like many others, has fallen to the ground. No doubt highly qualified individuals, of any profession, are better able than others to appreciate the extent and specific acquirements of those of their own body, but as all men think and form opinions of their own on most subjects of life and society, and moreover observe the results of men's conduct and public acts, it is preposterous to suppose that an able Physician cannot be distinguished from others of lesser acquirements, and hence the public form very accurate ideas of medical character. Thus the Medical men in India, sooner or later, become very well known in their respective departments; and since those in Bengal are universally allowed to possess, as a body of men, as great a portion of talent and mental acquirement, in addition to their high professional attainments, as can be found in the like number of Physicians and Surgeons in any part of the world; it is worthy of enquiry, how it happens that the fruits of their combined qualifications are not recorded or made known to the public.

In the combination of causes producing this real or apparent lukewarmness and indifference to the interests of the healing art, the following may, I presume, be assumed as the principal ones:—the general effects of Indian climate, which renders all of us more or less incapable of,

and consequently averse to, the trial of severe mental exertions,—the close and continued application of many to the practical duties of the profession,—the ill health of some, diffidence in others, and an aversion to intrude on the public in the character of Authors.—Besides a variety of minor causes, which need not be enumerated; the few undermentioned it may perhaps be thought should be included, altho', after due consideration, I venture to think them more apparent than real;—want of earnest exhortation and encouragement from the heads of the departments,—free interchange of sentiment,—emulation,—unity of plan,—and above all, the absence of a system for the publishing of medical communications. The Bengal Army is distributed into divisions and commands, each of which has its medical head, denominated a Superintending Surgeon, who exercises a general controul over the Medical Officers of his District, be they civil or military, in like manner as a Major-General exercises his superintendence in a military capacity. Medical reports and returns are regularly furnished to them, both weekly and monthly, by each individual in their respective jurisdictions, of which again an abstract is furnished by them to the Medical Board, which being copied and preserved as records of office, the originals are transmitted to Europe, to rot in the chests and boxes prepared for them in the India House. What the nature and value of these reports may be, I have no means of ascertaining, but surely much important information is contained in them, which though lost to the profession and the public by the present system, would if selected and periodically published, prove highly useful to Medical Science, and particularly so to the Medical men in this country. I have already mentioned my ignorance of the nature and value of these medical returns; but should they only consist of a mere catalogue of deaths and names of diseases, it cannot be questioned that many valuable essays, cases, and miscellaneous medical notices, would on an appeal from the Superintending Surgeons to the duties, feelings and professional characters of their juniors be readily supplied.

Periodical Journals or Medical Miscellanies, collected and arranged by the Superintending Surgeons, with the names of each contributor, attached to the several articles, in the precise language, and in fact in no way altered from the original, would give the due measure of credit to every Medical Officer on his own individual responsibility, which when ultimately transmitted to the Presidency,

Government would no doubt willingly publish at their own expence, under the superintendence of the Medical Board, or of such gentlemen of the profession resident in Calcutta as would undertake the task of superintending the press on the joint requisition of the whole or greater number of Medical Officers in a Division.

The plan certainly appears practicable and advantageous. "But there are some, I make no doubt, (tho' I trust not many) who are unwilling to divert themselves of that indolence and apathy of character they may have contracted, and who will ask the question—what reports or essays can I furnish worthy of record or publication; there are few sick in the Corps or station I am attached to, and these labouring under ordinary diseases of every day occurrence, and withall there is such similarity in the few *Indian diseases* to be met with, the cure of which is so well known, that really I do not know what I can communicate worthy of value." I have anticipated this objection, and shall endeavour to repel it. I would reply to such a man by asking him the question—Have you not repeatedly, in the course of your professional duties, seen many rare and interesting cases, which excited new ideas on the nature and cure of certain diseases, but which from not having recorded in writing, you have now only an imperfect recollection of, which you deeply regret. It is the fullest and most complete knowledge of the nature and treatment of these every day diseases that is particularly required, as many deaths daily occur from our ignorance of these diseases, while uncommon cases and unnatural diseased appearances, such as monsters and the like, are of rare occurrence, only fit to gratify curiosity, and in no way calculated to improve the science of medicine.

The duties of a scientific Physician comprehend not only the cure but the prevention of diseases, the latter being a species of knowledge acquired and formed on a general acquaintance with external phenomena, natural and artificial:—hence the important branches of Meteorology and Medical Topography fall necessarily and directly within the line of medical observation and application in practice. It is matter of astonishment and wonder, that while the medical works of the day periodically published in England, exhibit the results of our Army and Navy Surgeons' attentions to these objects, in the West Indies and America, in Spain, the Mediterranean, and almost all places in the globe, where the exigencies of the state have required them, — a marked indifference or non-attention to them have

been evinced by the Medical Department in India, particularly in Bengal. The reports on the Epidemic fever of Coimbatore, drawn up by order of the Madras Government—the account of the Seringapatam fever by Nieve—and of that of Guzerat by Mr. Gibson,—in addition to the Cholera reports of each Presidency,—are certainly exceptions; these however are but partial as to place and time, while the direct influence of the Government must be particularly admitted in relation to the reports of Cholera since the publication of which it seems to have fallen into their usual lethargic torpor in the Bengal side of India.

What little Topographical information we possess, on the various provinces subject to the Bengal Government, have been chiefly acquired by Military men, either in command of troops, or employed in the Surveyor or Quarter-Master General's Department, by Gentlemen employed in Embassies or residing at foreign Courts, but in no one instance I am aware of, by Medical men. Every Medical Officer on this Establishment of 8 or 10 years service, has either had opportunities of furnishing such details, from being long fixed at certain Civil stations, the country and district around which they are intimately acquainted with—or from marching in a series of years as Surgeons of Battalions from station to station, throughout these vast countries. It is evident that certain districts and military stations are more unhealthy than others, that the causes of such can be traced to locality, or to some peculiarity of situation in relation to jungles, stagnant waters, want of cultivation, elevation of the country, hills, mountains, and the like—for it is an assumed axiom, that certain causes operating or produced under the influence of specific circumstances will produce certain effects in all parts of the world. Such have been observed and elucidated in relation to the production of disease in Europe, and in the Western hemisphere, but in this country we look in vain for any such investigations. It would therefore be more creditable to the Bengal Medical Staff, were they to direct their attention to those useful pursuits; and in addition to their stock of surgical instruments and medicines, to furnish themselves with a few articles of philosophical apparatus, as would facilitate their acquisition of the knowledge expected of them. A small pocket compass, for observing the course of winds; a good thermometer with barometer, and the junction attached; a pluviometer or glass graduated cylindrical vessel for measuring the quantity of rain and evaporation; a eudrimeter and other vessels for examining

strain of air, would cost but little money, and in their application and use have a constant source of elegant amusement and entertaining medical research. It is not a dry detail of meteorological facts and observations, such as the ranges of the thermometer and barometer that can be practically useful; but the influence of such in the production of diseases or indiseases, which accruing from other causes, may continue during their agency and influence. Since medical men in other parts of the world have accomplished much in these particulars, both with honor to themselves and utility to the best interests of society, in climates equally baneful to European constitutions under all the usual privations of war,—why should any difficulty occur in the Medical establishments of India in times of profound peace, in climates naturally good, and when comfortable and at ease, with abundance of time in their hands.

By a combined regularity of system, a mass of Topographical and Meteorological information might be in this manner collected, in addition to that science, strictly medical, the advantages of which, while it would confer much honor on the Medical department, would make the real and actual state of India much better known than it is; and, above all other considerations, lead to an immense saving of human life. A knowledge of the actual state of countries in regard to the production of health and disease, is a subject of the first moment to Military as well as to Medical men; it is worthy of encouragement from every Government, and I hope ere long, will attract attention in Bengal. When the extent of woods and jungle marches, waste and uncultivated lands, properties of waters, prevailing winds and rains, variations of temperature, altitude of places above the surface of the ocean, and many such peculiarities, are observed by Medical men,—those who have the direction of affairs in the marches and halts of Armies, the positions selected for fixed encampments, the sites of barracks and hospitals, &c. &c. will not disdain their advice or treat it with contempt, which can scarce be wondered at under present circumstances, when such total want of attention to these objects is so uniformly manifested by Medical men, and of which Military Commanders have evinced their perception by never consulting them on any of the above questions, and which is the cause of every cantonment, station, Hospital and Military Fort in the country being placed in the very worst possible situation. It is such mental occupation that I consider worthy of the attention of Medical men in India, and

could afford. Their duties, for which they are in every respect fitted, would it be unworthy of them to extend to the various branches of Natural History, (Zoology, botany and geology) which in this country are yet in their infancy, and highly interesting to Science at large. The comparative anatomy of Indian animals is yet scarcely begun; the various vegetable substances in application to diet, to medicine, and the arts, very imperfectly known; the state of horticulture and agriculture extremely rude; the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, and other valuable articles, indigenous or exotic, carelessly attended to by the indolent and superstitious natives, though perfectly understood in America, and in the West, and which rival the productions of India in the markets of Europe, more from the mode of cultivation than any specific difference of quality. The diseases incident to those useful animals, the Elephant, the Camel, and the Horse, and which are indispensable attendants on our armies, have not hitherto been attended to, and which it is the interest both of Government and individuals to conduct and constitute one department of laudable study, worthy the time and attention of our Surgeons.

I beg to be understood as in no way supposing the Medical men are expected to obtain knowledge in the various branches I have enumerated. God forbid, as in that case they would be perfect in neither: human life is too short for any such speculation, and human intellect too much circumscribed. The British nation were satisfied with the intellectual powers which made Nelson a Naval, and Wellington a Military Commander. In like manner they will be contented, and require no more of a man who is a good Surgeon and Physician: but since Medical education is partly theoretical and partly practical, as well as various in kind and degree, I have dwelt forcibly on these collateral and connective studies, useful and ornamental to the Medical character; either or some of which, according to propensity and inclination Medical men in India might direct their attention to, with greater credit to themselves and the public, than they could possibly acquire, by devoting any part of their time as Assistants to Magistrates.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obdt. Servant,
CIVIS.

ON THE RIVER. }
June 20th, 1822. }

AUGUST 12th, and in their appli-

of elegant amuse-

It is not a dry de-

THE THEATRE. such as the

We wish some capable Correspondent had been kind enough to favor us with a Critique upon the Comedy of "A New Way to PAY OLD DEBTS," as played on Friday last at the Chowringhee Theatre. Circumstances put it out of our own power to notice it with the fulness we could wish. This play, as a stage piece, is certainly a heavy one, though both entertaining and instructive in the closet. The moral is a good one, and the language possesses a certain classic quaintness which can only be found in the writings of the Old School of English Dramatists. There is no outrageous stretch after repartee and effect, and simple ideas find expression in language as simple.

Sir Giles Overreach, as we formerly stated it would be, was in the hands of the gentleman who appeared for the first time on the India boards in the character of *Brutus*. We have heard it objected to him that he looked too young, and that he was too splendidly dressed. To get rid of the first, we know that he used all the means which he could with propriety adopt; but *Sir Giles* originally was not intended to be an old man, he was drawn as a hale, fiery, ambitious, middle-aged person. In representing an elderly character, where it is necessary to display great energy and vigour, it is almost impossible for a young man to look sufficiently old. Respecting the dress, it ought to be remembered, that *Sir Giles Overreach*, who in his ideas of magnificence is princely, has prepared every thing on the grandest scale, for the reception of that man by whose means he hopes to put an apex upon the pyramid of his highly mounting hopes, and address his only child "as his Honourable, RIGHT HONOURABLE DAUGHTER!" Let the Reader recollect the directions which *Sir Giles* gives for the reception of *Lord Lovell*. It was his command that no plate should appear but what was pure gold, and that the furniture of the banquetting chamber, and the garnishing of the banquet itself should be gorgeous and costly. Is it to be supposed, that the man, who was so particular in the setting out of his house, and who considered his daughter's dress with the eye of a Connoisseur, should be indifferent about his own personal appearance? Certainly not: he would deck himself in the most glorious raiment which his wardrobe

could afford. Throughout, the part of Sir Giles was sustained with a masterly power, but it was in the last Act that it assumed the greatest interest, until it reached that terrific *Climax* where the bold bad man that believed not in a Retributive Providence, feels at once the hand of Heaven press heavily upon, and his reason suddenly leaves him in a convulsive paroxysm of appalling insanity. Nothing that ever we beheld surpassed that scene,—the glaring eyes, the shrieking raving, the quick wild twitching of the whole body, and the awful hysterical laugh that preceded total insensibility,—all were most impressive and accomplished specimens of the art.

Wellborn, even in his rage appeared a gentleman, for honor, as the great master of the Drama says, "peereth through the meanest habit." His performance, as it is in whatever he undertakes, was perfect.

Justice Greedy was most capital, and never appeared without putting the audience into good humour. He was particularly good in the scene where he interrupts *Sir Giles* in his private conference with his daughter, and the scene where he is bribed and counterbribed. *Allworth* was the very pink of a lover of the 18th century. He looked and acted his part in an exquisite manner as was loudly or rather tumultuously testified by the long continued applause from all parts of the house. We have neither space nor time to do justice to the other characters.

Lady Allworth's part was sustained in a highly correct and lady-like manner. We had no idea she could have acquitted herself so well, considering that the part of *Margaret* was the one originally assigned her, and that the character of *Lady Allworth* was only undertaken at a very short notice, in consequence of the unexpected illness of a favorite of the house whose absence was regretted. *Mrs. Froth* was extremely lively and plequant. *Margaret* is not a very prominent part, and was also undertaken in haste—bearing this in mind, it was not an endiscreditable appearance. We can say no more than that the house was a full one, though the evening was, almost beyond endurance, hot and stifling.

STEAM BOAT.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—Messrs. Palmer and Co. I am told, have tendered to the Government a Steam Boat, containing two sixteen-horse-power Engines, which are supplied with the requisite quantity of steam from one boiler only, seated in the midships of the vessel. These Engines, are said to be constructed upon the last improved principle in England, and furnish

M A D R A S.

ARRIVALS.—July 25. Cutter *Trial*, J. C. Peterson, from Negapatam
23d July. Passengers: Rev. T. Close, Mrs. Close and Child.

DEPARTURES.—July 25. Brig *Minerva*, T. Freck, for Colombo.

26. American Brig *Hope*, B. Mann, for Boston.

Do. Ship *Apollo*, Tennant, for Calcutta.

B C M B A Y.

ARRIVALS.—July 11. Ship *Cornwall*, Wm. Richardson, from Mocha,
29th June. Passengers: Mr. Hermans Riam, German House Painter,
Mrs. Riam.

13. Ship *Sydonie*, E. Reveire, from Mauritius 26th February.

15. Ship *Forbes*, R. A. S. Roe, from Muscat 2d July. Passengers: Mr.
Hunter, Lient. Reynolds, H. C. Marine, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Abrahams,
Mrs. Roe and child.

16. H. C. Ship *Discovery*, Lient. Cogan, from Muscat 10th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 12. Brig *Nelly*, James Newson, to Calcutta.

The H. C.'s. Surveying Ship *Discovery*, Lieutenant Cogan Comman-
der, from Muscat 10th July, anchored in the harbour late yesterday
evening. She has no Passengers or Intelligence.

Madras.

PROCLAMATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 19TH JULY, 1822.

The Honorable the Governor being about to proceed on a visit to
the Northern Circars, is pleased to declare in Council, that the Ad-
ministration at the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted
by the remaining Members of the Government,—His Excellency
General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. and K. C. B. Officiating as
President, and exercising as such the accustomed Military Com-
mand of the Garrison, and all the powers and authorities apper-
taining to the office of Acting President.—All official correspon-
dence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of the Government
will continue to be passed, in the name of the Governor in Council.

The Honorable the Governor during his absence from the Seat
of Government will exercise all the powers, which are vested in
him by Law when in Council at the Presidency: and the several
authorities in the Provinces, Civil and Military, are hereby re-
quired to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders
and instructions, as the Honorable the Governor may deem proper
to issue.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD, Chief Secretary.

We are requested to state that the *General Palmer* will sail on
the 31st instant, and having received a corrected list of her
Passengers we have the pleasure to insert it.—The expeditions
dispatch of the *Palmer* is, we believe, unprecedented, having deli-
vered an Investment and received a full Cargo in less than a month
—and with every probability of performing a voyage out and home
within nine months.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Cruttenden, Mrs. Loader and Child, Mrs.
Ternan and two children, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Close and 2 children;
Maj.-Gen Sir E. Barnes K. C. B. Major McAllister, Captain Gordon,
Captain Dawson, Capt. Hutchinson, Lieutenants Sherriff, Forster,
Agnew, and Chauval, J. B. Constant, Esq and four children of J.
Carruthers, Esq.

[*Madras Gazette.*

Bombay.

Though the following relates to an occurrence of no very recent date, still we avail ourselves of the kindness of a Friend to publish it for the information of our readers, as it has not hitherto, that we are aware of, been noticed in any of the India prints.

"Port Louis, Mauritius, 28th February, 1822.

"I cannot forbear to touch on a subject which has created so much alarm at this Island. Since Sunday the 17th Instant, a great number of Blacks deserted from their masters. On Ash Wednesday they hoisted their flag on the mountain in the rear of my Establishment. One of the Conspirators came down the same day and gave information of the Plot, viz. burning the town, killing all the Whites, and finally making themselves masters of the Island. On this information a great number of Blacks were taken up in Town, and the Soldiers marched out to disperse those on the mountain. The next day Detachments were formed in all quarters for pursuing the fugitives and a reward offered of 1000 Dollars for the head of the Chief, of 500 for 2nd Chief, and 60 Dollars for each of the gang. They are nearly all brought in, and the Court is sitting since Sunday last to try them. It was believed, that a Madagascar prince, who was exiled to this place by the King of that Island was the leader, because he was among them—but it falls out from the examinations before the Court, that the Plot was hatched by a Creole who is (chief of a Detachment going in pursuit of Maroons for the sake of making a fortune—he used the fellow, who gave information as his tool, he (his black) arranged all matters between the Prince and the Blacks, all of whom are Malagasses—he provided them with food and some Arms, and he pointed out the ways and means for a general insurrection. The Conspirators are mostly head servants and able Workmen; a great number will be executed in a few days. The Court transacts no other business than this."—*Bombay Gazette.*

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; 2^d AUGUST, 1822.

An additional Native Doctor is authorized to be employed with the Dacca Provincial Battalion.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9th AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct.

1. That on all future occasions of Stores, Provisions, &c., being Shipped for the use of Invalid Soldiers proceeding to Europe, the Officer in charge of the Invalids shall invariably be either President or a Member of the Committee which is to examine the Articles, and that a Medical Officer shall likewise be one of its Members.

2. That after the Committee shall have reported the Articles good and fit for the purpose intended, they shall be sealed in their presence and regularly made over to the Officer Commanding the Invalids, who is to be considered accountable for their identity, and will consequently adopt such means as may be necessary thro' the Agency of some trustworthy Person under his Command to see them Shipped, and duly delivered over to the proper person on board.

3. That the Marine Board in all future engagements with the Commanders of Ships taking Invalids to Europe, are to require from such Commanders, an engagement of their responsibility; the sealed Stores having once been received in charge of the proper person on board, who will grant an acknowledgement having received them sealed, and to whom is to be transmitted with the Stores a Certificate from the Committee, that they were sealed in their presence.

4. That it shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Troops, whenever Stores are taken out for use, to see the seals removed in his presence.

5. That whenever any of the seals appear to have been broken, except in his presence, he shall report the circumstance to the proper authorities on his arrival in England, or, should such a circumstance occur previous to sailing, to the Quarter Master General of the Army, or of His Majesty's Forces, as the case may require—provided, he is satisfied that the fact could not be ascribed to accident.—In the latter case, any explanation which the Commander of the Ship may have to offer on the subject, will be transmitted with the Officer's report to the Quarter Master General in Calcutta.

These Orders are to have equal effect on the embarkation of any of His Majesty's Regiment for England, the removal of the seals on board Ships being effected in presence of the Quarter Master of the Regiment, or such other person as the Officer Commanding may appoint.

A Copy of these Regulations to be furnished to every Officer on receiving charge of a detachment of Invalids, &c., proceeding to England.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9TH AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that henceforward, leave of absence even within the limits of the Presidency, shall be granted to Officers holding situations of trust under bonds of security to Government, through the medium of the orders of His Lordship in Council.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9TH AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish a separate Military Command on the Eastern Frontier, extending from Allah Chittagong East, to the river Teesta West, including Dacca, and which is to be placed under an Officer specially selected for the purpose, with the Staff Salary of a Brigadier, and to whom a Brigade Major will be attached.—This Command is to be considered within the Presidency Division of the Army.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Popham, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry to the Command of the Eastern Frontier, and Brevet-Captain Bayldon, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Brigade Major to the Troops, within that Command.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9TH AUGUST, 1822.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign; leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

INFANTRY.

Mr. Nathaniel Sneyd Nesbitt, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d August, 1822.

Mr. Roderick Macdonald, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d August, 1822.

Brevet-Captain Alexander Pope, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, via Penang for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for twelve months.

The extension of leave of absence obtained by Lieutenant L. Vansandau, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 28th June last, is further prolonged for three months, beyond the period therein stated, on account of his health.

The following Native Commissioned Officers, are advanced to the rank of Subadar Major.

Subadar Puredze Khan, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Benny Persaud of the same Corps, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Subadar Roopun Sing, of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Gunness Sing, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Subadar Dursun Misser, of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Buldoo Oopudhneq of the same Corps, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9TH AUGUST, 1822.

It having come to the knowledge of Government, that Nericks are usually fixed for the sale of all Articles in some of the Military Bazaars, a practice which tends to render those Bazaars less efficient than they otherwise would be, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council strictly prohibits such a practice for the future, in all Military Bazaars under this Presidency.

In order to enable Commanding Officers to sign the Prices Current or Nerick Namu, at the end of the month, the Officer whose duty it

to Superintend the Bazar, is to direct the Kotwal, or person acting in that capacity, to ascertain daily the rates at which all Articles are sold, and from thence to prepare the average prices which are to be noted in the Prices Current for the past month.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 9TH AUGUST, 1822.

General Orders of the 5th September 1818, granting Boat Allowance to Assistant Apothecaries, is extended to Assistant Stewards, in similar situations.

This Order is to have effect from the period of the movement of His Majesty's 27th Foot, from Fort William to Dinapore.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 9TH AUGUST, 1822.

The rate of Pension to the Widows of Assistant Commissaries and Deputy Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance is fixed at one fourth of the amount of the Furlough pay of warrant Officers of those ranks.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;

7TH AUGUST, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. P. Macdougall, from 1st October, to 1st May, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Garrison Staff.—Captain Page, Fort Adjutant, Monghyr, from 15th August, to 1st November, to proceed on the River for his health.

2d Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Lambie, from 15th October, to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

2d Battalion 3d Regiment.—Major W. B. Walker, from 10th August, to 10th October, to visit Banda, on his private affairs.

5th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Burges, from 15th November, to 15th March 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Lieutenant Turner, from 25th August, to 25th February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant Cracklow, of the 3d Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant at Monghyr, during the absence on Medical Certificate of Captain Page.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

9TH AUGUST, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers are relieved from the General Court-Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe, of His Majesty's 27th Regiment, is President.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Popham, 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry.

Captain W. Read, His Majesty's 38th Foot.

Captain T. D. Franklyn, His Majesty's 30th Foot.

Captain W. Badenach, 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

The following Officers are appointed Members of the above-mentioned General Court-Martial.

Major J. Harriot, 1st Battalion 24th Native Infantry.

Captain C. P. King, 4th Light Cavalry.

Captain J. E. Conway, 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry.

Captain N. Wallace, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry.

Captain J. MacGregor, 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry.

Apothecary Charles Reed, now with the Hospital of the Horse Brigade at Meerut, is directed to proceed to the Presidency by water along with the European Invalids of the present Season, and report his arrival to the Officiating Superintending Surgeon.

Apothecary William Parke is removed from the Presidency General Hospital to the Hospital of the Horse Brigade at Meerut, and directed to join by water.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment,—Lieutenant and Quarter Master Hodgson from 13th August to 17th September on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Ajt. Genl. of the Army.

10TH AUGUST, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Thursday the 13th June, 1822, of which Lieut. Col. M. Shawe, C. B., His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President, Captain John Seppings of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st "For having on the 5th day of September 1821, endeavoured to provoke Captain Methven of the same Regiment to fight a duel with him."

2dly "For pertinaciously continuing a strain of hostility against Captain Methven, after the Commander in Chief had, upon a careful enquiry into the circumstances, ordered the affair to be set at rest, and the letters at both side to be withdrawn."

"The conduct of Captain Seppings being in each instance contrary to the Articles of War and subversive of discipline."

"Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court Martial having duly and maturely considered the Evidence brought forward on the Prosecution, and on the Defence, is of opinion as follows:

Finding "On the First-Charge that Captain Seppings is not Guilty.

"On the Second Charge, the Court find Captain Seppings Guilty of so much of it as charges him with not having withdrawn his Letters, after the Commander in Chief had, upon a careful enquiry into the circumstances, ordered that such should be done; but the Court is of opinion that in so doing Captain Seppings was influenced solely, by an honourable and anxious desire to be placed in a situation to clear his Character from the injurious reports which had been circulated to his prejudice."

Sentence. "Three o'clock striking before the Court came to a Decision, it was adjourned till Eleven o'Clock to-morrow, Tuesday the 30th Instant."

"Fort William, Tuesday, the 30th July 1822.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.—President and Members as yesterday.

"The Court proceed to deliberate, and to pass Sentence—but there being an equality of votes, on the Question as to whether any punishment shall be awarded, or otherwise, and the Acting Judge Advocate General, having when called upon by the Court declared his opinion that a Majority of voices is absolutely requisite to pronounce an Award.—The Court suspend their Proceeding and adjourn until the pleasure of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is obtained."

Remarks by the Court.—"In advertence to the extraordinary mass of matter which the present Proceedings exhibit, the Court feel themselves called upon to explain that in a question like the present, involving not only the Character and feelings of the Prisoner, but from the course which the Defence has taken, the Character and feelings of several of the Witnesses and others who were incidentally connected with circumstances introductory to the preferring of the charges against the Prisoner, it has not been in the Power of the Court, without a total disregard to the ends of Justice, to abstain from going into the examination of matter, which under other circumstances, would be totally irrelevant to the points at issue.

"It is with no ordinary degree of concern that the Court feel themselves compelled to remark upon the extraordinary discrepancy which the Testimony of some of the Witnesses exhibits, and respectfully to solicit

the attention of His Excellency the Commander in Chief thereto, more particularly to the Depositions of Captains Methven and Croske, diametrically opposed as they appear to be in most instances to the points to which they have respectively sworn—instances arising not merely from the different light in which two Individuals may often view the same circumstances, but manifest in their testimony to almost every fact respecting which they were examined by the Court, and such as to leave in the minds of the Court no room to believe that they could be the result of misapprehension or mistake.

"The Court would have thought it their duty to notice these extraordinary contradictions at the time, but felt that they had not the means from the nature of the Depositions to ascertain on which side the Charge would lay, with the probability of establishing it by proof. They have therefore adopted the only step left them of submitting the circumstance for the consideration of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

"In conclusion the Court would be deficient in their duty, if they did not remark on, and strongly reprobate the innocent and bitter recrimination in which both the Prisoner Captain Seppings, and the Witness Captain Methven, have accustomed themselves to indulge, whenever observing on the conduct of each other, as well antecedent to the present Trial, as in the course of the Proceedings to which it has given rise."

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief. The want of a Sentence renders the protracted and laborious assiduity of the Court altogether fruitless, since there is nothing on which the Commander in Chief has to exercise his Judgement in Confirmation or Disapproval. It is difficult to comprehend by what process of reasoning any Member of the Court should satisfy himself that when a Military Transgression has been pronounced as established by Evidence, no Penal award should follow that Finding; yet, as the decision of Guilty if it were not unanimous) must have been the Act of a Majority, some Member at least has maintained that incongruity. His Excellency will not direct the Court to sit again and revise its Proceedings; because the essential end has, howsoever informally, been answered: The correctness of Captain Seppings's conduct is displayed by the Recorded Inconveniences when it has entailed.

The Court declares Captain Seppings Guilty of a disobedience of Orders; a disobedience which was further, deliberate and wilful. Then, the Court gives extenuation to its Opinion "that in so doing Captain Seppings was influenced solely by an honourable and anxious desire to be placed in a situation to clear his Character from the Injurious Reports which had been circulated to his Prejudice." The Excuse is inadmissible, consequently no course of Evidence should have been sanctioned which professed to have that object; the Crime charged against Captain Seppings was disobedience of an Order signified to him from the Commander in Chief, and it would be a novel doctrine in Military Law that an Officer is at liberty to judge what order is to be deemed imperative and what may be disregarded. It is obvious that if an Honorable Jealousy of Reputation be allowed to stand as an Apology for the contravention of a Positive Order in a case like the present, it must be equally pleasurable in every other class of Cases. The Mischief of such a principle need not be descanted upon.

In the immediate instance, the above palliation is peculiarly inapplicable. The acknowledged respectability of Captain Seppings's Character and the uniform Estimation in which he had been held throughout this Army, could not but render any Appeal against loose misrepresentations wholly unnecessary. On the other hand, the most serious objection lies to such an Appeal. If the fustian feelings of an Officer, in a private question between Individuals, be suffered to disturb the Service and to involve a number

of others, the license would speedily grow into a settled practice most embarrassing if not deeply injurious. The quality of that Evil cannot be more strikingly portrayed than it is by the observations of the Court. In that Exposition the following Particulars are Prominent: The awkward nature of the disquisitions into which the Court confesses itself to have been compelled to embark: The Comment on the tenor of the Evidence generally, by which intentional perversion is indirectly ascribed to Witnesses who are not named, the imputation thereby applying to any or all of them. The Specification of Two Officers from whose contradictory Testimony on the same points the Court infers a criminal laxity in one or the other, without being able to determine on whom so heavy a suspicion should rest: and the Court's "reprobation of the indecent and bitter recrimination of Captain Seppings and Captain Methven upon each other;" a tone discreditable to Men of their Profession.

Those painful results were the foreseen and inevitable consequence of entering into an investigation of aught that was afloat between Captain Seppings and Captain Methven. The points whence any conclusion was deducible were to be sought among intemperate accusations unguardedly handed about under original misapprehension and distorted by Party Heat, while scarcely a single circumstance was afforded so precise as that a Witness could speak to it with the certainty which would have attended the recollection of a distinct fact. Each of them delivers his Evidence as to what he thinks was the impression made upon him at the time, an impression possible even then loosely admitted; at all events liable to have become confused thro' lapse of a considerable interval; and this seems a reasonable solution for discrepancies in the Testimonies of Captain Methven and Captain Crooke, the Commander in Chief not being able to discover a purpose on either side which could be promoted by a consciously dishonest latitude of representation.

The simple Question submitted to the Court was whether Captain Seppings had or had not disobeyed an Order from the Commander in Chief. By losing sight of that plain line, and permitting an attempt to qualify the Fact, the Court has accordingly to its own showing produced all the undesirable effects which the Commander in Chief anticipated and endeavored to prevent when he forbade the further agitation of the disputes between Captain Seppings and Captain Methven. Nothing however can be more remote from the intention of the Commander in Chief than to impugnate any censure on the Court. Indeed, His Excellency from his Examination of the Proceedings sees cause to praise highly the Patience and the carefully Equity manifested by the Court.

Considering as natural the error thro' which the Court involved itself in such intricacies, since it proceeded from a generous desire to give the Prisoner the fullest scope for exonerating himself, the Commander in Chief would not have expatiated thus on the subject, did he not think the matter of such extraordinary interest for the Army as required that it should be particularly dilated. His Excellency persuades himself that the serious inconveniences incurred on the present occasion (putting out of the question the duration of the Trial for above Six Weeks) will establish the expedience of an Authoritative Intervention to stop in an early stage of the progress of Party Bickerings brought within official Cognizance, and will show the fitness of making with severity any management for evading the Injunction.

The Proceedings of the General Court Martial must be considered as having fallen to the ground; so that Captain Seppings is to return forthwith to his duty.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

FOR AUGUST 1822,

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10th August, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Rind, returned from Europe, is posted to the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Gunner Francis McMenzie, doing duty at Cawnpore under the orders of the Deputy Commissary General, is promoted to the Rank of Sergeant, and attached to the Commissariat Department from the 18th of December last.

George Pearce, late Sergeant-Major of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, having been reduced to the Ranks by the sentence of a Line Court Martial, the Officer Commanding the Malwa Field Force will be pleased to send him, on a fit opportunity offering, to Nagpore, in order to his joining the European Regiment, upon the strength of which he is to be borne as a Private.

Regimental Orders, by Major Thompson, Commanding 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, under date the 10th ultimo, appointing Quarter Master Sergeant Furrow to act as Sergeant-Major to the Corps, are confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Gunner James Hourke of Invalids, at present acting in the Barrack Department, is appointed an Overseer in the 10th or Agra Division, and promoted to the Rank of Sergeant from this date.

W. L. WATSON, Act Adjt Genl of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO
HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 7TH AUGUST, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of February last, for the periods specified against their respective names.

8th Dragoons—Captain Burrowes, from 16th February 1822, until the arrival of the Regiment from India

Ditto—Lieutenant Patison, ditto ditto ditto

11th Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon Steele, from 10th March, 1822, until required to embark for Bengal

Ditto—Lieutenant Davis, ditto ditto ditto

17th Foot.—Ensign O'Brien from 10th February 1822, until the arrival of the Regiment from India

Ditto—Ensign Forbes from the 10th March, to 24th June, 1822.

38th Foot.—Ensign Moore, from 20th February, to 24th August, 1822

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

10TH AUGUST, 1822

The men belonging to the 18th and 44th Regiments, at present with the 38th will, with the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor, join the 1st Division of the 17th Foot, upon its arrival at Fort William, with which Corps they will do duty until further orders

Captain Haughton, of the 8th Dragoons, is directed to remain at the Presidency until he shall receive further instructions.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

AUGUST 15.

A Sircar, named RAMMOHUN COMDOO, who had been confined a prisoner in the Jail for some time back, has been missing for three days. It is supposed that he either made his escape by contriving to slip out among the Coolies who were carrying away the baggage of another prisoner, or that he has drowned himself in a tank which is inside the Jail premises. He had been observed to labour under low spirits, and left papers containing certain directions to be observed in the event of his death. The tank is said to be very deep.

This day's Bankshall report announces the arrival of the American ship *Henry*, Captain L. PALESKE, from Philadelphia 15th March, and Madras the 5th Instant.

The Ship *Mary*, Captain G. H. BOYD, expects to sail for London in 2 or 3 days.

The rains, we understand, set in at Futtighur with the utmost violence on the 23d July, and continued without intermission up to the 2d Instant. It was feared, that they would materially injure the Indigo crops—unless a change took place.

We had hoped to be able to report the arrival of the *Asia* before now, but the Captain of that ship, found it necessary to protract his departure from Madras to a later period than he had at first anticipated.

The *Madras Courier* of the 30th ultimo, is just come in—but contains hardly any thing of local interest. We subjoin some shipping notices from it.

His Majesty's Brig *Curlew*, Captain DUNLOP, came in late on Saturday evening from Trincomalee, and brought accounts of the arrival in that Harbour of His Majesty's Ship *Liffey*, Commodore GRANT, C. B. The *Liffey* sailed from Spithead on the 3d of April, so that she can have conveyed little, if any, public intelligence. She has brought out orders from the Admiralty for the breaking up of the Dock Yard establishments at Trincomalee—the establishment has accordingly been paid off, and the Officers belonging to it will go home in the *Globe*, Store-ship.

The reduction of the Squadron upon the scale formerly noticed, is also to be carried into effect immediately. This will only leave one Frigate, and two Sloops of War on this station.

His Majesty's Ships *Leander* and *Glasgow* are ordered home, and will call here in a few days previously to sailing for England. The *Liffey* is also coming up.

The following Passengers who came out in the *Liffey*, have arrived on the *Curlew*, and Major General and Mrs. Campbell were landed at Ceylon.

Sir James Home, Bart.; Mr. C. Mottly, for Calcutta; Messrs. R. Nelson, H. Harris, H. Beaver, and W. Hay, Cadets; Mr. W. Tucket, for Bombay, Lieutenant Francis Hawkins, 89th Regiment, Lieutenant J. Patton, 40th Foot, James Hay, Esq. Merchant for Calcutta, Mr. James Thompson, ditto.

SUPREME COURT, — TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1822.

In the matter of the Revd. THOMAS ALEX. WILLIS, against the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL stated to the Court, that he was desirous of having a day fixed for the taking of evidence in this case, on the part of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, and requested that the Court would be pleased to fix a day most convenient for that purpose. He did not express his desire from any considerations personal to Lord Hastings, but with the view of correcting an erroneous impression, which seemed to exist somewhere, that harsh proceedings had been pursued against the Revd. Mr. Willis, by the late lamented Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Whereas it was only necessary to be correctly informed as to those proceedings, to perceive that the greatest possible lenity and forbearance had been shewn towards that gentleman, in every quarter, and that if any blame could attach to his superiors, for their manner of proceeding against him, it was for suffering that gentleman by their forbearance, so long to disgrace the sacred profession to which he belonged.

Mr. Fergusson then rose and said, that he felt himself called upon in consequence of what had fallen from the Advocate General, to disclaim certain expressions which had been falsely attributed to him, when this matter was first brought under discussion in Court, and which mis-report, he understood, had been conveyed to the late lamented Bishop. He denied that he had made use of such expressions, and he would take this opportunity of saying, that so far from meaning to cast any injurious reflection upon the character or conduct of that distinguished Prelate, no person entertained a higher respect for his memory than himself. With regard to what the Advocate General had stated, with reference to the conduct of Mr. Willis, that remained to be proved.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL certainly did not recollect that his learned Friend Mr. Fergusson had made any allusion to the conduct of the late Bishop upon the occasion in question, and Sir Francis Macnaghten expressed himself to the same effect.

SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN said, that in the present state of the business before the Court, it would be premature to fix any day for taking the evidence in this case. As soon as they came within two or three days of the close of the remaining business, a day might then be fixed for the purpose.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday Morning.)

COTTON.—We have heard of no transaction in this during the week; prices in the interior appear to have given away a little. On the 6th instant, at Mirzapore, new Bandah was stated at 17 1; Jaloon at 15 15; and Cutchoura at 13 14, per local maund. At Jeagunge, on the 10th instant, Bandah was quoted at 14 8 to 14 10; Jaloon at 13 10 to 13 14; and Cutchoura at 12 4 to 12 8 per maund. Sales during the week, 10,000 maunds, of which 1,500 were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption.

OPIUM.—Shipments for the Eastward are going on in this.

SUGAR.—Continues in fair request at our quotations. At the Exchange sale of yesterday, Benares 2d sort, went off freely at 8-3 and 8-4 per maund.

SALTPETRE.—Sales are going on in this at our quotations.

GRAIN.—The demand has been languid this week, and Moongy Rice may be stated at a decline of one anna per maund, since our last.

PIECE GOODS.—Have been a good deal enquired after this week, and prices looking up;—the Americans are the principal purchasers.

EUROPE GOODS.—The market is now overstocked with articles of every description, and sales almost unobtainable:—our quotations are nominal.

PEPPER.—Has been selling in small parcels during the week at our quotations.

METALS.—Tutenague and Spelter have declined a little since our last: sales in the former have been effected during the week.—Copper has also fallen a little.

SALT.—Ten thousand maunds of Hidgelee brought to public sale at the Exchange on the 13th instant, sold at an average of 431 rupees per 100 maunds.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.—May be stated at 25 to 27 per Ton.

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Calcutta.

AUGUST 19.

THE Bankshall report of the 16th, announced the arrival of the ship *Jonathan*, Captain T. WATSON, from Liverpool the 7th April, and of the *Adonis*, Capt. B. HALSTED, from New York the 1st April.

The report of Saturday the 17th, announced the arrival of the ship *Lotus*, Capt. J. R. F. DOVETON, from London the 29th April.

Yesterday's Bankshall report announced the arrival of the *Pascoa*, from Madras 4th August. Captain TAYLOR died on board, and Mr. A. GREAVES succeeded to the Command of the ship.

The *Asia*, Captain BALDERSTON, from London 29th March, and Madras 12th August, and the *William Money*, Captain JACKSON, from London 1st April, and Madras 10th August, were also announced in an extra Bankshall report circulated yesterday evening.

The passengers by the *Asia*, and *William Money*, for Bengal, are :—

Per H. C. Ship Asia.

From London:—Mrs. S. Covan, and two Children; Mr. Wm. Dampier, Civilian; Messrs. C. H. Boisragon, H. Lyell, W. Hunter, C. R. Eyre, A. M. Key, H. Smith, G. C. S. Master, O. B. Thomas, Cadets.

From Fort St. George:—Lieut. W. J. Gairdner, 10th N. I.; 3 Officers; 200 Troops, Rank and File; 14 Women, and 16 Children.

On the 12th August, spoke H. M. Ship *Dauntless*, all well.

Per William Money.

Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Loch, Mrs. Hall, and two Miss Halls, Miss Jackson, and Miss Pattle; Lieut. Aldwell Taylor, H. M. 38th Foot, Mr. John Adam Loch; Messrs. Edward C. Ravenshaw, John Stanley Clarke, Henry Morris, Edward Harding, and Bailie Golding, Writers H. C. C. Service; Mr. John Jackson, Cavalry Cadet; Messrs. Edward Jackson, Hon. H. Gordon, David Ross, John Dyson, William John B. Knvett, George Byrne, Edward Dupre Townshend, John Charles Lumsden, and James Craigie, Infantry Cadets; Mr. Henry N. Worsley, Mr. Frederick Cornie; Masters Henry and William Dodsworth.

The weather here continues agreeable with mild showers occasionally. On Friday, the 16th instant, about 15½ minutes to one o'clock P. M. a shock of an Earthquake

was very generally felt throughout Calcutta. It commenced tremulously, and terminated in an undulatory motion from W. to E. Some say, that it lasted about 16 seconds only,—others aver that there were more shocks than one, and that the movement of the earth lasted half a minute, and a minute,—others again state, that they heard a subterranean noise, and some were made sick by the motion of the ground.

Accounts from Anopshcher, and above the Dooab, represent the Indigo crops to be in a thriving way.

From Dacca we learn that the Assamese had withdrawn their forces from the H. C. frontier. It is supposed they were apprehensive of a severe handling from the troops which they heard were to be collected upon that point.

From Allahabad, we learn that the River had risen so much on the 27th ultimo, as to threaten destruction to the lower parts of the town. Providentially the water fell in 24 hours and had not risen since. The fall of rain since we last heard from our Correspondent in that quarter, has been prodigious. The fleet with the 59th Regiment on board, was passing the station when our Correspondent was writing. Accidents, we are sorry to understand, had occurred in the fleet, and some of the men had been drowned.

We have received files of Cape papers up to the 18th of May, and have seen letters from that Colony of a still later date. The *Fame*, before she reached the Cape, had met with dreadful weather off the coast. A letter of the 22d May, mentions the arrival of the *Kingston* in Simon's Bay, after having experienced very bad weather also.

A scarcity of grain prevailed at the Colony, in consequence of the corn crops having nearly failed for two successive years. No very flattering prospect appeared of the ensuing harvest proving more bountiful than the last. Good Mongy Rice was selling at 35 Rix Dollars the bag of 2 maunds, and Patna, there was no doubt, would be 4 or 5 higher, but there was none in the market. On the morning of the 23d May, the price of wheat in the market was 40 Rix Dollars the maund of 180 lbs. These prices are unusually high, and not to be calculated upon in the event of large importations. With respect to the ensuing harvest, even should it escape the blight or mildew which destroyed the crops of the two last seasons, it can only be a scanty one. At the dispatch of the letters cited, there was not seed corn in the Colony sufficient for the farmers to sow the usual extent of soil with.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the Cape may be deemed a fair field for moderate speculation in grain. We trust that relief may be afforded by various hands, so as to prevent an improper monopoly. It is requisite to add, that a very small supply of wheat was expected from England, and of rice from India. Our Authorities also mention, that hopes were entertained of an active and beneficial trade being established between the Colony and America. The American ship *Lion* after disposing of a general cargo in the Cape market, sailed again direct to Boston with a full cargo of Cape and Eastern produce. She was expected to return in 5 or 6 months, when many others, it was hoped, would accompany her. These ships will, in all likelihood, load partly with flour, which should not be forgot by persons who may be inclined to speculate in Cape supplies here.

We have given place to a Proclamation of the Cape Government, permitting foreigners to bond their produce and manufactures for exportation under certain restrictions, which by good judges upon the spot is thought calculated to produce favorable results to the Colony, as it promises to afford an opening to a Trade with America and the Continent of Europe, making the Cape a general depôt between the great American and Indian Continents.

Among the late Marriages at the Cape, we observe that of Lieutenant CORNWALL, Cape Corps, (son of the Bishop of Worcester, and A. D. C. to the Governor,) to the Hon'ble Miss CHARLOTTE SOMERSET; the Governor's daughter.

The *Madras Gazette* of the 3rd instant, and the *Bombay Courier* of the 27th ultimo, were received yesterday afternoon. They contain nothing particular.

Dr. IRWING, Surgeon to the Political Agent of Saugor and Nerbudda, we understand, is no more.

(From the *Madras Gazette*.)

In consequence of the demise of the late BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, the Churches in Madras on Sunday last were hung in Black, and suitable Sermons preached on the melancholy occasion.

Some typographical errors having been pointed out to us in the reprint, which appeared in our number for Thurs-

day last, of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's Remarks on Captain SEPPINGS' Trial. We lose no time in correcting them.

ERRATUM.

- Par. 1, line 6,—for should read *could*
 „ 15,—for correctness read *incorrectness*
 2, „ 3,—add *in* after *urges*
 4, „ 13,—for possible read *possibly*
 „ 14,—add *the* after *thro'*
 5, „ 5,—for accordingly read *according*
 „ 14,—for carefully read *careful*
 6, „ 14,—dele *of* after *stage*
 „ 16,—for making read *marking*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

August.

15. American Ship *Henry*, Captain L. Palerke, from Philadelphia 15th March and Madras 5th Aug.
16. Ship *Jonathan*, Captain Thomas Watson, from Liverpool the 7th April
 — American Ship *Adonis*, Captain B. Walsted, from New York the 1st April and Madras 8th Aug.
17. Ship *Lotus*, Captain J. B. F. Doveton, from London 29th April.
 — Dutch Brig *Favorite*, Captain E. Gallway, from Penang 10th July.
18. Ship *Pascoa*, (Captain Taylor, died on board.) Mr. Greaves Commanding Officer, from Madras 4th and Eskapelly 7th August.
 — H. C. Ship *Asia* Captain T. F. Balderston, from London 29th March and Madras 12th August.
 — Ship *William Money*, Captain J. Jackson, from London 1st April and Madras 10th August.

PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP LOTUS—*From London*:—Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Turnbull and Family, Mr. Turnbull, Civil Service Mr. B. D. Colvin, Free Merchant, and Mr. Crofter, Cadet.

OFF CALCUTTA.

14. *Novo Destino*.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

11. Ship *Isabella Robertson*, Captain Gilbert George Mitchell, to South America.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP ISABELLA ROBERTSON.—*For South America*:—Mrs. Mitchell, Captain's wife, Antonio, Native of Chili, Peter de Cruz, cook, native of India.

PER SHIP JOHN BULL.—*For New South Wales*:—Mrs. H. Richie, Mr. Alexander McLeod, Mr. N. Yourgs, and Mr. G. Hudson.

PER SHIP LADY KENNAWAY.—*For London*:—Mrs. Colonel Butler, Miss C. Michell, and Master G. Michell.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Eliza, Diamond, (American) & *L'Orthezean*, (French)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations on the 17th instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—*Argyle*, outward bound, and *Lotus*, inward bound.

KEEOREE.

Remain,—*Lady Kennaway*, *Puttarukoman*, outward bound, and *Pascoa*, inward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. S. *Duchess of Athol* and *St. Thiago Major*, (P.)

SAVOON.

Remain,—*Wellington*, *Georgiana*, *Dona Carmelita* and *David Clark*

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVALS. July 18. Ship *Nestor* free trader. Edward Thaker, from London and Isle of France, left London 4th January and Mauritius 27th June, Passengers: Mrs. Thaker, Cadet W. A. Crawford, Rt. St. John, L. W. Hart, Rt Siddel, Assistant Surgeon.

20. Ship *Aram*, John Daniels, from Rangoon 25th May.

21. Schooner *Fly*, Commander J. Emmett, from Calcutta 30th May Passengers: Mrs. A. Emmett, Miss J. Wapbers.

22. Ship *Thetis*, C. F. Davies, from Calcutta 20th April, Passengers: Mr James Goddard

Do. Ship *Malabar*, J. F. Longlands, from Bussorah 4th May, Passenger: Mrs. Longlands.

American Ship *Caroline*, Joseph Ropes, from Mocha left 10th July.

DEPARTURES July 16 Ship *Volunteer*, Thomas Waterman, to Calcutta, and returned back 5 P. M.

20. The H. C. Ship *Buckinghamshire*, F. Adams, to China, and returned back from Sea, in the evening.

24. The H. C. Ship *Buckinghamshire*, F. Adams, to China.

Do. The H. C. Ship *Mackqueen*, James Walker to China.

Do. Ship *Volunteer*, Thomas Waterman, to Calcutta.

Bombay.

(From the Bombay Gazette of July 24.)

It is not without feelings of a painful nature that we communicate the following melancholy catastrophes, by which a worthy and meritorious officer (Capt. John Mack) and two Boat-men met a watery grave.

The particulars of this accident, which have been kindly sent us by a friend are as follows:—

Captain Mack of the Hon'ble Company's Marine having conducted the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Buckinghamshire* well without all the Reefs on her passage to Sea, quitted that Ship about 4 p. m. on the 20th Instant. The sea running very high at the time, he got into the Pilot Boat from the Ship's Larboard mizen chains and immediately directed the tow rope to be let go, and the fore mast to be stepped, which was done, and while the crew were in the act of hoisting the foresail a very high following

head fore-most. The Boat soon re-appeared keel uppermost, and eight of the crew succeeded in getting hold of her, but nothing was seen of Capt. Mack. Three others of the Crew fortunately got hold of the Boat's yard, but the other two failed in the attempt and sunk.

The accident being seen at the moment from the Buckinghamshire, that Ship was instantly wore and succeeded in saving the Eight Men who were clinging to the Boat's keel. The Thetis Cruiser had accompanied the Buckinghamshire out of Harbour, and with equal promptitude picked up the three men who were holding by the Boat's yard, and but for the prompt and active exertion of those two Vessels most of the Boat's Crew would have inevitably perished.

Captain Adams most kindly supplied the men he had picked up with a dry suit, returned to the sunken rock and sent them on shore;—as did the Thetis the other three, who had been equally taken care of by her Commander. The body of Capt. Mack, having been observed to be floating past the Thetis as she lay at the sunken rock, was picked up by that Vessel, and brought to Bombay at 2 p. m. of the 22d, and was interred with all due attention and respect the same evening.

On the morning of the 23d the Body of one of the Lascars (Boat's Crew) was found on the beach in back bay, near the Hospital, and was interred also.

We are happy to find that our Theatre is to be opened on the 5th proximo with the favorite comedy of the WONDER: and as some gentlemen Amateurs have kindly promised, we understand, to afford to society so rational an amusement, we may venture to predict that the public will be highly gratified by the result of these theatrical exertions.

We have been obligingly favored with a further account of the Isle of France insurrection, communicated in a letter under date the 5th June, which we lay before our readers verbatim:—

“Three of the unfortunate African who were concerned in the insurrection of which I gave you an account in my last, were beheaded on the 16th of April. Three others, who also received sentence of death were reprieved by the Governor, and the remainder have been condemned to twenty years chains.

The Madagascar Chief was one of the three who suffered. He was of gigantic stature and strength, taller and stouter than any man in the Island either Black or White. He made a good defence before the Court, saying, that he had been kept Prisoner here, without offending against the English Laws, and that all he intended to do, was to seize a floating vessel and return to his country.”

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Thursday evening last, an inquisition was held before Wm. B. Graham, Esq. on the body of James McRae, private soldier in H. M. 20th Regt. quartered at Fort George, who was found dead in the Fort ditch. By the evidence produced, it appeared, that the deceased on the previous evening had gone outside the Fort to a Punch House in the vicinity of the Washerman's tank, and had there got drunk;—that some fighting and scuffling then took place between him and his companions, but that after the hour of seven, he had not been seen again until the following morning, when he was found dead in the Fort ditch. A slight cut and bruise were visible over the right eye of the deceased, which in the opinion of the Surgeon might have been occasioned by a fall or accident, but there was no distinct evidence to show after what manner death was occasioned. The Jury, after some consultation, and under the advice of the Coroner (who shortly addressed them,) found their verdict “That the deceased was found dead in the Fort ditch, but that in what manner he came to his death, there was no evidence to make it appear.”

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 16TH AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Rule Contained in Section XXII, Regulation XX, 1810, as published to the Army in General Orders dated the 15th January 1811, be Considered Applicable to Corps and Detachments of the Bengal Army, Stationed or Serving beyond British Territories, Subject to the following modification.

The limitation of Claims Cognizable under that Section, to Sums not exceeding in Amount 200 Rupees, shall not be held Applicable to Corps or Detachments of the Bengal Army, Stationed or Serving beyond the British Territory; but claims of the nature described in that Section, shall be Cognizable, whatever may be the Amount.

Provided, however, that whenever the Sum shall exceed Two Hundred Rupees, and a Deputy Judge Advocate General shall be present at the Station, or with the Detachment, he shall superintend the Proceedings, in the event of the parties in the Suit being Natives.

The Courts Assembled under the Authority of this Regulation, are in all other Cases to be Superintended, if practicable, by an experienced Officer, not under the Rank of Captain in the Army.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 16TH AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, that part of General Orders under the date 26th ultimo, which relates to the keeping of regular Books for registering the Amount of the Estates of Deceased Native Officers and others of Provincial Battalions, shall be extended to Local Corps of every Description.

Officers Commanding Local and Provincial Battalions are directed to report to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the information of Government, their having Complied with this Order on the Completion of their Books respectively.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 16TH AUGUST, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

1st Lieutenant Patrick Grant Mathison to be Captain of a Company, from the 2d of August 1822, in succession to Fraser deceased.

2d Lieutenant Richard Williams to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 2d of August 1822, in succession to Fraser deceased.

THE REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Samuel Houston to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st of August 1822, in succession to Arbuthnot deceased.

Ensign William Douglas, to be Lieutenant from the 1st of August 1822, in succession to Arbuthnot deceased.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in Conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

INFANTRY.

Mr. William Edmond Hay, date of arrival in Fort William 12th August 1822.

Mr. Richard Nelson, date of arrival in Fort William 12th August 1822.

Mr. Augustus Leicester Barwell, date of arrival in Fort William 14th August 1822.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Mottley, date of arrival in Fort William 12th August 1822.

Lieutenant G. F. Agar, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, has leave of absence for Three Months from the 25th Instant, with permission to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for a Furlough to Europe.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 30th May 1821, to Captain Henry Cook, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, is extended for a further period of Six Months on the same account, with permission to visit New South Wales.

The undermentioned Invalids of His Majesty's Service Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, are permitted to reside and draw their Stipends at the Stations Specified opposite to their Names; instead of the places formerly stated.

His Majesty's 6th Regiment Light Dragoons.—Private J. Kirk, Cawnpore.

His Majesty's 24th Regiment Foot.—Color Serjeant C. Burton, Bancoorah.

In Consideration of the long and faithful Services of the undermentioned Native Commissioned Officers, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, and of the very excellent Character borne by them, His Lordship in Council is pleased, at the Special Recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to sanction the grant of the Staff Pay, of their Rank as Subadar-Majors in Addition to their other Invalid Allowances.

Subadar Major Gopal Sing, late of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Fakier Sing, late of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

PORT WILLIAM, 16th August, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to Suspend Captain W. Bidwell, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, from the Service, pending a reference to the Honorable the Court of Directors, connected with the Adjustment of that Officer's Jaya Commissariat Accounts.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

PORT WILLIAM, 16th August, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Assistant Surgeon James Macrae, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Bhaugulpore, vice Officer deceased.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

PORT WILLIAM, 16th August, 1822.

Government having reason to believe that the Countersignature of Commanding Officers is sometimes affixed to Narratives, Prices Current, &c. without the previous enquiry and examination which it is the bounden duty of an Officer to make, whose name is thrust on as the Guarantee for

the faithful expenditure of the Public Money, the Governor General and Council feels it necessary to notify to the Army, that it is expected every Officer so signing Returns, Prices Current, of Labour, &c. shall satisfy himself of their general correctness previous to signature, as it is the intention of His Lordship in Council to hold all Officers Counter-signing such Papers, responsible for their correctness in the strictest sense.

WM. CAREMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SIAN-GUANASSA, CALCUTTA;

13th Aug. 1822.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Pope in General Orders of the 25th May last, is to commence from the 31st of June, instead of the 15th May, as specified in the orders above referred to.

The leave of absence granted to Conductor A. Walker in General Orders of the 8th January last, and of which he has hitherto been unable to avail himself, is to commence from the 10th Proximo for a period of 6 Months.

The undermentioned Unposted Ensigns are appointed to do duty with Corps as follows, and directed to join by order.

Ensign Nesbitt, 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry, Barrackpore.

Ensign Preston, 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry, Midnapore.

Ensign Macdonald, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, Serampore.

Ensign Bamfield, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, Serampore.

Serjeant John Quaritt, of the Pension Establishment, is appointed Barrack Serjeant at Ballygange, in the room of Serjeant Franks who is relieved from that situation at his own request.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

15th August, 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Ashurst of Artillery, is appointed a Member of the European General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Shawe, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President, in the room of Major Harriot who is relieved.

Captain J. Brodhurst, is removed from the 5th Company 3d Battalion to the 5th Company 1st Battalion, of Artillery, vice Fraser deceased.

Ensign A. T. Lloyd is permitted to go duty with the 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry till the 15th October next, when he will proceed and join the 1st Battalion 15th Native Infantry, which he stands appointed.

Sub-Conductor Tresham is attached to the Magazine at Allahabad, and Sub-Conductor G. Foote to the Arsenal.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 9th Regiment. — Lieutenant J. Tomlinson, from 1st October, to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for a Foreign.

Ordnance Commissariat. — Conductor G. Bachman, from 1st October, to 15th November, in extension, to rejoin his Station.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment. — Captain W. W. Davis, from 15th August, to 15th February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

7th Regiment Light Cavalry. — Mr. Stephens, Riding Master, from 15th October, to 15th April 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to resign the Service.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

15th August, 1822.

Lieutenant C. Grimthorpe of the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, late Officiating Adjutant of Cavalry, has permission to remain at Allahabad till the 1st October next, for the purpose of settling his Accounts.

Ensign Ripley of the European Regiment, has permission to proceed to Nagpore and there await the arrival of his Regiment.

Assistant Apothecary George Edward Smith, His Majesty's 47th Foot, is transferred to the Veterinary Establishment at Ballygunge, which he will join after the arrival of the Regiment in Fort William.

Ensigns Sanders and Crompton of Engineers, are appointed to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join agreeably to instructions from the Quarter Master General of the Army.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Lieutenant H. V. Cary, from 15th September, to 15th December, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Petherston from 15th October, to 15th January 1823, to visit the Presidency, previously to an application for Furlough.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

16th August, 1822.

Ensign Preston is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment at Secora, instead of the 1st Battalion 13th as directed in General Orders of the 13th Instant.

Ensign John Woodburn is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 25th Regiment, and appointed to officiate as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant & Adjutant Parsons.

John Bellingham, Son of the late Sergeant John Bellingham, is to be appointed from the 1st Proximo, as a Half-pay Drummer in the European Regiment.

Ensign John Assey Fairhead, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is removed to the 13th Native Infantry as junior of that rank, and posted to the 2d Battalion at Chittagong.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.—Ensign R. Birch, from 1st October, to 1st January 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Lieutenant Nash, from 17th May, to 2d September, Permission to remain at the Presidency, previously to proceeding to join his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army

17th August, 1822.

Captain Samuel Houlton and Lieutenant William Douglas of the 5th Native Infantry, are posted to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Matthey is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion of Artillery at Dam-Dum.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

19th August, 1822.

Lieutenant George Warren, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the Gooruckpore Light Infantry, and directed to join.

The leave of absence granted to Major Walker, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment, in General Orders of the 7th Instant, is cancelled at his own request.

Surgeon Hough is directed to proceed by water to Cawnpore and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station.

Assistant Surgeon F. R. Matthews, of the 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Assistant Apothecary Joseph Pingault, attached to the Artillery Hospital at Dam-Dum, is appointed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

Sergeant-Major Jordan of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, is directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment at Keitah until the 1st October next, when he will proceed and join the Corps to which he stands appointed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 24th Regiment.—Ensign Foley, from 10th August, to 19th October, to visit the Presidency, on Sick Certificate, previously to an application for leave to Sea.

Resident's Escort Nagpore.—Captain Lloyd, from 1st September, to 1st January 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

European Invalids.—Colonel W. H. Neil, from 15th September, to 15th March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Pioneers.—Captain White, from 15th November, to 10th August 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Governor General's Body Guard.—Riding Master Wienn, from 1st October, to 1st April 1823, to visit Cawnpore, on his private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 6th August, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenants Wood of the 11th and Mathews of the 59th Regiments, have leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of their embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

9th August, 1822.

Lieutenant Rennie of H. M. 34th Regiment, has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Major James of H. M. 67th Regiment, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for one year from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

10th August, 1822.

Captain Hall of H. M. 14th Foot, has leave to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate, and to be absent on that account for three months from the 25th ultimo.

Ensign Usher of H. M. 59th Foot, has permission to remain at the Presidency on his private affairs, until the 10th proximo, from which date the prescribed period of three months and a half is granted him to enable him to rejoin his Regiment at Cawnpore.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

12th August, 1822.

The undermentioned Boys borne on the strength of, and trained as Drummers in the 53d Regiment, under orders to return to Europe, are transferred to the Corps specified against their names, and to which their Fathers have volunteered their Services.

Frederick Mathews and Edward Roberts, 13th Foot.

John Keating and Leonard Westbury, 28th Foot.

Henry Baker and James Dickey, 54th Foot.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

VII.

To feel thus lonely really tends to tire one,
 And serves to make one happily inclined;
 To amuse myself, I once more took up Byron,
 To trace the windings of that glorious mind,
 And wanting something to exercise my lyre on,
 On earlier days I cast a look behind,
 Thinking on happier years for aye gone by,
 Apostrophising him I thus did sigh:—

I am as truly wretched as thou art,
 Quite as miserable as thou must be;
 I've also lost that freshness of the heart;
 Lament a wicked mispent life; like thee
 Of sin, have been the maddest votary;
 Sigh for that time when boyhood held his reign,
 When free of ev'ry care, anxiety,
 When sin its baneful, deep root, had not taken,
 I had that peace of mind I ne'er can know again.

When in my innocent and early day,
 My prospects lovely, new, and bright did seem;
 Joy strewn her thornless roses in my way,
 Before I plunged in pleasure's fatal stream,
 Ere I was lost in its delusive dream,
 When I had not known or guilt or sin,
 And when I had not yet begun to deem
 Life a sad burthen, in that smiling spring
 When all was truly happy, gay and fresh within.

And now contrasted with my early spring,
 The world as fallow also seems to me;
 And retrospections making tortures bring,
 That my own hand should gladly set me free,—
 Could I but doubt a dread futurity,
 But to those awful truths I am not blind,
 For I with fear confess a Debt;
 And early truths I yet can bear in mind,
 And the religious precepts of a mother kind:

Who with maternal care watched o'er my youth,
 Of life that happiest, joyous, smiling May,
 That time we're most susceptible of truth,
 Her gentle voice instructed me the way
 From which she fondly hoped I ne'er would stray;
 It was her tenderest care to teach her child,
 To look with hope towards the last awful day;
 With voice so gentle, that advice beguiled,
 To walk with safety thro' life's dangerous trackless wild.

I feel not now as I have felt before,
 My feelings blunted, callous now my mind—
 I recognise my former self no more,
 And happiness, alas! I ne'er can find;
 The wreck of all I prized, that's left behind,
 The one last gift of my propensity
 Is this,—yet now, my heart is good and kind,—
 Vice has not steeled it so—but even I;
 Thank God! for other's miseries, can breathe a sigh.

GIOVANNI.

AUGUST 22.

The following Bankshall Circular was issued yesterday :—

"The *Jonathan*, Captain T. Watson, fully laden from Liverpool, arrived off town yesterday afternoon, and anchored with her chain cable off the Custom House; this morning she girted and carried away part of her fore-foot, and consequently made so much water, as to render it indispensably necessary to haul her on shore at the Custom House Crane, to prevent her from sinking. Much of her cargo will doubtless be damaged; exertions are making in landing the goods as quickly as possible."

To-day's Bankshall Report announces the arrival of the American Brig *Homer*, Captain W. Foster, from Salem 9th March, and Batavia 21st July; and of the English Schooner *Commerce*, Captain S. Cox, from Bunkipatam and Sonapore 16th August.

An inward bound Ship is stated to be working up below the LightHouse, name not yet ascertained. Perhaps she may turn out to be the *Larkins*, which sailed from England three days before the *Lotus*. The last Ship is said to be aground on the James and Mary sands.

The weather has been exceedingly sultry here for the last three days.

A Bazar report mentions that the Pasha of Egypt has been assassinated by one of the Beys. We know not what credit the story deserves;—perhaps it is a mistake caused by confounding the fate of the Pasha of Janina with that of the Egyptian ruler.

We are happy to understand that the Presbyterian Church Establishment of Bengal is in future to be upon a much more creditable and satisfactory footing than it was before. The Court of Directors with their usual liberality have extended their fostering care to the establishment, and have appointed a permanent assistant to the Revd. Dr. BAYNE, with liberal salaries for both. Any repairs, too, which St. Andrew's Church may require, are to be defrayed at the expence of the Honorable Company. Dr. BAYNE is a passenger aboard the *Larkins*.

At a Meeting of the Committee for relieving the Sufferers in the late inundation in the district of Backergunge, a letter from Major Stewart was read by the Chairman,

giving an abstract account of the measures adopted by him for the relief of the Sufferers, as far as the limited means placed at his disposal would permit, and a statement was likewise submitted by Major Stewart of the expenses attending his deputation on account of the Boats, &c. and the European Assistants who accompanied him.

A memorandum was also read from Messrs. Alexander and Co. shewing that of the sums subscribed amounting to Sicca Rupees 18,435; Sicca Rupees 16,121 had been collected, and that Sicca Rupees 2,312 were still unrealized; and that of the sum collected 14,269-2 had been expended, being a balance in their hands of Sicca Rupees 1,851-14.

Resolved 1st. That the Committee consider Major Stewart entitled to their warmest thanks, and to the thanks of all those who have contributed to relieve the distress of the Sufferers by the late inundation, for the personal inconvenience to which he has subjected himself in executing the wishes of the Committee, and for the zeal and benevolence evinced by him in promoting the objects of the Subscription.

Resolved 2d. That Messrs. Alexander and Co. be requested to discharge the balance of the amount of the disbursement and expenses incurred on account of Major Stewart's deputation, amounting to Sicca Rupees 1,671-12-9

Resolved 3d. That Messrs. Alexander and Co. be requested to collect the Subscriptions which are yet unpaid with the least practicable delay, and that they be good enough to place at the disposal of the Chairman any sums which may be hereafter realized, from the Subscribers in order that the same may be transmitted for distribution to some European Gentleman residing at, or in the vicinity of Burrisaul.

Resolved 4th. That the Chairman be requested to express the thanks of the Committee for the readiness with which the Government were pleased to allow of Major Stewart's proceeding to Backergunge, as notified in Mr. Secretary Lushington's letter of the 1st ultimo, and to submit through the Chief Secretary, a Copy of Major Stewart's letter on the conclusion of his Mission for the consideration of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Resolved 5th. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Shakespear, for his zealous superintendence of the interests of the Committee.

H. SHAKESPEAR, *Chairman.*

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, 13TH, 14TH & 15TH AUG. 1822.

SMITH *versus* NEWNHAM AND CUNLIFFE.

This case occupied the Court three whole days, and from the singular character of some of the persons interested, the peculiar circumstances that gave rise to it, as well as the high talents displayed in conducting the proceedings, it was from first to last attended with great interest, and might form the ground-work of a Novel or Play. The materials we have by us would enable us to extend our report to great length; and if a full account of all the evidence and pleadings were given it would fill a volume, or at least occupy this Paper for several days to the exclusion of every thing else. We must therefore necessarily confine ourselves to a very brief view of both sides of the case, as stated by the Counsel and made out by the witnesses, concluding with the Judge's opinion.

Mr. FERGUSON stated the case for the Plaintiff. He was a thriving Indigo Planter at Cawnpore in 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, and the Defendants Mr. Newnham, a Collector of Government Customs there* and Major Cunliffe in the Military Service, were men high in office. The Plaintiff had Indigo and Cotton Factories at Cawnpore, and also at Chowdriapoor, a place about 30 coss distant. Mr. Ravenscroft was Collector at Cawnpore at the time and was the principal party in the affairs that led to this action; and would have been brought forward along with the Defendants, but that he has fled from the Company's territories and taken refuge in Oude, being deeply in debt to private individuals, besides a large defaulter to the Government. He being in the Civil Service of the Company, could not trade in his own name, and therefore made some engagement with the Plaintiff, Smith, by which it appears the latter was to be a sharer in the profits of the speculations: from the evidence it appears, that five cent. commission was to be allowed him, besides travelling expenses. Smith carried on business to an immense extent, and was in possession of very large stock, as well as furniture, plate, pictures, musical instruments, horses, elephants, buggies, jewellery and other property of great value, which might be estimated at somewhere about one or two Lakhs of

* Mr. Newnham was also Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Rupees. While Mr. Smith was in full possession of all this property in Nov. 1820, on the 7th of that month he received a letter from Mr. Newnham and Major Cunliffe, the Defendants, calling upon him, as Trustees for Mr. Ravenscroft, to produce to them his books of accounts. Mr. Smith was then at Chowdriapoor, and on his return to the Cawnpore Factory on the 11th of that month he found that guards had been placed over his Factory and dwelling house. The Burkundases in charge proved to have been sent there by Mr. Newnham, with strict orders to allow nothing to be removed from the place. One Bayfield (a Coachman of Ravenscroft's) was empowered to take possession by a letter (produced in evidence) signed by the Defendant; who desired him to "take possession; and take care that no breach of the peace was committed"—like a seditious libel (the Counsel observed) concluding with "God save the King!"

In this work of spoliation, one Braggs, a Writer of Mr. Newnham's, and one Woollands, a person in Mr. Smith's employ, took a part with Bayfield. But when Mr. Smith next day (the 12th Nov.) saw the south gate of the Factory fixed up with planks, he caused his people to break them down; whereupon this Woollands—this Judas who had sed on Mr. Smith, sent intimation of this breach of the peace (it was called!) to Mr. Newnham. The Plaintiff, who although a LITTLE man, has a LARGE spirit, was not to be daunted even with his own servants rebelling against him; indignant at these proceedings he attacked, knocked down or disarmed the 12 Chowkedars who had been placed as a guard over him by Mr. Newnham. The latter on the other hand was highly offended with the Jamedar, Emambux, who commanded these guards for allowing them to be beaten, and therefore placed another (Mohun Sing,) who he supposed perhaps would give battle more courageously.

The Plaintiff then stopped 5 or 6 days, hoping to obtain redress from the Magistrates of Cawnpore, to whom he made application for that effect, but without any success. (However the learned Counsel did not mean to impute any blame to them, as the circumstances were imperfectly known.) Mr. Smith then proceeded to Chowdriapoor factory, where he received Letters from the Defendant of a similar tenor as before, and he again returned to Cawnpore about the 29th of Nov. bringing with him property to a large amount; and found the Peons sent by Mr. Newnham still in possession of his premises.—Nex

morning (the 30th November,) Mr. Ravenscroft himself entered the Factory ~~via~~ ^{via} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~factories~~, and if what the witnesses state be true, Mr. Smith was most unhumanly treated. Mr. Ravenscroft forced his way into Mr. Smith's Bungalow, into the room where he was sleeping, dragged him from his bed; and beat him till the blood gushed from his nose and ears and he became senseless. "I (said the learned Counsel, roused to indignation) would not have expected this of Ravenscroft; and no provocation he could have received can excuse so disgraceful, so inhuman an outrage" Mr. Ravenscroft then pressed into his service all the hackeries and coolies that could be found, who were collected together in great numbers, and he thus swept the premises of every thing; a work in which they were, notwithstanding their numbers, engaged many successive days, not less than 8 or 10. Every thing they carried away; not only goods, furniture, but the articles for Mr. Smith's private and personal use; tables, chairs, pictures, shawls, dresses, books—the Family Bible itself, even Mr. Smith's curling irons! How (he asked) could Ravenscroft be a tenant in common (if such were the plea set up,) in such things as these—curling irons, whips, spurs, &c? As to the value of the personal property, the Plaintiff's house was furnished out, as would appear from the evidence of the servants as well as gentlemen who had visited him, in a style of magnificence, of which we in Calcutta have no conception. Mr. Smith had bought and amassed immense property as appeared by the Auction Bills and Merchants' receipts. This very property was sold by Bayfield the Defendant's agent, as could be proved by the Auction Catalogue; this man having cleared the premises and disposed off the property for the sake of the Commission.

The Auction Catalogue was produced, and the sale of some of the Articles of Mr. Smith's furniture also proved by witnesses, and it was contended, that as these things were seized by Mr. Newnham, and carried away entirely from Mr. Smith, and sold, into whomsoever's possession they might ultimately come, Mr. Newnham must be answerable for the whole. Letters were read which had been addressed by the Defendants in their character of Trustees, to the Plaintiff, calling upon him to explain what right he had in the property; and that empowering Bayfield to take possession of it; and Mr. FRAGUSON contended that although the latter might have gone beyond his commission; yet the

Defendants, at least Mr. Newnham, must be responsible for all his acts. The learned Counsel thought it a trespass of a flagrant nature and wholly without excuse. It was bad enough for Mr. Ravenscroft to be engaged illicitly in trade and neglecting his duty to the Company; his great embarrassments however might have driven him to try this mode of retrieving himself; but there was nothing whatever to extenuate his harsh conduct to the Plaintiff; no excuse for forcibly and illegally carrying away his property; nor for the cruel treatment to which he subjected him. The Plaintiff thus abused and beaten, plundered of all he had and reduced to beggary, was obliged to go before a magistrate in the same clothes with the marks of violence about him. What redress did he obtain? This was a matter not now before the Court, but it was a shame to the country if such acts of spoliation and violence could be committed with impunity; but the Plaintiff, now came for justice to his Lordship's bar, where he hoped for that redress he could not elsewhere obtain.

A number of witnesses were then examined for the Plaintiff:—THOMAS BRAGGS, a person who had been in the service of Mr. Newnham and was sent as an Interpreter along with Bayfield, when the latter was empowered to take possession of Mr. Smith's premises.

THEKKA, a Native Cook of Mr. Smith's, proved Bayfield and Braggs coming on the 11th November with 10 Chowkedars and taking possession, declaring it was by Mr. Newnham and Major Cunliffe's orders; that Mr. Newnham himself came some days after and ordered Kassinanath, a bricklayer, to be beaten, for assisting Mr. Smith in bursting open the doors which had been fastened up; and Mr. Ravenscroft's coming on the 30th and beating the Plaintiff and causing others to do so.—MEER LALL, a Hindoo Moonshee, corroborated the above and proved that the Plaintiff made application to the Kotwal for redress, without effect; also proved the existence of the Plaintiff's property of great value, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. (among the horses was TOM THUMB, which is supposed to have been Mr. Smith's favorite.)—SUMAIDAN, the Plaintiff's Sardar Bearer, confirmed the above.

SECOND DAY.

The examination of the Plaintiff's witnesses was continued:—JAMES DUHAN, son of Mr. Duhan, Merchant, Cawnpoor; Lieut. JOHN SHIFF of H. M. 87th Regiment deposed particularly to the Plaintiff's property, his large purchases in Cawnpoor, &c.—RUTTOO, a Hindoo the

Plaintiff's cook;—T. P. VAQUELIN, Musician and Cabinet-maker, who had been several times in Mr. Smith's employ; G. H. CARTER, who had been in the employ of John Hay, Merchant at Cawnpore; JAMES DICK, Apothecary in the 30th N. I.; CHAS. AUGUSTUS NICOL, Merchant in Calcutta. We shall give the evidence of the latter at length as a specimen very characteristic of the rest.

Mr. C. A. Nicoll, Examined by Mr. Ma'nell.

I am slightly acquainted with Mr. Smith: our acquaintance commenced in the year 1818—I have seen both the Factories — The Cotton Factory might be worth about 15,000 Rupees, and the other in which Mr. Smith resided at Cawnpore about 20,000.

I have dined and supped in Mr. Smith's House.—The Furniture was very costly, I mean such as was displayed there. The Articles were a great deal jumbled together like goods in the Auction Room, some actually having tickets upon them.—He shewed me when I dined with him a small quantity of his Plate, a couple of Organs and a number of Musical Instruments.—I saw no Jewellery except that worn by the Nautch Girls who were present. I really can't say what was the value of the Furniture, Plate, &c. in Mr. Smith's House; it is impossible to make a calculation—I left Cawnpore between the 10th and 20th January, 1820 — Whilst at Mr. Smith's house, I recollect his shewing me some papers.—There was an Agreement or paper purporting to be made by Mr. Ravenscroft, and, as Mr. Smith said, given by that Gentlemen to him.—I recollect 5 per cent for Commission being named and an allowance for travelling expences.—I saw no other "*agreement*." Mr. Ravenscroft's name was attached to the paper; but I cannot say whether or not it was his signature.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Advocate General.

I first became acquainted with Mr. Smith in the latter end of 1817, or the beginning of 1818.

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Did you not hear of Ravenscroft's having originally taken Mr. Smith by the hand and raised him from beggary

MR. NICOLL.—I did not hear it then, but I afterwards did.

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Did not Smith tell you that he and Ravenscroft, would "*drive the world before them*?"

MR. NICOLL.—No, I did not hear him say exactly that; but he threatened to "*stop the Company*" (*great laughter*.)

MR. FERGUSON.—Why in that case my Learned Friend, the Advocate General, would lose his Salary.

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.—And so would you.

MR. NICOLL.—It was after dinner that this agreement with the other papers were shewn to me, but as the organs which moved by clockwork at this time were in full play and the Nautch Girls dancing, and great confusion around me, I could give but little attention to their contents.

Plaintiff's Witnesses—continued.

DAVID RONALD, Merchant; James Wheatley, J. L. Jones, Theeka (the 1st witness) being recalled, proved that 5 chests or boxes were carried from the Factory the morning after Mr. Newnham visited it, taken to Mr. Jones, and that they were brought back equally heavy before Mr. Ravenscroft's spoliation.

THIRD DAY.

The evidence for the Plaintiff was resumed. THOMAS BRAGGS recalled, deposed to the hand-writing of certain documents George Chisholm, Esq. Merchant in Calcutta and partner with Mr. Hay at Cawnpore, deposed as to the purchases made by Mr. Smith from his Partner, amounting to 11,000 Rs. Mr. Mactier then read certain correspondence that passed between the Plaintiff and Defendants and Mr. Jones, about the time of these occurrences. A Bill of Sale, for the most part in Mr. Bayfield's hand-writing, was produced and several of the articles contained in it were clearly indentified to be those of the Plaintiff. Mr. Ferguson then closed his case, which he rested on this basis. It appears (he observed) viewing the whole as one trespass, that a person of the name of Bayfield was empowered by the Defendants to take possession of the property, which he did; and kept possession till Mr. Ravenscroft came with their knowledge and concurrence, and carried it off; after which this same Bayfield, the Defendants' avowed agent, sold this very property, by which means it never from the moment they had siezed it returned to the Plaintiff's possession; and the Defendants must not only be accountable for the deeds of their Agent Bayfield, even altho' he might have exceeded his authority; but also for Ravenscroft's act of spoliation, since having taken possession of the Plaintiff's property they were bound to restore it to him safe and sound, or indemnify him for all and every loss it sustained.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL in rising to defend his Clients, Mr. Newnham and Major Cunliffe, had great satisfaction in observing, that they had no personal interest in the transactions which had led to this litigation; if responsible at all for what had been done (which he denied) it was a mere legal responsibility, and involved in it no de-

gree of moral blame. [The Judge on the Bench expressed his assent to this observation—and was confident no one could impute to them anything like an improper motive.] Out of friendship for Mr. Ravenscroft (the learned Gentleman continued) they had involved themselves in a world of trouble and anxiety: out of pure kindness to him and a regard to his family, the only object they could possibly have to accomplish, they took upon themselves the character of Trustees, with a view to relieve him from his embarrassments. From his statement of his own affairs, it appeared to them, that if they could collect certain property which they believed to be his, and which had been created by money improperly taken from the public funds, they might enable him to retrieve his affairs and make up his defalcations to the Company, and also re-cue his property from the fangs of those who taking advantage of his necessities encouraged him in his errors, and hoped to enrich themselves by his speculations. Such were the motives of his Clients; and against Major Cunliffe at least there was not the shadow of evidence, and no trespass could be made out against either. A letter was signed empowering Bayfield to take possession, but it is evident that Mr. Smith still retained the command of his property by his carrying away six chests and bringing them back; and having his doors opened, merely by the assistance of his Duwan. Mr. Newnham's object in sending the Chowkeedars was evidently to protect it against others, not to injure Mr. Smith. As Mr. Ravenscroft's situation was precarious, and debts and warrants were impending over him, and the Defendants were anxious to protect the property, which they had had a right to do as Trustees of Ravenscroft, and therefore absolute proprietors or tenants in common with Mr. Smith, who was perhaps more properly only a tenant at will. No two things could be more different in character than the prudent measures adopted by Mr. Newnham, and the irruption of Ravenscroft on the 30th of November; the latter was evidently the act of a person enraged at another whom he now thought the cause of his ruin. "I (said the A. G.) don't defend his conduct in beating and mistreating Mr. Smith; he had no right to do so; but I view it as the natural effect of human feelings when wrought upon by great wrongs, from a person in whom he had confided both his property and his honor."—As soon as the defalcation to a large amount was known to Government, Mr. Ravenscroft was suspended (on the 16th

Nov.) Mr. Ravenscroft had transferred his property to Mr. Newham and Major Cunliffe about the 1st of that month ; but he now thought it would be better to get the whole property into his own hands, and therefore broke forth of a sudden and captured all he could without accounting to them as he was in law and in duty bound to do. To go back to the origin of these transactions when Mr. Ravenscroft entered upon the Cawnpore Collectorship in 1818-19, he was very much involved by his extravagant way of life. Some persons put it into his head that there were mines of gold in the shape of Saltpetre, Cotton and Indigo Concerns; and he immediately resolved to embrace them to relieve his difficulties, as well as feed that affluence which it appears custom had rendered almost necessary to his existence. At this time Smith fell in with him, and by fostering his hopes, and promising him mountains of wealth, he launched him into immense speculations. Ravenscroft like the Alchemist in the play ruined himself by trying to find out the secret of creating gold. Smith like Dousterswivel in the novel of the Antiquary played upon his hopes, and wrought him to his purpose with extravagant expectations. He in one letter persuades him that in two years he would make two large fortunes ! Strange as it may seem to persons who can calmly exercise their judgment, desperate men will listen to such insidious advisers who prey upon their distresses and under the pretence of leading them out, plunge them still deeper in the mire. Ravenscroft was at last convinced this man was abusing his confidence, deluding and cheating him at every hand ; but after involving himself so far he had not courage to stop. In one year (1818—1819) his out-lay in these concerns amounted to above ten lakhs of rupees. But Mr. Smith rendered his accounts with great difficulty, and many of the letters of Ravenscroft urge him to a settlement ; when rendered, there appear only large totals, without the articles and prices being specified ; besides most extravagant charges for this Smith's personal expences. We have items of 97,129 rupees for sundry Factory expences, &c. 46,585 rupees for advances on account of Chowdriapoor Indigo Factory, &c. and Mr. Ravenscroft is charged with 500 rupees for a buggy and 422 rupees for shawls, neckcloths, &c. which last appears to have been resisted. This Smith—this Dousterswivel, as if really acting a character in a novel, always affects an epithet when he writes : sometimes he is “ The Grateful Smith ” sometimes the “ faithful Smith ; ” the “ Sincere Smith ” or the “ Faithful *Little* Smith.” He thus insinuates himself

into the confidence of his patron; he bids him trust in him only, and all will be well:— He was afraid Ravenscroft should listen to the wholesome advice of others who might open his eyes to the delusions practised upon him. "Trust to me alone (says he in one of his Letters) and wealth will flow in like dirt." Yes, there were two others in whom he wished him to trust—Jouree Lall and Girdharies Lall, Sirkars, whose credit he first supported as his own, and will not allow them to be doubted; but when it suits his own purpose or he can no longer conceal it, he afterwards pretends to have discovered that they cheated Ravenscroft out of 80,000 rupees. The whole of Smith's letters show a perfect system of imposition on one person or another. Sometimes he is coaxing Ravenscroft to get money out of him, feeding him with extravagant hopes of profit; at other times setting him on ways and means of cheating others. Such is the strain of his letters: "There will be 7 lakhs and 59 thousand of clear profit; now is the time or never to make a fortune; every day is so many thousands lost. To accomplish all this I only want two or three lakhs more. Do send me a little more money. Do not forget my abilities in Indigo: trust in me." This Dousterswivel is perfectly well aware where the money is to come from; but he says "Never mind; I will RE-PLACE," knowing it to be the Company's money.

Among the persons whom Ravenscroft induced to advance money to assist in carrying on his schemes was the House of Cruttenden and Co. who unfortunately continued their connection with him after he was suspended, by which they sustained considerable loss. The late lamented head of that respectable house took a trip up the country in 1818, chiefly to see how Ravenscroft was getting on, and Mr. Smith's object in the Letters he wrote about this time was to present such an appearance to Mr. Cruttenden as might induce him to make more advances. He with this view writes a Letter to Ravenscroft—holding out fair prospects, and then in a private Letter written the following day he says—"I wrote you two Letters yesterday, one of which I SOAPED Cruttenden, thinking you might show the letter to him. Was the idea good?" He had thus his public and his private dispatches; one to be shown and another to be believed. He seems to have made a regular system of "SOAPING," that is of CATAJOLING, for he says in another letter "I have soaped Foley up well, the Jew!" a person to whom he had contracted to furnish Indigo for

advances of money. In a letter dated 8th October 1818, written about a fortnight after the SOAPING LETTER, he says, "Get out of debt with Cruttenden's House: That House will never do you any good but harm; mark my words. They will always keep you back by selling your goods 50 or 75 per cent. cheaper than any other House, and take a mean and unmanly advantage, knowing you to be in the judicial line." Here this fellow who had Ravenscroft by the collar, utters this impudent calumny against this respectable house, which no one can believe, either because he despairs of imposing upon them successfully or is afraid they will penetrate his real character. "Then my Dear Ravenscroft (he continues) why not turn away from them in disdain, and let me, who is *your faithful friend* alone, manage every thing in my own way for you." He advises him to purchase 5000 maunds of Indigo seed, saying "On account of the good name I have got, and you being my friend, Collector of the Zillah, I can get it at 4 Rs. when others offer 5 Rs. per maund." He towards the conclusion says "Take my advice dear Ravenscroft, and leave all to me, and I will make Two GRAND FORTUNES in two years (besides clear your debt.) I am A DEVIL &c. &c.!!!" Thus he goes on bleeding Ravenscroft at every pore, and the latter bleeding the Public. Ravenscroft in his lucid intervals saw that he was the dupe of this Smith, and was seized with great fits of passion; but his minion contrived by working alternately on his hopes and fears, threatening, cringing and cajoling to soothe him again and lead him further on. He made him pay even for his personal expences, as appears by Bills to a large amount that are produced. The Learned Counsel had heard that Mr. Ravenscroft was a Gentleman of most agreeable manners, and in many respects an amiable character, and it was quite astonishing how he could suffer himself to be duped by a creature who must have been disgusting to any one with the feelings of a gentleman, and man of honour: and Ravenscroft himself, before he was borne down by misfortunes, must have shrunk from his nauseous contamination! Smith having got into jail sometime about July 1820, writes to Ravenscroft as appears by his letter, praying him in the most abject manner to get him released; testifying that all he had was Ravenscroft's, calling him his Prince and his Dear George! In another letter he tells him "If you don't give me the money—every rupee, I shall know how to act." Here he threatens him. In another he reproaches him with being himself the

sole cause of his own ruin. Again he apologises for the saucy letters he had written—telling his patron that all he had was his: “Take them all and you will not have occasion to say, the little boy you took by the hand is ungrateful—forgive the letter I wrote like a brute as I am,” Evidently fawning again at the feet of Ravenscroft with whom he was afraid to quarrel; and he hoped to keep him going on, as he did, for several years, and build his own fortunes on his total ruin. With regard to the defendants, the Learned Gentleman continued, there was no evidence against them as to the appropriation of the goods; nor that they had possession at the time Ravenscroft broke forth and swept all away without any authority from them. Mr. Smith as appeared in evidence could go out and come in, and actually removed 5 chests, containing it is supposed, his most valuable property. If the Sheriff of Calcutta make a levy, and puts his own people in charge of property, and in the mean time the Plaintiff himself comes and carries it off, would the Sheriff be liable for his illegal proceedings? The goods then were taken by Ravenscroft, borne to his own compound, and sold by his own Coachman, without the advice or sanction of the Defendants. They could not be liable for the acts of Ravenscroft, who was no agent of their’s, since the property was not in any manner traced to them.

Mr. FERGUSSON observed that the property was traced to one of the Defendant’s agent, Mohun Sing, Mr. Newnham’s Jemadar.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL contended this was not fully made out, as with regard to Mr. Newnham and Mohun Sing, there was merely a sequence (like Mr. Hume’s Cause and Effect,) but no proof of any necessary connection between them; and to supply this vinculum by inference was jumping too hastily to a conclusion. He contended, therefore, that there was in the first instance no trespass in placing the Chokedars—and next, there was no previous authority to Ravenscroft to commit the spoliation—and lastly, there was no subsequent sanction by his clients, who were therefore in no wise responsible.

Several letters of Mr. Smith’s were then read, and Mohun Sing, the Jemadar sent by Mr. Newnham to take charge of the premises, was examined, and proved that he remained in charge till Mr. Ravenscroft came on the 30th of November, and sent him away. He denied, however, he had any power over the 10 Chupprassies or Chowkeedars, but he was charged to let nothing be carried away.

Mr. FERGUSSON then replied at considerable length. The only difficult part of his Learned Friend's speech to answer was, its wit and humour; for it contained no conclusive argument. He had in fact resorted to Plays and Romances, knowing that serious reasoning would not bear him out; he had compared Smith to Dousterswivel, and had himself attempted the part of Edie Ochiltree. He thought he had, like his prototype, laid Smith sprawling, but he would find in him "a principle of resurrection," that would raise him again. It appears from the letters that Mr. Ravenscroft was the person in whom all the extravagance originated; for if any part of Mr. Smith's letters be believed, they must admit the whole; and therefore his client was not to blame. At any rate this could form no excuse for the Defendants. They laid hold of the property, and were accountable for all that happened to it in their possession. If otherwise, it would be terrible; for you might take a man's property and lay it on the public road, and when it was destroyed or carried off, plead in excuse that you did not do it. It was not enough to say the Chowkedars put in charge took nothing, according to such doctrine I might surround the Advocate General's house and prevent his Client's coming in;—(this would be worst, for it is no matter whether they came or not, having deposited their money) and plead that I did not touch the Advocate General. It was enough that the persons had orders to watch and allow nothing to pass; and it was no proof they did not do so, that a few chests or articles might escape their vigilance. I however impute no improper motives to the Defendants. They are men of high character, and it is not necessary I should praise them; but it appears to me that the whole was a plan to get possession of this property supposed to be Ravenscroft's, with impunity. I do not say they conspired, but they no doubt conversed on the subject. It was understood that they were to take possession and prevent any thing from going away; till Ravenscroft could go on a certain day and lay hold of all when they would not oppose it. The Chowkedars (it does not signify what their names were) sent by Mr. Newnham were accordingly not withdrawn till their post was relieved by Ravenscroft himself. Bayfield must be considered from first to last, as equally the agent of Newnham, as if not the servant of Ravenscroft, and that the goods were carried to the house of the latter was nothing; Mr. Newnham, his employer,

was not the least important. He admitted there was no evidence against Major Cassin, except the letters and the general features of the story, and he would leave his client before entirely in the hands of the Court. The learned Counsel then showed the impossibility of specifying the exact amount of the sum, and the Defendant, by carrying it all away had deprived him of the means of proof. He stated his own story, which it suddenly blundered, nobody could estimate the value of but himself. He then proceeded to say a word as to the character of his Client. The Advocate General had made him ridiculous by asking his letters; but his learned Friend's speeches, often not less flighty, were as well acted, they might be made equally laughable. And also from principles of public policy he must condemn any Civil Servant carrying on trade (much more doing it with public money,) yet it was merely a breach of a Regulation, and implied no moral culpability. The stigma thrown upon the House of Crattenden and Co. was highly unimportant, he admitted; and his Client might have committed many other errors. But it was ludicrous to suppose that a boy of his years (we believe 23* was named) could seduce a man of Ravenscroft's education, years, and knowledge of the world. His client was a person of great abilities, as he evinced by the way in which he managed a case of his own in that Court in 1874. He seems to be a very sanguine man, and talks of lakhs and lakhs of rupees; but many young men are apt to entertain such visions, and many a youth at that bar had no doubt expected to carry off a crore! But it was not in evidence Ravenscroft had lost any thing by Smith; he lost, on the contrary, by his Salt Pette and Cotton speculations, against which Smith always warned him. True it is, the "BURDEN" of Mr Smith's letters was always money, money, money; but how could goods to such amount be had without money? Nothing could be imputed to Smith but a little vapouring, which was not surely criminal. All the speculations which turned out favourably were his, and those that were unfortunate Ravenscroft's own. Mr. Smith was now a ruined man by this act of spoliation; and in fine he regarded it as a continued trespass of which the incipient act was committed by Mr. Newnham, and the whole carried into effect with his knowledge and concurrence, and he must therefore be liable in damages to the Plaintiff.

The following witnesses had been subpoenaed by the Plaintiff, but did not appear:—Thos. G. Robertson, Jas. Malhardit, Futtoo Stees, Minda Durzee, Joseph Messuer, Semor; Lalla Mukkun Loh, Chas. Leatham, Chas. Felwick, Thos. A. Harriet, Alex. Lealie, M. F. Radcliffe, Wm. Marshall, Richd. De Bass, John Hky, Richd. Poley, John Jones.

Mr. FERGUSSON observed as to these 16 absentees, that he was ~~not~~ from imputing any thing to the defendants, but it was ~~not~~ that improper influence operated on them some how or other.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN thought Mr. Smith had been extremely ill-used: even if he had been as bad as was alleged, it would not have excused Ravenscroft's outrageous conduct; and if the latter could be brought forward, he ought to be made to indemnify him to the last farthing. The learned Judge concurred with Mr. Fergusson's view of the case, that there was nothing against Major Cantiffe; and that if Mr. Smith's property had been exposed to spoliation and actually taken from him in consequence of what Mr. Newnham had done the latter would have been liable to damages. But as this did not appear to be the case, he must give a verdict for the Plaintiff against Mr. Newnham only with nominal damages.

VERDICT for the Plaintiff against Mr. Newnham—Damages 1 Rupee.

VERDICT for the Defendant Cunkffe, with costs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

August.

19. Brig *Nelly*, Captain J. Newsom, from Bombay 12th July and Ceylon 4th August.

22 American Brig *Homer*, Captain W. Foster, from Salem 9th March, and Batavia 21st July.

— Schooner *Commerce*, Captain S. Cole, from Bimlipatam, and Sonapore the 16th Aug.

OFF CALCUTTA.

28. *Nancy*, *Ganges*, American Ships *Adonis* and *Henry*, and the Dutch brig *Favorite*.

DEPARTURES.

27. *East Indian*, Captain *Palet Roy*, for *Rangoon*.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

BY THE *RANSOON PACKET*.—For *Rangoon*:—*J. de Joncourt, Esq.*

BY THE *ERNEST*.—For *the Mauritius*:—*MM. Dorcet, De, Marie and Boudat.*

BY THE *LA CLANCAIS*.—To *Bourbon*:—*The Mr. Desetonys and Mr. Duquenois.*

PASSED TO SEA.

Wellington, Georgiana, David Clark, Dona Carnallita, Isabella Robertson, H. C. Ship Earl of Balarras, Lady Kennaway, and Arab Ship Futah Rahoman.

21. *The Argyll*, outward bound, remains at *Diamond Har-
bour*, and the American brig *Hunter* passed up.

*The H. C. Ships Duchess of Athol and Asia, with the Por-
tuguese Ship St. Thome Mayor, remains at the new an-
chorage.*

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

CORRESPONDENCE

EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

My Dear Sir, I take the liberty of forwarding you the following abridged account of my ideas on the Cholera, and should you conceive it probable that my plan of treatment might be made trial of, I beg you would give it all the publicity in your power. I am far from being an advocate for Newspaper controversy on such subjects; still, as there appears to be no other means of making such information known but through their medium, I fear they must in the present instance be had recourse to: I beg, however, that my name may be, at the same time, withheld. My views on the subject were adopted in 1817, before I had an opportunity of witnessing many cases of the disorder, merely in consequence of the accounts of the disease, and the various modes of treatment adopted with success, by the Surgeons then attached to the Divisions, where it chiefly prevailed. Ere the publication of Dr. Jamieson's work on the subject however, I had ample opportunities of verifying my opinions by actual practise amongst the natives, and it is to the treatment of them, that the following remarks are chiefly applicable.

With regard to the remote existing cause of the disorder, I am as little acquainted with it as any other person; nor, perhaps, when known, is it probable that it would conduct us to the means of lessening its frequency, or of treating it successfully. To the speculist I therefore leave this investigation, whose airy visions and fallacious reasoning has done more harm on this general subject to the practise of medicine, than the whole band of empirics put together.

The proximate existing cause appears to me evidently to be a *poisonous matter* existing in the intestines, and I conceive the circumstances in proof of this, places it not in the light of a vague theory, to be overturned by every

new opinion; but as a fact, which every one who has seen a case of it, must be completely convinced of, provided his judgment is at the time unprejudiced. To account for its existence is of little importance, altho' it follows almost as a certainty from the above, that it is a morbid secretion in the neighbourhood of the parts affected; but whether the source is that from the Gall bladder, pancreas, or what is more probable than either, from the intestines themselves, is completely unconnected with the actual treatment of the disorder. Without attempting to bring forward a mass of evidence which could easily be done, illustrative of the above; but referring for proof to every work of respectability that has been written on the subject, I must proceed to assume it as a fact, and reason as if it were so. Suppose, then, that a poison intermediate in its effects betwixt arsenic and opium were lodged in the stomach; vomiting would be produced; but the intestines would either remain unaffected, or obstinate costiveness and pain would be excited. Were the same poison, however, placed in the smaller intestines, we should then create a disorder, in most circumstances exactly similar to Cholera; and the presence of the disease in them may be actually proved by the period of operation of purgatives, which would be longer in removing it, were it resident in the lower part of the canal.

From analogies in similar cases, the excitement of both the stomach and lower intestines would be extreme, while the part where it resided would be spasmodically affected, and apparently at rest. It appears that it is merely necessary to make this matter move downwards for the smallest space, when it of itself is quickly expelled becoming innocuous in its way, from the intermixture of the immense quantity of mucus, that is at that time secreted. I shall now take a view of the medicines that have been made use of, for its cure, consisting of calomel, iaudanum, stimulating medicines, of various sorts, bleeding, and magnesia.

Calomel certainly claims for itself the chief place from its success as a cure, which it affects merely as a purgative, and when it fails to operate in this, it is found wholly useless. It will be found, as I have mentioned, that when it is to operate as a purge, that the cure is completed before the evacuation, and if the time be marked, allowing the progress of the medicine to correspond with equal time through the course of the canal from the stomach to the rectum, it would place the disease in the middle of the small intestines. Calomel, altho' the best medicine in use,

is liable to serious objections: first, from its being of all medicines on the present list of purgatives the most uncertain in its effects; secondly, it is also the slowest, while in so rapid a disorder even a few minutes, is of the greatest consequence; and finally, though it possesses some advantages from the smallness of its bulk, and its superior specific gravity, yet its first action is to encourage that vomiting and extreme irritability, which from its preventing the introduction of remedies, is the most perplexity of all the symptoms.

Laudanum and stimulating medicines bear a very secondary place with regard to Calomel; but still they have both proved of use, and their operation, which is singular, has a certain analogy to one another. They act by restoring the proper balance to the system; and while they remove that spasmodic action, they allow the natural motion of the intestines to propel the matter downwards. Laudanum acts also in repressing the vomiting, and is much more suited to the first than the last stages of the disease, while the stimulants have an action on the stomach, in some measure corresponding to blistering ointment, or in other words they act by counter irritation, and though beneficial in all stages, they are chiefly requisite in the latter when depression has supervened. With regard to the mixture of laudanum with stimulants, the success attending it can only be attributed* to the want of balance betwixt the two ingredients, a composition of such a kind being contrary to every principle of *Materia Medica*. How would Borrelli or the illustrious Harvey have been shocked, had they heard of such a composition; for if medicine has any analogy to forces, an opinion which in their day was universally subscribed to, then the two medicines not altogether disagreeing in their effects, may have an action when united dissimilar to both; yet when these are directly opposite, there cannot be a doubt but they destroy each others' virtues.

Bleeding tho' a valuable auxiliary in cases where Europeans are affected, yet, as it has only been applied as such, it does not require here to be considered further than that it acts similarly to the preceding medicines, in allaying the irritability, in restoring the balance to the system, and secondarily in assisting the expulsion of the matter from the intestines.

* See Harris's Pharmacologia on this subject.

Magnesia, I have understood, has been some times used successfully at Madras; its actions must be first as a gentle purgative, and perhaps also as an Antacid, depriving the morbid or poisonous matter of its dangerous qualities. Some years ago, I was led to make some experiments on this medicine, on account of a prize essay given out for this purpose. I found that it was dissolved in the intestines, and that it increased in its purgative qualities according to the proportion of acid existing at the time, tho' I was unable to procure it again in its crystallised state, or to detect the acid with which it had combined. It is however slow in its action, uncertain, and too gentle in its effects. It only remains to give the simple treatment I myself have adopted with the natives, which in every instance that has hitherto occurred has been completely successful.

I commenced first with a strong dose of Castor Oil, preventing the patient from vomiting it by keeping his head down on the pillow generally by assistants, while he himself is laid on his back. This medicine is repeated every half hour until it operates. If this be done properly, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the patient will retain the medicine; but if vomiting, notwithstanding supervene, 50 drops of Laudanum are given, and 30 drops at every succeeding vomit. The Castor Oil is of course continued. The vomiting and purging generally cease soon after the medicine is given, and the former does not return again until the time of its operation.

The success attending this mode is merely owing to the rapid action and extreme certainty of the effects of the Castor Oil, while it is a medicine which is much more easily given than any other to Natives. As to the Laudanum, it is only given to check for a time the vomiting, and its other action in this case is rather detrimental than otherwise in protracting the action of the Castor Oil.

Having now made all the observations that appear necessary, permit me to conclude with assuring you, that it would have been a task of much less difficulty to have arranged them in the form of a quarto volume, than to bring them into the space which they at present occupy.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

THERAPEUTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL :

MR. EDITOR, Many persons have of late appeared as Partisans of the Minister Matumood Dowlah by inserting articles in the several papers, endeavoring to exculpate him from the false and malicious slanders, as they are termed, which have been cast on him; but what is the use of doing so, when his conduct up here gives, *de facto* direct to what they write in his behalf. A devil of a Hallabulloo has occurred here; of which you will have better accounts from abler hands than mine, I doubt not;—suffice it to say, that the Grandson of His Majesty the Nabob Moosseen ood Dowlah, has been torn from the arms of the Begum Khassmul, who has brought him up, as well as the young Prince heir apparent, from their infancy with the tenderest care and real maternal solicitude: she has in consequence been crying ever since, and has entirely abstained from food. She was on the point of proceeding to the palace with the heir apparent, and throwing herself at the feet of His Majesty for Mirza Mooskeen's restoration to her; when, matters being *differently* represented to the King; persons were sent to fasten up all the gateways, so that no person from the house could go out; thus they were all blockaded in, till old Nuseem the Eunuch was permitted to be sent by the Begum to represent the real circumstances of the case to His Majesty, who, as he is ever benevolently inclined, *and the Minister being out of the way*, promised restoration of the young Prince Moosseen, which in a manner pacified the Begum, and there is some appearance of tranquillity again.

It is really a lamentable thing to see these feuds between father and son, and husband and wife;—nothing of the kind was ever heard of when Hukeem Mendie, Mirza Hajee, old Afreen, or even Gholaum Hoosein Khan, were in power. *This is the same father, the same son, the same husband, and the same wife:* to what, then, is the change to be imputed?—to the change of person in power—what else. *Hukeem Mendie is banished; Mirza Hajee is confined; old Afreen dead, and so is Gholaum Hoosein; but Matumood Dowlah is in the full plenitude of power.*

It is well known he has much influence over his Majesty. His Majesty is the same: why, what change in sentiment then! because the former channel of influence over him is changed, and the person enjoying the present influence over his Majesty, is himself influenced by passions directly opposite to those which warmed the bosom of the

above named persons; we may well say "Tempora mutantur." But who has the Begnum to blame but herself: had she not kindly interceded with the Nabob Vizier for Agha Meer's release from confinement and restoration to favor, Matumood Dowlah would not this day have been the Pieshkar to the King of Oudh's Minister, nor she be put to the troubles which she has been. Such has been his return of gratitude, and from this we can form a judgment of the turn of his mind and the passion which predominates in his breast, where, had virtue ever found a place, he would never have been what he now is, nor be spoken of in the manner he is by every body both great and small.

"Virtue alone no dissolution fears,
 "Still permanent, the ages roll away;
 "Who builds on her immortal basis, rears
 "A superstructure time can ne'er decay."

Your's obediently,

A NEW OBSERVER.

Lucknow; 12th August, 1822.

AUGUST, 26.

The Bankshall report of the 23d instant announced the arrival of the *Hercules*, Capt. J. HENON, from Timor 14th February, and coast of Chili 26th March. The *Hercules* called at Pitcairn's Island, respecting which Infant Colony, and her own voyage, we have been obligingly supplied with the particulars which follow.

The *Hercules* sailed from Valparaiso the 13th March, and proceeded to Pitcairn's Island, calling at the ports of Coquimbo and Guanasoo to take in copper. She reached Pitcairn's Island on the 28th April, and was detained there five days by bad weather. Leaving Pitcairn's, the ship made all sail for Torres straits, where she arrived on the 11th June, but had the misfortune, after passing the half way islands, of losing two anchors in a gale of wind and of driving upon a sand bank, having then only one anchor. Capt. HENON was obliged for the safety of the ship and cargo, to order a great part of the copper to be hove overboard, (supposed about 600 pigs.) They remained on the bank ten days before the ship could be got off. During that time, with the exception of one day, it blew very hard, with heavy squalls and rain, the ship floating at highwater and grounding at a quarter ebb. At times the ship struck very hard; so much so, that her false keel was knocked off, and fears were entertained lest she should bilge; however, by the strength of the wind, and the flood tide co-operating, she drove a good way over the reef into smoother water. As they had

no stream anchor, cable nor hawsers in the ship, almost every one on board despaired of getting her off. They had to add to their misfortunes, a number of their men sick, while some had deserted at Chili, and the remainder of the crew were in such a weakly state that they could not weigh anchor or work the Ship. One further addition to which catalogue of mishaps was, they were short of provisions. At length they succeeded in getting her off on the 24th of June, and arrived on the 28th off Prince of Wales' Island, where Captain Hæron was obliged to anchor, as it was getting dark and the tide setting in fast, towards a bank to leeward of the ship. Next day it came on to blow so hard, that Capt. Hæron was forced to remain at anchor. At night the gale increased with a heavy short sea, and towards morning the ship drove close to the breakers. Capt. Hæron directly made sail, and cut the cable for the safety of ship and cargo; and succeeded in clearing the breakers after striking several times. At 10 AM. saw Booby Island, for which he steered, and came up with it at noon, being then clear of the Straits, short of provisions and water, and without an anchor. Capt. Hæron next touched at Oopang, in the Island of Timor, for supplies, but was greatly disappointed, every thing being extremely dear, and no anchor to be had. They had a broken anchor on board, with which Captain Hæron made shift to anchor the ship. In heaving it up again, he found they had hooked another anchor of 10 cwt. ! At Oopang the Ship's company instead of recovering their health were getting a great deal worse. More than half the men were sick, and the rest so weak that Captain Hæron had to get people from the shore to help in getting the Ship under weigh. Leaving Timor on the 14th July, after being there three days, the *Hercules* reached Balasore Roads on the 17th instant, where she remained two days before she got a Pilot; and at length on the 21st reached Kedgerree after escaping these several perils.

After Captain Hæron had landed the presents sent from Calcutta for the use of our poor countrymen on Fitzcarrin's Island, JOHN ADAMS expressed himself extremely obliged to the gentlemen of Calcutta for their generosity, and expressed his regret that it was out of his power to make a proper return for their great goodness. Then turning to the rest of the inhabitants, he made a short speech to them for the purpose of impressing on their minds how grateful they ought to feel for the gifts they had just received. Afterwards, he sent on board a number of pieces of the kind of cloth made on the island; saying, that he

had nothing else to send to Calcutta; and hoping, that the cloth might prove acceptable, as he earnestly wished to let the gentlemen of Calcutta know how much he and the rest of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island were obliged by their kindness and generosity.

The Venerable Patriarch requested Capt. HERON to let his countrymen know how much he and the rest of the inhabitants wanted a Clergyman among them to teach and instruct them. He also expressed uneasiness of mind, at the absence from among them of the established ceremony of marriage, and spoke his doubts whether the state of nature in which they of necessity lived was not sinful. Capt. HERON told him that a Magistrate, or a Captain of a man of war might perform the marriage ceremony if no Clergyman could be had, and that such marriage was lawful.

JOHN ADAMS also mentioned to Captain HERON, what may be considered as a very curious circumstance. He stated, that the whole of the ground was fast getting exhausted, and deprived of nourishing germinative powers. That they could not trust to sow seed in a piece of ground a second time, and that there were pieces of soil which had been lying in fallow 22 years, and had not yet come round! He considered that there would still be enough of productive ground during his life time, but that there would not be ground sufficient to supply the rising generation with food, and that they would have to emigrate. This is an important fact for the disciples of Mr. MALTHUS.

In addition to the very interesting notices just detailed concerning these Anglo-Arcadians, we have to subjoin, *literatim* and *verbatim* a letter from old JOHN ADAMS himself:—

(COPY.)

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the presents which you had the goodness to send by the Ship *Hercules*, and I and the rest of the inhabitants feel extremely grateful for your kindness.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obdt. Servt.

JOHN ADAMS.

FITCAIRN'S ISLAND, }

1st May, 1822. }

We trust that these poor people will not be forgotten. As ADAMS is now an old man, and the ground as represented is so unproductive, one cannot but apprehend that the

harmony and concord produced by the authority and experience of the venerable ADAMS himself, may be disagreeably terminated in the event of his dying suddenly, and leaving the Colony without a proper head, and murmuring among themselves for want of the necessaries of life.

By a letter dated Dinapore, 17th instant, we learn that strong and boisterous easterly winds had prevailed in that quarter, for a fortnight or three weeks before. H. M. 87th Regiment had not arrived, though hourly expected. The Head-quarters of the 2d Battalion 23d N. I. under the command of Major RICHARDS, had been removed to Kisesengunge for some time before, but five Companies remained at Dinapore under Captain JOHNSON, to take charge of the station. As we had the honor and pleasure of enjoying the friendship of the respected and excellent man upon whom our Correspondent passes the following eulogium, we can sincerely subscribe to its truth:—

“I have to inform you with unfeigned regret of the death of General Sir WILLIAM TOONE, K. C. B., who departed this life yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. There is no individual in this country whose loss will be more severely felt and deeply lamented by all ranks of society. He was a brave soldier, a kind-hearted man, and an accomplished gentleman. His hospitality was of the most liberal and refined description, and his charities were innumerable—for it was his supreme delight to administer to the needy and afflicted. He was the object wherever he went, of the most universal love, esteem, and admiration.”

The following particulars have already appeared in all the daily papers, and their authenticity we believe is unquestionable. It is a merciful dispensation of Providence that the malignant spirit betrayed on this shocking occasion, and which once held the world in thralldom, is daily hourly waxing fainter and fainter. From its influence, we may well exclaim, “Good Lord deliver us.”

“Extinctus amabitur idem.”

Captain LEWIS PRATES D'ALMEIDA D'ALBUQUERQUE, was assassinated at Goa on the 14th instant.

This meritorious Officer was sent out to India in 1818, under a suspicion that he was concerned in the Revolution which took place at Pernambuco in 1817. On his voyage from Rio de Janeiro in the ship *Maria Primeira*, which touched at Calcutta, he was permitted to land on Parole, and on the vessel leaving that place for Goa he rejoined her, notwithstanding his being urged by many English Gentlemen of the first rank, (who held his amiable qualities and bright talents in high estimation,) to remain at Calcutta, with the prospect of shortly being well settled. On his

arrival at Goa, he was honored with the respect and attention of the first Authorities. After remaining there a very short time, he came to Bombay, where he was in January last, and many Gentlemen can bear ample testimony to his many qualifications, and gentlemanly deportment.

On his return to Goa, he was appointed Editor of the Goa Gazette, and subsequently, on the expulsion of the Portuguese Judges, now at this place, Head of the Secretary's Office; but in the former situation, having been warmly engaged in instilling Constitutional principles into the minds of the community, through the medium of the Press, he unfortunately acquired many enemies, and at last fell a sacrifice to his patriotic zeal; having been attacked by a number of Soldiers headed by two Officers, and run through with bayonets, his head being also severed from his body by a stroke of a sword from one of the Officers. His loss will deeply be felt by a numerous circle of friends and many distinguished relatives.

"How many bleed
By shameful variance betwixt man and man."

THOMSON.

The American Ship *George*, Capt. SAMUEL ENDICOTT, was announced in yesterday's Kedgerie report, and has had a remarkable quick run from Salem of only 89 days from that place to the Bengal Pilot. The *George* sailed from Salem on the 24th May, passed the Cape de Verd Islands in 16 days, crossed the Equator in 25, and up with the Cape of Good Hope in 51, and arrived to the Pilot in 89 days from Salem. Had remarkable good weather during the passage.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER IN COMMEMORATION OF THE PROCLAIMED CONSTITUTION OF PORTUGAL, ON THE 24TH AUGUST, 1820.

Saturday evening last witnessed a scene of civic triumph at the Town Hall, which no person of well constituted mind who witnessed it can easily forget, or remember it but with feelings of pride and delight. Such scenes are 'the green spots upon memory's waste,' to which one turns for refuge from the dust and littleness of every day life, and finds a soothing balm in the retrospection of hours, devoted not to selfish, not to paltry, not to solitary enjoyments and things—but to the feast of reason and the flow of soul,—where the genius of Liberty held the sparkling goblet to guests assembled cheerfully at the social call of their fellow men, to testify their joy at the emancipation of a great and glorious nation from the thralldom of Priestcraft, and the fetters of Despotism! This is an occasion at which the loftiest may be seen with dignity, and where to rejoice amidst the excitements of wine and music is honorable; for the cheers that fill the banquetting hall of a national anniversary meeting, bind faster the

patriotic chain, and find an echo in regions of oppression, which tho' it may be, inaudible to deaf Legitimacy for a time, will in the end excite a similar burst of patriotic sentiment and independence that must make Tyrants tremble on the thrones of their usurpations!

Come bright improvement on the car of time,
And rule the conscious world from clime to clime.
Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore,
Trace every wave and culture every shore!

Spain and Portugal have given to the world an edifying example of national patience;—the one under the grossest the most irritating, and most odious tyranny; the other under a worse than step-mother neglect, and consequent degradation from the long protracted absence of her King and Court. The noble courser, however, will when over-spurred, fling his rider, and the long enduring Elephant will turn in anger on his ungrateful keeper. The Tyrant of Spain, by the reaction of indignant national feeling, is in the situation of the wolf that sought alliance with the flock of the shepherd. His nails are pared, and his teeth drawn. As for the other regal worthy of the sister kingdom, his subjects have shown him, that if he will be King, he must be King at home—and that a King Log too! Both kingdoms, which but the other day, we may say, groaned under the Incubus of Despotism, or languished in the lethargic apathy that succeeds complete despair, are now free,—glorious sounds! It was to commemorate the fruition of their lately asserted liberty of one of these nations, that the community of Portuguese, in Calcutta, headed by Mr. DA SILVA and Mr. PIRES, two patriotic and independant Portuguese gentlemen, resolved upon having a dinner at the Town Hall on the evening of the 24th instant, being the anniversary of the 24th August 1820, a day ever memorable in Portuguese annals; for on that day Portugal received a Constitution. A number of the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement were invited by cards sent round several days before the intended evening.

At about a quarter past 7 P.M. Saturda we entered the Town Hall, and found they, gentlemen of the Portuguese community assembled, as well as their guests. A long table was spread, with a noble dinner. At one end of the table the eye fell upon a fine transparency, emblematical of regenerated Portugal. It consisted of two majestic pillars resting upon a massy base, upon which was inscribed,

OPORTO XXIV. D'ACOSTA DE
MDCCCXX.

The pillars were surmounted by a vas open volume representing the proclaimed Constitution, or the deposit o,

the People's Rights. On the volume of the Constitution stood upright and duly quartered the escutcheon of Portugal, on which rested the ROYAL CROWN. Streamers depended from the last, and branches of palm and olive were seen wreathing round the lower parts of the pillars. On the shafts of the pillars and twining round them were the following names emblazoned :—

FERNANDEZ THOMAS

SILVA CARBALHO

SEPULVEDA

SÃO LUIS

FERREIRA BORGES

GOMEZ DA SILVA

CABREIRA

SCUTO MAYOR.

The whole had a very chaste and classic effect, which was heightened by association with the peculiar object of the meeting. It was a subject for the Moralist to reflect on, to see the Priests of Portugal in their Monkish garbs walking about a festal hall with national cockades upon their bosoms. It was a subject for the Philosopher to exult over, to see men of different religions and different nations walking in the bonds of amity and cordial good will side by side previous to pouring out at the hospitable board libations in honor of their e-assumption of human rights. At length dinner being quite ready, the inviters and the invited sat down to the number of about a hundred; among whom we observed Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN and several of the heads of offices, and gentlemen of the bar, and members of the principal mercantile houses, &c. &c. of Calcutta.

The Cloth removed, Mr. DA SILVA rose, and, as well as we could understand, delivered himself nearly in the following words :—" The Portuguese nation, once so brilliant and distinguished for learning and enterprise—those men once the founders of flourishing colonies and the discoverers of new regions, declined into nothingness, and were nearly lost in the chaos which succeeded the general destruction of freedom; until (after a series of her old struggles against tyranny) the glorious 24th of August 1820, when the energy of a Genius, not altogether extinguished, was aroused, and gave to Portugal a Constitution that ranks her once more amongst the independent nations of Europe!

The Sovereignty of the Portuguese nation represented by the august congress, and proclaimed on the ever memorable 24th of August, 1820, of which this day is the anniversary. *Tune—Lisbon Hymn*

Since (resumed the President, rising again) you all received my last toast, THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE NATION, so enthusiastically, I'll now propose another. Holding, as I do, in high disapprobation and dislike all Kings who do not inherit their thrones by the voice of those nations

which are groaning under the sway of despotic monarchy! I have now the honor to propose the health of a real Constitutional King—I mean our beloved Sovereign,

H. M. Joa the VI., the 1st CONSTITUTIONAL King of Portugal. Portuguese Tune—*Prince Royal*.

The next toast from the chair was

H. M. Geo. IV., King of Great Britain. (*Cheers*.) Tune—*God save the King*.

Mr. DA SILVA next proposed a bumper to

“The praise-worthy Portuguese, the founders of the glory of this day.”

In prefacing this toast, the President in a most graceful and eloquent manner, pointed to the transparency, emblematical of regenerated Portugal; observing (as well as we remember) that the Portuguese owed the blessings, which as anticipated and free men they now enjoyed, to the Patriots whose names were emblazoned on that banner.

After the last toast, Mr. DA SILVA in brief but animated terms gave,

The Portuguese Army who so gloriously behaved in our Political Cause.

Mr. SILVEIRA then rose, and addressed the company in the English language; we were not sufficiently near him to catch his first words; and though his manner was sufficiently expressive, his words, considering that they were delivered in a tongue to which he was quite unaccustomed, were surprisingly correct. After lamenting the state to which Portugal had been reduced by misgovernment. Having after great exertions and toil obtained peace, the nation flattered itself with the hope of receiving a Constitution and a legal Government. Alas! the hope was nothing but flattery. The Army which had fought in its country's cause, and the Navy which had buffeted many a peril, the veterans of both were bitterly disappointed of the reward for which they had encountered so many dangers. Yes! my country, thou hast suffered many hardships; but of all which fell to thy lot, none grieved thee more than the ignominious death of some of thy sons—executions as cruel and bloody as disgraced the reign of a NERO or a DIOCLETIAN! In justice to themselves however, the sons of Lusitania could no longer submit to be deprived of the natural rights of men. They shook off their lethargy, and determined even with the loss of life to grasp for themselves a Constitution like to that secured for Spain by QUIROGA—RÍEGO and other patriots, (*cheers*.) These are the names of which the age has cause to be proud; these are the names that must be ever dear to their country, (*cheers*.) The reward of that glorious struggle, in which both nations had engaged, were the blessings of agriculture, of commerce, and the

arts, AND THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS! General happiness now reigns over lands formerly groaning under tyranny, and the effects of a rational, just and constitutional Government, now extend from the throne to the peasant, from Lisbon to the foot of the Pyrenees. Here is to

The Spanish Nation, which was the first to set up the Standard of Liberty in the Peninsula, and before we empty our glasses, let me beseech thee my country, to proceed in thy great and glorious course, till tyranny become hateful over all the earth, and the cause of Liberty be as famous and triumphant as it was in the days of Cato and Brutus! (*long and loud applause.*)

Mr. LARAUERA: "I reluctantly rise, Mr. President, as a true Spaniard, to express my humble, but sincere thanks for the honor done to my country by the handsome terms of the last toast. In return I have only to wish for my friends, the Portuguese, that their King may turn out a better friend to Liberty than the beloved FERDINAND VII. did!! (*loud applause.*) To our common friends the English, I have only to say God bless them; may England be happy and free for ever, and may the Peninsula never forget her example! (*continued cheers.*)

The REV. Mr. LAGOS.—"I ought to have kept a most profound silence, after having heard such eloquent speeches; but, although my expressions may not be worthy of the object for which the present national meeting is convened, yet, they will be taken as a token of my patriotism and adherence to the Constitutional cause. Yes, meritorious Portuguese, and other gentlemen who form the most brilliant part of this assembly, I beg to assure you, that I do not possess adequate terms to portray a lively image of the extreme pleasure and joy which the remembrance of this ever memorable day, the 24th of August, brings to my mind—a day on which, like the radiant beams of Aurora, the voice of Liberty was ushered in from the heavens, combined with liberal principles, dictated by holy and just precepts. Throwing a glance over the memorable events which have occurred in Portugal, since this remarkable day, my mind cannot help recording the respectable names of our distinguished superiors, who in the fields of battle, and in the assemblies of the nation, employed their strength, their blood, and even their lives to maintain the august diadem on the head of their Sovereign, and the national independence. To-day my ears resound the distinguished names of Castros, Albuquerque, Sepulvedas, Pedros Pais, Martinhos, Fristas, Correias and

many others, who in the first epochs of Lusitanian Monarchy, gave most evident proofs of valour and patriotism—a national spirit, which prevailing beyond centuries, forms the basis of the Portuguese character.

“ Was it not on that memorable day that the ashes of our ancestors revived? Was it not the moment that the voice of liberty burst forth from the hearts of the worthy Portuguese? Was it not the period, I ask you, respectable assembly, at which the Portuguese began to live under those liberal principles, with which the Eternal Being originally endowed mankind? If the Almighty who created and governs the universe, made all men equal and free, animated by nature, with the same spirit and endowed with the same faculties by Eternal Laws, they do not change. One man is not the inheritance of another; nor can he, without offending the Divinity, be reduced to slavery and abasement. But, hypocrisy, fanaticism, superstition, and the supports of a despotic government, have succeeded in smothering in the hearts of certain meritorious Portuguese the incontestable rights which the Almighty has bestowed upon them.

“ And are there still any evil-minded men who pretend to sow discord amidst the just and liberal principles of our regeneration? Who can be so ignorant as not to know that the Portuguese name has been almost forgotten amongst civilized nations? Who can be so uninformed as not to know that the Portuguese nation have for so many years lost its Sovereignty, and groaned under an iron yoke? And finally, who can pretend not to know that our commerce was at a stand; our agriculture destroyed; our navigation annihilated; our brave Officers and disciplined Soldiers without receiving their dues, and therefore almost reduced to mendicity. To what is it owing, that the rich were losing hopes of being able to help the poor, and the poor despairing of obtaining relief? Perchance; could the Portuguese name still exist, under the selfish sway of a Despotic Government? Certainly not!!!

“ Under these circumstances, Portuguese, lovers of the country and of the nation, who listen to me, acknowledge the Omnipotence of one God, who by his infinite mercy has extricated you from the yoke of iron. That odious class of adulators and slaves, against which personal merit could nothing avail, is no more, but a patriotic heart will always obtain the protection of God. May true and warm patriotism ever animate you. Divest yourselves of all animosities. Recollect that each of you have to repel the

frivolous discourses of the evil-minded, the hypocrites and incendiaries. Be brave soldiers, honest citizens, Christians and Portuguese, proclaiming always without fear, till the last breath of your existence, THE LIBERAL CONSTITUTION."

(The speech of which the above is only an hasty translation, was delivered with great fluency and appropriate graces of gesture and action, and the animated speaker was frequently interrupted by the loud applauses of the company.)

Mr. FERRIRA, who was disabled by indisposition from rising off his chair, now addressed the meeting, in the Portuguese language :—

"I should justly incur the ignominious censure of want of patriotism, were I, amidst so many demonstrations of generous sentiments, not to endeavour to shew publicly how much I am also interested in the solemnization of this great day.

"In my declining days, beloved countrymen, and at this remote distance from the theatre of heroic deeds, feeble are the proofs that I can give of being a devoted friend of the Constitution. To speak in praise of so desirable a document, it would require that more than human energy. But great is the blessing from Eternity destined for the great men, who, braving so many perils, have accomplished the liberation of Portugal. What a happy transition was this, my dear countrymen? You have shaken off the yoke, which oppressed you so much, to enjoy freely, heavenly gifts. If really you know how to appreciate so great a blessing, what must be your gratification, at every time that you contrast the despotism of a monarchical sway, with the legal proceedings of a Constitutional Government? Although, from reasons which you evidently observe in me, I am denied the power of aspiring to the hope of aiding, to some purpose, in the great cause, which you advocate, with universal applause; yet, I trust, you will, at least, permit me to assure you of the patriotic wishes, I have just expressed on the present occasion.

"God grant that the old party be altogether at an end; that the Constitution may continue unshaken for ever; and that Portugal, under her new government, may flourish more and more."

The President after alluding in a neat and expressive speech to the many proofs of real friendship and distin-

guished service, which the Portuguese nation had received from English bravery, gave—

The British Navy and Army. Tune—Rule Britannia.

After a pause, Captain the Honorable G. KEPPEL, rose and addressed the President:—

“Sir—Though the humblest individual in the British Army, whose health you have just drank, I beg leave in the name of that Army to return my best thanks. I am very sure that there exists not a member of the British Army who would not be proud to be associated as a friend of the Portuguese. (applause). But it is not merely, Sir, in the character of a British Officer that I now speak; as a man and an Englishman I exult in the alliance and friendship of my countrymen with the Portuguese. Perhaps it may be deemed intrusive in so young a member of the Army to have offered himself to this meeting at all, but I could not remain in my seat and hear such a toast given on such an occasion without expressing my feelings,” (cheers.)

In proposing the health of

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings.—

Mr. DA SILVA paid a well turned compliment to his Lordship for having removed the censorship from the Indian press. (loud cheers.)

Mr. DA SILVA next gave—

Sir FRANCIS McNAUGHEN and all the members of the Calcutta Bench present. Tune.—St. Patrick's day in the morning.

Sir FRANCIS had retired about a quarter of an hour previously. At length Mr. FRAGUSON rose, and to such of our readers as have ever had the delight of listening to his nervous eloquence, we need scarcely apologise for the very defective report which we submit of what fell from him. The mind on such an occasion is too intensely rapt, to permit the hand of any but the most practised hack in the art of reporting to write down every word as it is uttered. The mind would fail pause, while the least halt makes the hand fall into awkwardness. To those again who have never heard the gifted and respected person to whom we allude, even a rude sketch or outline of his sentiments may prove acceptable. Mr. FRAGUSON after a few prefatory expressions, proceeded—“I feel highly flattered as one of a collective body by the compliment paid me, and flattered as an individual by being invited to the commemoration of this glorious day, (cheers) I can boast of the honesty of the Calcutta bar, and to those who know me, I am sure I need scarcely assert, that I am no exception to it, (applause). I have been now fifteen years in this country, in the dis-

charge of my duty, but I do not wish to be considered merely as a professional man, who has succeeded in his views—I am anxious to be known as a WELL-WISHER OF LIBERTY! (*loud cheers*.) From my earliest years LIBERTY has been the object of my admiration. I loved it in trial and in poverty, and I hope in prosperity it will be the same, (*applause*.) It is impossible for a man possessed of a spark of right feeling, not to be elated at the brilliant success of those glorious nations, Spain and Portugal, in the cause of Freedom. Historically they were our elders in liberty. (*hear, hear*.) If we go back to a period of high antiquity, we shall find that they enjoyed a Constitution. We shall find that they addressed their King in these words, “If you obey the law, we’ll obey you; if not—NOT!!” (*loud and continued cheers*.) It is impossible that the cause of LIBERTY, where ever it has broke forth, can be put down. It bursts the fetters forged for it by the combined despots of the world, and they never can be rivetted again! (*loud cheers*.) The Portuguese and Spaniards overcame a despot at whose aspect other despots trembled and turned pale. They overcame NAPOLEON! Having successfully resisted him, they will resist the AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAN! (*cheers*.) But this is not the cause of one nation merely—it is the sacred cause of every people upon earth; and I am sure, whatever the government may do that the English NATION can never cooperate with allied despots. If they do, Perdition on their banners strike!

But I am perhaps intruding upon the company too long (*cries of no, no—go on, go on, from all parts*;) perhaps there are among you some whose ears may be offended at the freedom of my words, (*hear, hear*.) I have heard one of the speakers present here this evening say, that among other blessings secured for themselves by the Portuguese, they possess as a guard for their liberties—a FREE PRESS, (*cheers*.) Surely I can offend no one by speaking of a Free Press? Portugal, as the first great step in her regeneration, put an end to the odious Censorship, and asserted for herself the Liberty of the Press; I know of no country as yet for which that is unfit. A Censorship of the Press indeed! why not appoint a Censorship of Speech before it is delivered; for the one is as reasonable as the other; (*cheers*;) and those who wish for a Censorship, may as well demand of me to state before stepping into the Supreme Court, what I shall say for my client! (*applause*.) As well take away the privilege of walking from a man of free limbs in good health, from a dread lest he should injure some passenger by his strength. The enemies of a

Free Press, instead of reprobating its abuse, condemn its use in toto. I hope there will be an end to all nonsense here about restoring a Censorship. The Portuguese have put an end to the odious Censorship in their country, and thanks to an illustrious individual, it has been abolished here, (*loud and reiterated cheers.*) Mr. FERGUSON now commented in indignant terms upon the late measures taken to crush civil liberty in France;—hoped that the subject of commemoration of that day would continue an object of commemoration for ever! He then in glowing language expressed his attachment to a limited and constitutional Monarchy; and hoped that the Kings of Spain and Portugal would always bear in mind, that they owe to the people their Crowns and Thrones. “They must (continued he) be sincere, or they cannot reign over a free and great people. If hollow or insincere, that moment will bring their destruction. I trust the Portuguese nation will be completely restored to its former glory and renown.” Apologising for having kept them so long, the eloquent and independent Speaker sat down amidst thunders of applause, which continued for some minutes. Here the President, with a feeling of grateful and patriotic enthusiasm, stepped up to Mr. FERGUSON and embraced him affectionately amid the cheers of the assembly, in token, he said, of the impression which his admirable speech had made upon him and the rest of his countrymen present.

Mr. FERGUSON again rose and called for a bumper toast. “It is impossible to have heard our respected Chairman without being instantly struck with his sincerity and energy as a Votary of Liberty. More animation I never saw, and a man more earnest in the cause or more master of the subject is not to be found. We are all obliged to him and his brother-countrymen this evening for having given an opportunity to the Calcutta people of duly appreciating him and them. I propose, Gentlemen, the health of Mr. DA SILVA, our worthy Chairman—three times three. Mr. DA SILVA neatly returned thanks in the English language.

The next toast was—

The Merchants of Calcutta. *Tune—Money in both pockets.*

Mr. J. PALMER rose and returned thanks; we regret that we did not hear all he said, but as well as we can recollect, it was to the following effect:—

“In the name of the Merchants of Calcutta, I rise to thank you, Sir, for the honor you have done us; an honor which we should know how to appreciate even had it not

known from one of your glorious nation. Coming, however, as it does from a person who represents at this moment a free people, who have burst in sunder their fetters, the compliment is doubly valuable to us. (*cheers.*)

"There are persons here, Sir, who would have dignified the subject; I am unable. We thank you Sir, and your countrymen, most cordially, and request that you would permit us to pledge a bumper in return—

To the merchants of the Portuguese nation. (*Great applause.*)

Mr. DA SILVA, gave in English the next and last toast upon the file, and if it may not appear a *ball* to say so, it called forth loud and reiterated *cheers*! from all sides of the Hall—

To all Men who prefer Death to Slavery. Tunc—*Portuguese Hymn.*

"The Civil Service of Bengal," having been proposed by Mr. DA SILVA, and drank by the company with three times three. Mr. CHAS. TROWER returned thanks, and gave the health of Mr. BARRETTO.

Mr. SIELVIRA gave the health of RAMMOHUN ROY, whose history is closely connected with the subject of religious and civil freedom, and consequently with the Liberties of Spain and Portugal.

Mr. CRACROFT after happily apostrophising the names of the Liberators of Portugal, inscribed upon the pillars, emblematical of the supports of the constitution of that regenerated country, hoped LIBERTY or DEATH would be the motto of Portugal as well as of England—and gave "the cause of Liberty over the world," which was drank with hearty cheers.

Mr. SIELVIRA after eulogising his energetic labours so consistently friendly to the cause of religious and political liberty, gave the health of

Jeremy Bentham, (*enthusiastic shouts of Firas!*)

Mr. TROWER having given the health of Mr. DE SOUZA, the latter gentleman returned thanks, adding that at that moment he felt too agitated to be able to express himself as he ought—that he and several of his countrymen had for many years enjoyed the greatest kindnesses from the British community here, for which they felt warmly indebted; and he concluded by trusting that his very inability to say more would be a sufficient apology for the brevity of his address, and that his silence would be more expressive of his feelings than words.

A Gentleman whose name we cannot at present call to recollection, reminded the company that the liberality

of France had not been noticed as it deserved, and ended by proposing in a flowing bumper—

"Success to the Liberty of France."

Mr. THOMAS STUART in a complimentary speech, proposed the health of the Reverend Vice-President PADRE VICAR.

On Mr. PALMER'S health being given from the chair, that gentleman rose and said—

"I submit to you, Sir, and to both our countrymen, that we should drink in silent sorrow to the memory of a gentleman who lately lost his life at Goa in the cause of liberty—"

"The memory of Captain Lewis Prates d'Almeida e Albuquerque," was accordingly drunk in solemn silence.

Mr. DA SILVA next offered himself to the meeting. He commented by observing that his functions were now ended, and that he rose to propose a toast, not as Chairman of that assembly, but as plain Mr. DA SILVA. He proceeded by observing that in despotic governments brute force is every thing, and the will of the people nothing. That it was, however, the nature of Liberty, if her voice were once proclaimed, to triumph ultimately, (*cheers.*) The Neapolitans (continued he) made an attempt to wrest their rights from the grasp of tyranny, but were not properly prepared nor combined. They were notwithstanding, expressed in the face of the victor, their wishes for freedom; they still wish for it, and they must be free! (*cheers.*) Confident as I am, Sir, that the day is not far distant when the Neapolitans will triumph over their enemies, it now only remains for me to give out my toast—

THE CARBONARI! (*shouts of applause.*)

Mr. PATRICK, in proposing the health of Col. YOUNG, expressed his conviction, that a more sterling lover of true manly principles and unadulterated liberty did not breathe, and hoped that ere long he should hear him advocating the cause of liberty and reform in another assembly, (*applause.*) [We understood Mr. PATRICK to mean the House of Commons.]

Colonel YOUNG returned his thanks in a brief but appropriate manner, and concluded by saying, "that he had only to add, whether in that assembly, or in any other assembly, or in whatever assembly he should sit, he hoped that he should always be found advocating the sentiments they had heard that night. (*Applause.*)"

Several other toasts were given, among which we remember "YPSILANTI and the Greeks;" "the Ladies of Lisbon," &c.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Monday afternoon, an Inquest was summoned by the Coroner of Calcutta, to enquire into the circumstances that led to the death of Gunga Ram, a Bengalee man, who died in the Native Hospital sometime in the course of that day. In the *Markers* of last Saturday we inserted an account of a Singular Robbery, as communicated to us; but we were not then aware the wound given to the delinquent was of so serious a nature, as it shortly turned out to be; and as the case seems to involve some nice legal distinctions, we shall here give, as nearly as possible, the substance of the evidence elicited by the Coroner's Jury.

Mr. Thomas Measures, who committed the unfortunate act, lately arrived in this country from England, as a Merchant, and lodged with his wife in the house of Mr. Clements, No. 150, Durrumtollah. The deceased was a Sirdar Bearer in the service of Mr. Clements, having been in his employ only from the 18th. of July to the 11th. of the present month, when the event happened. On Saturday the 10th instant, Mr. Measures mentioned to Mrs. Clements that one of his silver spoons had been stolen; and on Sunday the 11th, when she returned from Divine Service, he again informed her that another of his silver spoons had been stolen from his room; and intimated to her that he would endeavour to detect the thief by secreting himself in his room unknown to any of the servants or others in the house. Mr. Measures accordingly went out that same day (Sunday) with this view; and as he was going out, he met the deceased, who asked him when he would return? Mr. Measures answered, not before 10 o'clock at night. He however returned, and placed himself in the room, another Bearer, whose usual duty it was, brought him to the room, about half past 6 o'clock: at that time both Mr. and Mrs. Measures were in the room. Mrs. Clements mentioned to her husband in the evening that Mr. Measures was gone out in the room for the purpose of detecting the thief. Some time after, or about half past 7 o'clock, Mr. Clements heard a noise, and called twice or thrice with the addition of "I have caught the Thief" I have caught the Thief." He, his son-in-law Mr. Leicester, and Mr. Edward A. bitfield, Mariner, immediately ran down stairs, and going to the place from which the voice seemed to proceed, they found the door of the room occupied by Mr. Measures, fastened with a padlock on the outside; This door consists of venetians from top to bottom, and on raising them and looking through, they saw the window opposite to it open, and heard Mr. Measures exclaim, "He is out:—he is out!" Instantly they heard a shot fired off in the room; at this moment Mr. Leicester saw the flash, and Mr. Measures standing in the room within three feet of the window. Immediately after they heard a man (supposed to be the deceased), exclaim "O BAPRE, BAPRE!" (Alas, alas,*) The voice seemed to proceed from the near garden gate, which is about ten or twelve feet from the window. Some of them ran out, and saw the deceased proceeding along towards the gate, holding his side, and he fell down at the porch in a senseless state. Being carried to the Native Hospital, he lingered there till Monday the 19th instant, when he died.

* Bapre:—"O Father!" An exclamation used by the Natives when under affliction. This explanation seemed necessary; as the common abuse of the word has associated it with ideas of ridicule.

Mr. Hornett, the head assistant in the Native Hospital, deposed on oath, that he had no doubt the man died of the wound, which from the first appeared to be inevitably mortal. The whole of the shot (which was No. 5) had lodged, without spreading, in his left side, broken some of the ribs, and penetrated the intestines.

To return to the room. When Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Mr. Whitfield, and Mr. Leicester entered, just after this occurrence, they found Mr. Measures there, and he declared to them the circumstances of the case, which he afterwards confirmed by making affidavit before Mr. Alsop, Justice of the Peace. According to his statement he had placed himself in the room, and taken his seat at the end of the bed, with the view of watching for and detecting the thief. He had also prepared himself by loading the gun with only about half a charge, not intending to do him much injury, but perhaps give him a few drops about the legs. A sample of the lead drops was produced, of the size called No. 5. It was not in evidence to whom the gun belonged, no person having ever seen it before in his possession, or about his room, except Mr. Leicester, who saw it in the room when passing through it a few days before. When Gunga Ram entered, he allowed him to open a drawer and begin taking out some articles, and then started out upon him. The deceased was thunderstruck, dropped the articles, and began to make Salaams and beg forgiveness. Mr. Measures shut the window by which the Bearer had entered, and went towards the door which was locked, and shouted out for assistance. [From his calling out "*I have caught the thief*," to the firing of the piece, was according to the evidence, about two minutes.] The Bearer taking advantage of his being at the door, ran to the window, unbolts it, and sprung out. Mr. Measures then fired after him, more with a view, he says, of giving alarm than any thing else.

At the examination before the Magistrate, the wounded man asked Mr. Measures, "Why, if you thought me a thief, did you not seize me instead of shooting me?" Mr. Measures answered, "I did not choose to seize you. I fired to give an alarm."

When the deceased was got lying wounded at the porch, no property was found about him: when the witnesses entered the room immediately after the occurrence, they saw no plate or other property lying about, or other traces of robbery. The duty of the deceased as Sirdar Bearer, was to clean the furniture, pull the punkah, &c. He used to tuck in Mr. Measures' curtains, and bring his lights, and indeed made himself very officious, and acted as his interpreter, as the deceased spoke English fluently, and Mr. Measures had lately arrived in the country; but Mr. Clements did not conceive he had any right to be at that part of the house at that time of the night.

At the time the shot was fired, the outer gate is stated to have been shut; and the only mode of escape therefore would have been by struggling with and overcoming the Durwan, or jumping over the garden wall, which is said to be 4 feet high inside, and 5 feet or 5½ feet outside.

The Coroner's Inquest returned a Verdict of MANSLAUGHTER against Mr. Measures, who has entered into recognizances before Sir F. Macnaghten, with two Sureties in 10,000 Rupees each, and himself in 20,000 Rupees, to appear and stand his trial next Sessions.—*Hark.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

August.

- 23. Ship *Hercules*, Captain John Heron, from Timor 14th February and Coast of Chili 26th March.
- 25. American Ship *George*, Captain Samuel Endicott, from Salem 24th May.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

- 22. American Brig *Florida*, Captain S. Quincy, for Boston.
- Ship *John Bull*, Captain B. Orman, for New South Wales.
- Ship *Mary*, Captain J. M. Ardlie, for London via Isle of France.
- Ship *Ernest*, Captain F. Deville, for Isle of France.
- French Ship *Sully*, Captain S. L'Deslandes, for Bourbon.
- 24. Brig *Minerva*, Captain John Russell, for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
- Ship *James Scott*, Captain J. Mackenzie, for Cape of Good Hope.
- Bark *George*, Captain J. Foulson, for Malabar Coast.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The H. C. Ship *Duchess of Athol*, for China, in 2 or 3 days.

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Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 16TH August, 1822.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 1st Instant, to sanction the employment of Captain T. Oliver, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to Superintend a Revenue Survey in the Dehly Territory in the ensuing Season.

The future provision of Tables and Forms for European Hospitals, is transferred from the Commissariat to the Barrack Department.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec to Govt. Mil. Dep

FORT WILLIAM; 22D August, 1822.

With reference to General Orders of the 14th June last, it is directed, that the reports of Regimental Committees and receipts therein mentioned, shall only be transmitted to the joint secretary of the Military Board, when payment for the Horses shall be made by a Commissariat Officer.

When the payment is made by a Pay Master or other Officer in charge of a Military Treasure Chest, to either of whom, if at the Station, a preference is to be given in the preparation of the Bills, unless otherwise solicited by the Horse Dealer, the disbursement will appear in his Accounts in the usual manner.

Government having reason to apprehend that the strict prohibition of Dustoree is not so generally known to the Horse Dealers as the interest of the Service requires, His Lordship in Council most positively enjoins, that whenever a Public Officer shall make a disbursement for Horses he shall not only cause the Money to be paid in his presence, but he is to consider it an imperative part of his duty to explain to the Horse Dealer, that no person has the smallest Claim on him, and that prompt redress will be afforded should any such demand be made.

The Officers of the Commissariat and Pay Departments, are hereby held responsible, that any Public Servant under their authority, who may be found making demands of this nature, or receiving Money from Horse Dealers under any pretext whatever, shall be instantly dismissed from the Service of Government.

The Military Auditor General and the Military Board respectively, are not to pass the Bill for the price of any Horse, unless it exhibits a Certificate from the Disbursing Officer, that the Money was disbursed and the ordered explanation given by him to the Dealer: The Certificate being wanting, the Orders of Government are to be taken on the occasion.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH August, 1822.

Major-General Dalzell, having assumed the Command of the Presidency Division of the Army, is appointed by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Vice President of the Military Board.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH August, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

CAVALRY.

Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Knox, to be Colonel of a Brigade, from the 16th August 1822, vice Toone, deceased.

Major Alexander Cumming to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the same date, in succession to Knox, promoted.

7TH REGIMENT LIGHT CAVALRY.

Captain William Harper, to be Major, from the 16th August 1822 in succession to Cumming, promoted.

Lieutenant Edward John Honeywood to be Captain of a Troop, from the 16th August 1822, in succession to Cumming, promoted.

Cornet Frederick Angelo to be Lieutenant, from the 16th August 1822, in succession to Cumming, promoted.

21ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Ensign Edmond Wintle to be Lieutenant from the 7th August 1822, in succession to Rattray, deceased.

The following appointments are made by His Lordship in Council.

Assistant Surgeon Donald Campbell to be Deputy Apothecary at the Presidency, vice Macrae.

Assistant Surgeon George Simms to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of the District of Ramghur.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, are admitted to the Service of this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign, respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future Adjustment.

CAVALRY.

Mr. Gilbert Coventry Streynsham Master, date of Arrival in Fort William 20th August, 1822.

Mr. Alexander Maxwell Key, date of arrival in Fort William 21st August, 1822.

Mr. John Jackson, date of arrival in Fort William 21st August, 1822.

INFANTRY.

Mr. Robert Crofton, date of arrival in Fort William 17th August, 1822.

Mr. Edward DuPra Townshend, date of arrival in Fort William 17th August 1822.

Mr. Henry Gordon, date of arrival in Fort William 17th August, 1822.

Mr. Charles Richard Eyre, date of arrival in Fort William 17th August, 1822.

Mr. Henry Lyell, date of arrival in Fort William 17th August, 1822.

Mr. John Dyson, date of arrival in Fort William 17th August, 1822.

Mr. Frederick Corner, date of arrival in Fort William 10th August, 1822.

Mr. Henry Nelson Worsley, date of arrival in Fort William 19th August, 1822.

Mr. George Byron, date of arrival in Fort William 19th August, 1822.

Mr. John Charles Lumsdaine, date of arrival in Fort William 19th August, 1822.

Mr. Edward Jackson, date of arrival in Fort William 19th August, 1822.

Mr. James Craigie, date of arrival in Fort William 19th August, 1822.

Mr. Henry Smith, date of arrival in Fort William 20th August, 1822.

Mr. Charles Henry Boisragon, date of arrival in Fort William 20th August, 1822.

Mr. William John Baptist Knyvett, date of arrival in Fort William 20th August, 1822.

Mr. Osburn Boydell Thomas, date of arrival in Fort William 20th August, 1822.

Mr. David Ross, date of arrival in Fort William 20th August, 1822.

Mr. William Hunter, date of arrival in Fort William 21st August, 1822.

Brevet-Captain J. Mackenzie of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, Sub-Assistant to the Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Stud, is permitted to be absent from his Depot, on urgent private affairs, for the Month of September ensuing, with leave, to visit the Presidency.

Serjeant Michael Lawler, of the Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his Stipend at Meerut, instead of at Purnea.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Major-General Robert Robert Bourke Gregory, C. B. to the General Staff of this Presidency, from the 16th August 1822, in the room of Major-General Toone deceased.

Major-General Thomas Brown to the Command of the Fortress of Buxar.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to post Assistant Commissary of Ordnance John Cross to the Charge of the Magazine at Prince of Wales' Island, vice Captain McDowell, promoted to a Commissary of Ordnance.

Captain McDowell to remain at Prince of Wales' Island until relieved by Mr. Cross, when he will return to Bengal by the earliest opportunity.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA. 20TH AUGUST, 1822.

Brevet-Captain F. M. Chambers is appointed Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Baydon appointed Brigade-Major to the Troops stationed on the Eastern Frontier.

The several extensions of leave which have been granted to Surgeon Hough, of the 11th Native Infantry, are to be considered as connected with the Public Employment in which he has been engaged.

Captain C. P. King, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, is relieved from the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 17th Regiment,—Brevet-Captain H. B. Clough, from 1st September, to 1st November, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Sand Heads.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

22d August, 1822.

Lieutenant-Colonel Popham, appointed by General Orders of Government under date the 9th Instant, to the Command of the Eastern Frontier, will be pleased to proceed by water with all convenient expedition to Dacca, which is to be considered the Headquarters of the District.

Captain C. H. Baines is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, and Captain Elliot from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Barclay and Cornet O'Hara, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, are permitted to proceed to Kurnaul and do duty with the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry at that Station until the arrival of the Right Wing 4th Light Cavalry.

Sub-Conductor Leith, of the Ordnance Commissariat, is attached to the Arsenal until the 15th November, when he will proceed to join the Cawnpore Magazine to which he is posted.

Lieutenant Croudace, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, who has been appointed to the Escort of the Political Agent in Haroutec, is permitted to do duty with the Battalion to which he belongs until the 15th October next, when he will proceed to Kotah and join the Escort.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Penny, of the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, is permitted at his own request to resign the Adjutancy from the 1st Proximo.

Apothecary J. Ryper is posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 87th Foot, but will continue to do duty in the Artillery Hospital at Mhow until the departure from that Station of the 2d Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, which he will accompany to Agra, proceeding thence to Ghazepore by water.

Assistant Apothecary W. Grose is removed from the Hospital of the 8th Dragoons to the Artillery Hospital at Mhow, and directed to proceed to his destination along with the Artillery Relief.

Assistant Apothecary J. Bennet is attached to the Hospital of the 8th Dragoons, vice Grose.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment,—Lieut. R. W. Beaton, from 1st October, to 15th February, 1823, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 11th Regiment,—Captain Hawthorne, from 25th August, to 25th October, to Calcutta, on his private affairs.

Cuttack Legion,—Captain Armstrong, from 20th August, to 20th October, to remain at the Presidency.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment,—Captain Munro from 1st November, to 1st February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, previous to an application for Furlough.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

23d August, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Fort William on Thursday the 15th August 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel M

Shaw, C. B., His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President.—Gunner Hugh Patrick Boyle, of the Regiment of Artillery, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—“For going to Lieutenant Rotton's Quarters in a state of intoxication between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on the forenoon of the 26th of April, 1822.”

2d.—“For having between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on the same forenoon made use of highly threatening and mutinous language to Lieutenant Rotton, his immediate Commanding Officer, viz. ‘If you do not make enquiry into a Complaint of mine against Brigade Serjeant Harrington for tantalization and do me justice, I will shoot you or any other that ever wore a head,’ or words to that effect.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—“On the First Charge—Not Guilty.”

“On the Second Charge—Guilty.”

Sentence.—“Six Months Solitary Confinement.”

The Court taking into consideration the former good Character of the Prisoner Gunner Boyle, and the afflicting circumstances exhibited on the Proceedings to which the Court, from the Evidence before them, feel bound in a great degree to ascribe the Prisoner's recent dereliction from Duty and present Misgrace, take the liberty, as well from these circumstances, as from the long Confinement which the Prisoner has already undergone, respectfully to submit to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, an earnest recommendation, that he may be considered as a fit object for the exercise of His Lordship's Mercy.”

Approved,

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief, according to the intercession of the Court, remits the Punishment.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

23RD AUGUST, 1822.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

1st Battalion 20th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Macgrath, from 10th June, to 20th August; to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Macgrath, who was detained in Bengal when the 1st Battalion 20th embarked for Prince of Wales' Island by his temporary employment in the Department of the Quarter Master General, being now relieved from that situation, is directed to proceed and join the Battalion to which he belongs at Prince of Wales' Island by the earliest opportunity.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

24TH AUGUST, 1822.

Major Barton, Deputy Quarter Master General, is directed as soon after the close of the Rainy Season as possible, to proceed to Neemuch, for the purpose of exercising such general Supervision of the duties of his Department, as may be pointed out to him by the Quarter Master General.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Lieutenant Neufville is appointed to the Post of Neemuch.

Ensigns Sanders and Crommelin of Engineers ordered to join the Corps of Sappers and Miners in General Orders of 15th Instant, are directed to proceed by water to Cawnpore.

Apothecary Dick, attached to the Hospital of His Majesty's 38th Foot, is appointed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

Assistant Apothecary G. E. Smith is appointed to do duty in the Hospital of the Left Wing of his Majesty's 38th Foot. Upon the arrival of the Wing at Berhampore, Assistant Apothecary Smith will return to the Presidency by water and join the Veterinary Establishment at Ballygunge to which he has been appointed.

The leave granted to Captain and Brigade-Major Frye in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, is to commence from the 10th of October next, instead of the date therein specified.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment.—Major W. Heathcote, from 22d August to 7th December, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment.—Captain F. Gladwin, from 30th August, to 30th November, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment.—Lieutenant Onseley, from 30th August, to 30th November, to enable him to join his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

26th August, 1822.

Officers are posted as follows:

Colonel A. Knox to the 4th Brigade of Light Cavalry, vice Toone deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cumming to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, vice A. Knox promoted.

Lieutenant Edmund Wintle of the 21st Native Infantry to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, vice Rattray deceased.

Major-General R. B. Gregory, C. B., having been appointed to the General Staff of this Presidency in Government General Orders of the 24th Instant, is posted to the Dinapore Division of the army, Major-General Gregory will be pleased to proceed to Dinapore at his earliest convenience, and assume the Command of the Division.

The undermentioned Ensigns, lately admitted to the Service, are appointed to do duty with Corps, as follows, and directed to join by water:

Ensign H. N. Worsely, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, Berhampore.

Ensign W. Hunter, 2d Battalion, 10th N. A. Berhampore.

Ensign W. E. Hay, 1st Batt. 13th Native Infantry, Midnapore.

Lieut. Colonel Penson is posted to the 1st Batt. 10th Regt. in the room of Lieutenant Colonel G. McMorison, who is removed to the 2d Batt. 16th.

His Majesty's 17th Foot will furnish a Capt. as Member of the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Shawe of the 27th Regiment is President, in the room of Captain King, of the 4th Light Cavalry, relieved. The name of the Officer selected for the above duty and the date of his Commission are to be reported to the Acting Adjutant General without delay.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 13th Regiment.—Captain Shaw, from 5th October, to 5th January 1823, to Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment.—Lieutenant Wintle, from 5th October, to 5th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

European Invalids.—Lieutenant Colonel Drummond, from 1st September, to 1st March, 1823, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on account of his health.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA; 21st AUGUST, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

17TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Cornet Charles St. John Faneourt to be Lieutenant } Date to be here-
without purchase, vice Daniel, deceased. } after announced

41ST FOOT.

Lieutenant William Carr, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice the Honorable William Home, deceased, 23d July, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

22^d AUGUST, 1822.

With the sanction of Government the Detachment of Volunteers for the 38th Regiment (specified in the Margin)* adverted to in the 2^d Paragraph of General Orders dated 20th instant, will upon its landing at Fort William, be held in readiness to proceed by water to Berhampore, under charge of the senior of the two Officers of the 38th, selected for that duty by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Willsbire, as directed in the General Orders above quoted.

The Major General Commanding the Presidency division will be pleased to make the necessary application for boats for the Transport of the Troops in question, so as to enable them to leave the Presidency as soon as practicable after their disembarkation from the Honorable Company's ship *Asia*.

The Officer Commanding the detachment will transmit a weekly state of the same to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the men at the different Stations, Bazaars, and villages conformably to the rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, Copy of which he will receive from the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. MAMAHON, Col. A. G.

23^d AUGUST, 1822.

In obedience to instructions recently received from England, and with reference to General Orders of the 26th May and 8th June 1820, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to direct, that in addition to the prescribed destination, officers applying for leave to proceed to England on private affairs are to engage to return to India at their own expense, distinctly stating that they will not apply for any allowance on that account from the public.

Officers soliciting permission to return home for the purpose of retiring from the service or with the view of exchanging to half pay, are to engage that they will provide for the outward passages of the Officers succeeding them.

The engagements to be entered into by Officers returning to Europe, (and which are invariably to be written at the Foot of their respective applications) will stand as follows:

1st.—By Officers applying for leave to return home on Medical Certificate.

" I, A. B. do declare on my honor that it is my intention to rejoin my Regiment within the period for which leave of absence may be granted to me, and that I do not purpose to exchange, or retire from the service."

2.—By Officers applying for leave to return home on private affairs.

" I, C. D. do declare on my honor, that it is my intention to rejoin my Regiment within the period for which leave of absence may be granted to me, and that I do not purpose to exchange, or retire from the service."

" I further engage on my honor, that I will return to India at my own expense and that I will not apply to Government for any allowance on that account."

3.—By Officers applying for leave to return home for the purpose of retiring from the service, or of exchanging to half pay.

Privates,	37	
with the above detail,		
Women,	12	European.
Children,	21	
Women,	21	Native.
Children,	13	

"I, E. F. do declare on my honor, that I will provide for the passage from England to India of the Officer succeeding me, in order to enable him to join his Corps free of expense to the public."

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

21st August, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers went out for general service in India and attached to the 34th Regiment under orders to return to Europe, are transferred to the Corps specified against their names respectively.

Private Wm. Reading,	1st Foot,
Arthur McConah,	20th ditto.
Richard Davis,	41st ditto.
John Gordon,	44th ditto.
Miles Quinn,	53th ditto.
John Roberts,	69th ditto.
Robert Linton,	80th ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

College Disputations.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

August 23d, 1822.

On Friday the 23d instant, being the Day appointed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings for receiving the Officers and Students of the College of Fort William, in order to solemnize the occasion of the late Annual Examination, and distribute the Honorary Rewards then adjudged, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon at the Government House, where the Honorable JOHN ADAM, the Honorable JOHN FOWLER, and the Honorable W. B. BAYLEY, Members of the Supreme Council; and several of the principal Ladies and Civil and Military Officers of the Settlement, with many respectable Natives were assembled.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Most Noble the Visitor, attended by the Officers of His Excellency's Suite, entered the Hall.

When the Visitor had taken his seat a Declaration in the Arabic Language was delivered by Lieutenant QUARRY on the following subject.

"THE DISTINGUISHED GENEROSITY AND HOSPITALITY OF THE ARABS."

When the Declaration was concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Most Noble the Visitor, the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive Medals of Merit or other Honorary Rewards adjudged to them at the Public Examination held in June, and read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student about to leave the College.

The Visitor presented to Lieut. QUARRY, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma, inscribed on Velvet, expressing at the same time the satisfaction which he felt at conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals which had been awarded to the several Students were also distributed to them respectively, after which His Excellency the Visitor delivered the following Discourse:

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William;

The Report of the Transactions of the College during the past year has been laid before me, and I have considered it with a feeling of interest.

corresponding with those professions of personal solicitude for the Reputation and Well-being of the Establishment, which I have repeatedly delivered from this Chair.

Although the result of the Examinations held in the course of the year may not challenge Comparison, in instances of transcendent Genius or variety of Acquirement with the brilliant Epochs which it has been my frequent and pleasing Task to commemorate; yet I have been gratified to remark unquestionable indication of general Assiduity, as well as a display of respectable and useful Attainment, creditable at once to the Discipline and to the Powers of the Institution.

Opposed indeed, and irreconcilable at first view to this Declaration, stands the fact, that no Civil Student, on the present occasion, has attained that eminence up the Scale of Proficiency which would entitle him to the Honor of holding a Disputation. The circumstance is unprecedented, I believe, in the Collegiate Annals; but, since this Peculiarity originates in a Sufficient Cause, and is susceptible of satisfactory explanation, we may claim merit from the Exception. In former Anniversaries, while we expiate the present from discredit, under a recent Provision of the Statutes, Students are now permitted to leave the College at any time when they shall be pronounced qualified for the duties of Public Office, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed Languages. The operation of this indulgence has been to remove from the Institution, at intermediate periods of the Academical Year, those Students the strides of whose superior Genius had early borne them to the goal of Competency; and to deprive the present Season and Solemnity of those higher Honors with which the Maturer Harvest of protracted Culture would have infallibly graced them. To the Profits, which they have vacated, succeed others whose industry has been essentially meritorious, enrolls them in the first Ranks; but who, from a limited course of Study, cannot well be expected to achieve that higher rate of Proficiency, to which alone the Distinction of holding a Disputation is accorded.—To compensate this loss of Literary Honors the Rule has been productive of an accelerated Supply of efficient and practically accomplished Functionaries: and to that primary object must all other Considerations yield as long as the present difficulty exists of meeting the growing demands of the Public Service.

The Qualified List of the present year exhibits no unfavorable Specimen of the productive Powers of the College. It is not my intention, however, to enter into any detailed comparison of the present and for mer periods. It will be sufficient, in this place, to state succinctly, that since the last Annual Examination, Twelve Civil and Five Military Proficients have been liberated from the Institution. To this last Severe Indisposition and consequent absence from the Presidency has alone prevented the addition of the Name and the Accession of the Merits of Mr. Deedes, whose Acquirements prior to his Departure would, I am informed, have ensured his early Competency for Employment.

The Civil Students who, at the late Examination, have been reported qualified for the Public Service, by their Proficiency in two of the prescribed Languages, are Messrs. Irwin, Fraser, Conolly, and Lamb.

Mr. Irwin, who occupies the first place on the Roll, was admitted into the College in October 1821. Medals of Merit have been awarded him for rapid and considerable progress in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages; and the Distinctions of Excellence undoubtedly awaited him, could he have longer availed himself of the benefits of the Institution.

Mr. Fraser, who holds the First place in the Hindoostanee and the Third in the Persian Class, entered the College at the same time with Mr. Irwin, and has obtained similar Honorary Rewards. He is mentioned as having brought with him from the Sister Institution at Harebury an Elementary knowledge of the Hindoostanee and Persian Languages, and he is reported to have “acquitted himself at the late Oral Examination” with as much Success as almost any Student the Persian Professor ever heard examined.”

The Medals of Merit which have been assigned to Mr. Conolly, for rapid progress in Persian and Hindoostanee, are satisfactory evidences of the vigorous application of Talent with which that Gentleman has cultivated those Languages.

Mr. Lamb's studies have been interrupted by illness. He was, however, reported qualified in the Persian Language in March last, and was ranked at the late Annual Examination First in Bengalee. It happens, indeed, that in that class he stands alone; but, the Testimony borne by the Professor to his extreme diligence and regular attendance at Lectures entitles him to the Conclusion, that had there been Competitors on the List, Emulation would have stimulated him to still greater effort, and placed him where he stands with Honors of a higher Order.

Messrs. Schaleh, Dorin, Smith, Cartwright, Shaw, Mangles, Kennaway and Elliott, were declared qualified for the Public Service at the Half Yearly Examination of December 1821, and at other periods within the past Academical Year.

Mr. Schaleh entered the College in May 1821, and in the December following held the First place in the Persian as well as in the Bengalee Class, having not only acquired a sound, critical, and highly respectable knowledge of the former Language, but having achieved a progress in the Bengalee, which, whether with reference to the extent or the celerity of its acquisition, is considered by the Professor to have been rarely surpassed by the most successful Students, and as ranking him among "the highest Ornaments of the College of Fort William." Mr. Schaleh has obtained Medals of Merit in the Persian and Bengalee Languages; and entered on the duties of the Public Service in March last. Mr. Dorin, although only admitted into the College in October 1821, entitled himself to Medals of Merit, and to Emancipation from the Institution by a competent proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages. He is reported to have acquired a considerable knowledge of the Principles and Lion of both those Languages at the College of Hertford, and by subsequent assiduous application here to have placed himself quite on a Par with Mr. Schaleh in Persian,—except, perhaps, in the Critical accuracy which a Study of the Elements of Arabic Grammar can alone bestow.

Mr. Smith entered the College with Mr. Dorin: He ranks immediately below him on the Roll: his acquirements are of a similar stamp, and their merit equally enhanced by the rapidity of their attainment. A Medal of Merit was awarded to Mr. Smith in the Persian Language.

Mr. Cartwright was reported qualified for the Public Service, by the requisite proficiency in Two Languages, in the month of December, and Messrs. Shaw and Mangles in September 1821.

Mr. Elliott, tho' laboring under the disadvantages of severe indisposition, succeeded in qualifying himself for the initiatory and subordinate Duties of his Profession with a rapidity highly creditable to his talents and powers of application.

Mr. Kennaway was admitted into the College in February 1821, and in the month of August following had reached a proficiency which entitled him to enter on the Duties of Public Officer. His progress in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages was considerable, and his Collegiate Course was alike honorable to the Student and to the Gentleman. It is painful to reflect that a premature Fate has terminated a Career, whose Dawn shone with so fair a promise.

Lieutenant Onseley, the only Military Student at present attached to the Institution, was admitted to its benefits in December 1820. To "extraordinary Proficiency" in the Arabic Language for which a Degree of Honour has been conferred on him, and to "high proficiency" in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages, which has entitled him to the Pecuniary Rewards assignable under a lately enacted Chapter of Statutes;—this meritorious Officer has been enabled by his Assiduity and Capacity to add a respectable knowledge of the Brui Bhabha Dialect. Accomplishments so multifarious and Success so signal must award to Lieutenant Onseley a proud and conspicuous place on the Roll of the Worthy of this Institution.

Lieutenants Gordon, Pemberton, and Wilcox, and Ensign Bracken were also admitted into the College in the year 1820.

Lieutenants Gordon and Pemberton quitted the College after the Half Yearly Examination in December 1821, with Certificates of high Proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages.

Lieutenant Wilcox and Ensign Bracken left the Institution, the former in September and the latter in December 1821. Lieutenant Wilcox's progress in Persian and Hindoostanee was highly creditable.

Since I had last the pleasure of addressing you from this Chair, the Statute relating to Prizes, which had been partially rescinded, has been revived; and its Provisions embodied in a modified shape in the sixth Chapter of Statutes, which was duly promulgated to you on the 28th May last, and which it appears unnecessary, therefore, to recapitulate in this place.

I have already, in enumerating Lieut. Gussely's diversified and extensive acquirements, taken occasion to observe that that Officer had, by high proficiency in two Languages, and extraordinary attainment in a third, established his title to the Honorary and Pecuniary Rewards which are promised to such Merit by the First and Second Sections of the Chapter to which I have just adverted.

For the superior Distinctions which the encouraging Liberality of the Government has held forth, in the 4th Section, to every Civil Servant below the Rank of a Senior Merchant, for such enlarged and Critical acquaintance with the Arabic and Sanskrit language as shall enable him to read and explain the Books of Moohammudan and Hindoo Laws,—for these Distinctions a successful Candidate has recently presented himself and enrolled a name already honorably familiar in the Annals, and associated with the best Eras and Efforts of the Institution. Mr. William McNaghten has shown in his bright example that even amidst the engrossing duties of Public Station, Industry can command the leisure, and Genius confer the power to explore the highest Regions of Oriental Literature, and to unravel the intricacies of Oriental Law. The Committee of Examination appointed to report on that Gentleman's proficiency in the Study of the Moohammudan and Hindoo Law, have expressed a very high opinion of his Attainments, and have pronounced him eminently qualified to consult in the Original any Work on the subject. It is true, indeed, that his labors have been prosecuted beyond the walls of this Institution; but within them was the foundation laid on which Mr. McNaghten has reared so noble a Superstructure. The Parent Source, therefore, of his knowledge and of his success may justly assert its Pride in his matured Eminence.

I have observed with real satisfaction the very favorable terms in which the general attendance of the Students at the Lectures has been reported to me. The fact is not simply creditable to the young Men themselves, but it argues in the Instructors an anxiety and tact for rendering their Lectures attractive, which speak highly respecting the zeal and judgment of those Gentlemen.

I have to congratulate the College on the recent Return of its distinguished Professor Mr. Matthew Dummer, on his resumption of those Duties which he has so long and so ably discharged, and on his re-appearance on the scene of those Philological Labors, which with his own have so largely contributed to exalt the Literary Reputation of this Institution.

It has ever been on this solemnity a most gratifying duty to me to bear testimony to the Intelligence and vigilance and zeal which have uniformly characterized the administration of the Interests committed to the Superintendence of the Members of the College Council. I have again to request the Gentlemen who compose that Body, as well as their Secretary and the Examiners, to accept my best acknowledgments, not tendered in tame accordance with unmeaning Form, but in a spirit of Sincerity Proportioned to the conspicuous merit of those Services which have called them forth.

Among the Literary Productions of the present year I have to notice a Bengalee Version of Todd's Revised and Enlarged Edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Two Numbers of the Work have already been transmitted to me by its associated Authors Baboo Ram Comul Sen and Mr. Felix Carey. It is unnecessary to expatiate on the obvious utility of this laborious undertaking; But, I trust this additional facilitation to the acquirement of the Bengalee Language may induce more Students to embark in the task of mastering that Dialect. I have of late observed it to be comparatively neglected. Unquestionably, Hindoostanee is the Language of most extensive utility; yet, when we reflect how vast a proportion of our Native Subjects speak Bengalee alone, a knowledge of that Tongue ought to be an anxious object for those who are likely employed in these near-by Provinces.

As this is probably the last occasion I shall have for addressing the Members of the College, I must indulge a concluding observation on the nature and effects of the Institution. To those who have doubted it's utility (singular as it may seem, I have heard there are some) I will not urge the theoretical remark, that if an individual be prone to Sloth or Dissipation he must be more likely to give way to idleness when there are no facilitations to Industry, or peril of Public Exposure; but I will rest the Argument upon the rapid Succession of Young Men who after rigid and impartial Examinations have been declared competent to the Service of the State by their acquirements in the necessary Languages. Not to dry Official Tasks alone. We have a proud consciousness that our Functionaries have the Capacity not merely of discharging adequately their Engagements to their Employers, but that they possess also the means of rendering incalculable Services to the Native Inhabitants by readily communicating Explanation, Instruction, or Advice. The ability, however, to do this would be of little value were the disposition wanting. It has not been wanting. With exultation I have learned from all Quarters of the land, the humane, the fostering Spirit manifested towards the Natives by the Young Men whom the College has sent forth to Public Trusts. What a Triumph it would be to my Heart could I venture to suppose that my inculcations had any share in exciting this generous tone. I have endeavored to infuse the Sentiment: But I am too sensible that a mere potent instigation has produced the conduct. General Information is now so widely spread among our Countrymen, that there are few who even in their very early days cannot discriminate what constitutes real Glory from the Pageantry of factitious and transient Elevation. They feel that dignity consists not in a Demeanor which excites a sullen stupid Submission from the Multitude, but in a Courtesy which banishes Apprehension, yet exercises sway because it plights Protection. They comprehend that to inspire Confidence is to assert Preeminence, because he who dispels Alarm from another is the Superior. They know that the observance and enforcement of Equity is imposed on them not by their Oath of Office alone, but by the Eternal Obligation which the Almighty has attached to Power in rendering Man responsible for it's due Application. In short, they condense the notions of Duty, of Justice, of Magnanimity, and of Lovable Pride, into the Image of Home. They ask themselves what is becoming our Country as decorated with Trophies, so rich in Science, so ennobled by Liberty, towards a dependent, unenlightened Population. The Answer will be unvarying. To use the Words of a Poet, "As if an Angel spoke I hear the solemn Sound." It is an Angel's Voice within us when Conscience breathes a sublime dictate to our Souls. In the Cave before us She prescribes the extension of Gracile Cheering, Parental Encouragement to the Millions whom Providence has arrayed beneath our Rule. Wonderful and Un-exampled Rule! Let it never be forgotten how that Supremacy has been constructed. Benefit to the Governed has been the simple but efficacious Cement of our Power. As long as the Comforts and the Gratitude of the Indian People shall testify that we persevere in that Principle, so long may Heaven uphold the Domination of Britain here. No longer!

JUNE 15, 1822.

Twenty-Second Annual Examination, holden in June, 1822.

PERSIAN.		Date of admission into the College.	Number of lectures attended in term.	Period of attend- ence on the Per- sian lectures.	
FIRST CLASS.				mon	wk.
1.—IRWIN, Medal of Merit,...	Oct. 1821	31	6	2	
2.—THOMPSON,	Mar. '21	29	12	2	
3.—FRASER, Medal of Merit, Oct. '21	15	2	1		
4.—CONOLLY, ditto ditto,	Nov. '21	26	5	2	
SECOND CLASS.					
5.—BENSON,	Nov. '21	39	5	2	
6.—MOORE,	Ditto '21	40	5	2	
7.—BROWN,	Ditto '21	31	5	0	
8.—RICKETTS,	July '21	32	10	0	
9.—PAXTON,	Ditto '21	35	10	0	
THIRD CLASS.					
10.—LINDSAY,	June '20	26	20	0	
11.—PALMER,	Nov. '21	24	5	1	
12.—LOWIS,	Sept. '20	31	15	3	
Absent from Examination.					
BACON,	July '21	3	10	0	
MILITARY STUDENT.					
		Date of arrival in India.			
Lieut. OUSELEY, obtained Certifi- cate for high Proficiency.	}	Sept. '19	Dec. '20	38	15 0
ARABIC.					
THOMPSON } Absent from ex- amina- tion.	}	"	Mar. '21	20	3 1
JACKSON } Absent from ex- amina- tion.		"	Jan. '22	3	2 2
MILITARY STUDENT.					
Lieut. OUSELEY, Degree of Honor for eminent Pro- ficiency.	}	Sept. '19	Dec. '20	38	10 0

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1—FRASER, Medal of Merit	Oct. 1821	17	2	1
2—LEWIS, ditto ditto	Dec. '21	28	6	2
3—CONOLLY, ditto ditto	Nov. '21	30	5	2
4—PAXTON, ditto ditto	July '21	36	10	0

SECOND CLASS.

5—LINDSAY, ditto ditto	June '20	36	20	0
6—RICKETTS, ditto ditto	July '21	35	10	0
7—THOMPSON, ditto ditto	Mar. '21	36	12	2
8—BARNES, ditto ditto	Nov. '21	39	6	2
9—BROWN, ditto ditto	Dec. '21	38	5	0
10—MOORE, ditto ditto	Dec. '21	40	5	2

THIRD CLASS.

11—JACKSON, ditto ditto	Jan. '22	Not attached to the Hindoostanee Class.		
12—LOWIE, ditto ditto	Sept. '20			
13—PALMER, ditto ditto	Nov. '21	36	5	2

Abstract from Examination.

BACON, ditto ditto	July '21	30	10	0
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MILITARY STUDENT.

1.—Lieut. OVERLEY, obtained Certificate for High Proficiency	Sept. '19	Dec. '20	30	15	0
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BENGALIEE.

1—LAMB, ditto ditto	July '20	Re-admitted	Nov. '21	30	5	3
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BRIJ BHAKAN.

MILITARY STUDENT.

1—Lieut. OVERLEY, Sept. '19	Dec. '20	30	5	0
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By Order of the Council of the College,

A. LOCKETT, Sec. G. C.

JUNE 15, 1822.

Twenty-Second Annual Examination, holden in June, 1822.

PERSIAN.		Date of admission into the College.	Number of lectures attended this term.	Period of attend- ence on the Per- sian lectures.	
				mon	wk.
FIRST CLASS.					
1.—IRWIN, Medal of Merit,...	Dec.	'21	31	6	2
2.—THOMPSON,	Mar.	'21	29	12	2
3.—FRASER, Medal of Merit, Oct.	Oct.	'21	15	2	1
4.—CONOLLY, ditto ditto,	Nov.	'21	26	5	2
SECOND CLASS.					
5.—BENSON,	Nov.	'21	39	5	2
6.—MOORE,	Ditto	'21	40	5	2
7.—BROWN,	Ditto	'21	31	5	0
8.—RICKETTS,	July	'21	32	10	0
9.—PAXTON,	Ditto	'21	35	10	0
THIRD CLASS.					
10.—LINDSAY,	June	'20	26	20	0
11.—PALMER,	Nov.	'21	24	5	1
12.—LOWIS,	Sept.	'20	31	15	3
Absent from Examination.					
BACON,	July	'21	3	10	0
MILITARY STUDENT.					
		Date of arrival in India.			
Lieut. OUSELEY, obtained Certifi- cate for high Proficiency.	Sept. '19	Dec. '20	38	15	0
ARABIC.					
THOMPSON } Absent from ex- amina- tion.	"	Mar. '21	20	3	1
JACKSON }	"	Jan. '22	3	2	2
MILITARY STUDENT.					
Lieut. OUSELEY, Degree of Honor for eminent Pro- ficiency.	Sept. '19	Dec. '20	38	10	0

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1.—FRASER, Medal of Merit	Oct. 1821	17	2	1
2.—LEWIS, ditto ditto	Octo '21	28	6	2
3.—CONOLLY, ditto ditto	Nov. '21	30	5	2
4.—PAYTON,	July '21	36	10	0

SECOND CLASS.

5.—LINDSAY,	June '20	26	20	0
6.—RICKETS,	July '20	26	10	0
7.—THOMPSON,	Mar. '21	38	12	2
8.—BROWN,	May '21	29	6	2
9.—BROWN,	June '21	28	5	0
10.—MOORE,	Octo '21	40	5	2

THIRD CLASS.

11.—JACKSON,	Jan. '22	Not attached to the Hindoostanee Class.		
12.—LOWIS,	Sept. '20	34	17	0
13.—PALMER,	Nov. '21	26	5	2

Absent from Examination.

BACON,	July '21	30	10	0
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MILITARY STUDENT.

1.—Lieut. QUARLEY, obtained Certificate for high Proficiency	Sept. '19	Dec. '20	28	15	0
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BENGAL EE.

1.—LAMB,	July '20	Re-admitted Nov. '21	39	5	3
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BRIJ BHAKAH.

MILITARY STUDENT.

1.—Lieut. QUARLEY, Sept. '19	Dec. '20	38	5	0
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By Order of the Council of the College.

A. LOCKETT, Sec. G. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDU PAPER."

SIR, — Although the splendid building at Larknow called *Constantia House*, built by the late General Claude Martin, has been deemed by many to be beyond description, yet, I venture to intrude on you with the following, perhaps not very perfect account of it, written from some hasty notes taken by me on the spot, when I visited the place about four years ago.

The *Edifice* is *extraordinary high*, and does not contain a single beam, the ceilings being all of elliptic arches; it is said to have cost 1,50,000 sterling, or Rupees 12,00,000. On entering we were ushered into a grand saloon, which continues in a square form all round the house. These saloons are paved with beautiful marble, and are of great length. The walls of these, as well as of all the other apartments, *espagnoles*, are richly ornamented with gold leafing, variegated flowers and innumerable devices in bas-relief, the ceiling is studded with gold flowers and similarly decorated with devices.

In the front saloon is seen the Coat of Arms, in brass, of the founder, with the motto "LABORE ET CONSTANTIA;" and a Portrait of the deceased is, suspended over one of the doors. The adjoining apartments are uniform in magnificence and splendour; with exception to the floors, which, instead of being paved with marble, are covered with oil cloth. The doors and windows are of the best teakwood, having plated hinges; and the frames of the glass shutters are made of iron. In one of the marble halls, on the back of the house, is seen a gallery of exquisite workmanship, intended most likely to be used as an orchestra. The second and third stories present the same internal splendour as the first. The apartments contract in size with every upper story, and the four highest flights of rooms have nothing remarkable, except some elegant chandeliers. On the top of the house was a crocketed arch on which is a flag staff, from here the view of the City and the Goomty is grand and attractive.

On the second story is a surrounding terrace, the balustrades of which are very handsome, bearing figures as large as life, of Heathen Gods, Madonnas, &c. On the north side of the house, facing the Goomty, the Motto "LABORE

ET CONSTANTIA," is painted in large characters on the outside walls; and at one corner of the compound is an inscription to the following effect:—

"The sum of Fifty Thousand, Rupees is given to the Poor at Lucknow by General Claude Martin, the interest of which is to be daily distributed."

To the southward a Persian Inscription may be seen on a slab, fixed to the building.

The Cave in which the body of the General is deposited, next attracted attention. In an obscure and remote corner, about 16 or 20 feet under the basement story, this great man lies buried. The descent to the cave is by a winding stair case, leading into a circular apartment of great diameter, wherein is seen a very rich chandelier. There are three compartments attached to the above, of an octangular form; the one opposite the staircase is set apart for the body, those on the sides being empty. A piece of masonry raised two feet from the ground is built over the grave, and a marble slab is fixed thereon, bearing the following short and simple inscription:

Here lies
Major General
Claude Martin,
Born at Lyons
the 5th day of January,
1765,
Arrived in India
A common Soldier,
and died at Lucknow
the 13th of September,
1800.

Pray for his soul.

(G. Gibson, Sec.)

A Bust of the deceased is placed at his head, and four figures of soldiers in large armor, are seen standing in niches round the tomb, in a mournful attitude, then arms resting on their muskets reversed. A light is continually burning in this gloomy chamber, which presents a scene very solemn and impressive.

In the corners of the compound to the northward of Constantia, are placed large figures of lions, well painted and correctly formed, a small door is cut at the back of the head of each, through which it was evidently intended

to introduce a light in the hollow cavity of the head, and exhibit at night the ferocious appearance of that animal.

The extent of this magnificent Pile may be conceived from the fact of workmen being constantly employed in keeping it in repair and order. The house is at present divested of furniture, the chandeliers and portraits which it contained, are, as is well known, at present in the Government house of Calcutta.

To the house is attached an elegant Garden, well stocked with a variety of rare and curious trees. On the sides of the gravel walks are strong wooden trellis frames for creepers; some statues are dispersed over the garden, adjoining which is a Parterre, containing flowers and shrubs, arranged in beautiful style.

Opposite the Mansion and verging on the Goomtee is a large column with a broad base, built in the middle of a tank, containing about five feet water; the column is very high, and a temporary wooden bridge is constructed for getting to it. I do not know how far I may be right, in ascribing the erection of this column to General Martin, and I incorporated it with the account of Constantia, only from its nearness to the latter.

An extensive mangoe clump is situated on the east side of the house, and is called by the Natives *Lah Perrah*, literally a lac of trees, though I fancy there are scarcely two thousand on the spot. Throughout the ground, large statues of the Gods of Heathen Mythology, are placed on eminencies of masonry. When the Marquess of Hastings visited Lucknow in 1818, a great part of his Lordship's camp was pitched under this grove.

In contemplating this vast and splendid fabric, it is scarcely possible to forbear regretting, that two principal and very remarkable defects should be found in it. These are a staircase and a gateway, united to the magnificence of the building of the former, there is only one of spind construction, probably 10 feet in breadth, which leads to the very pinnacle of the building, and is likewise the passage to the cave below. The gateway is very insignificant; in fact many private dwellings of natives, have superior entrances, far surpassing in beauty and architecture that belonging to a house, undoubtedly one of the greatest curiosities in Lucknow.

Your obedient servant.

AN INDIAN.

August 15, 1822.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

(FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE)

[CONTINUED FROM THE LAST.]

VIII.

When time had mellowed disappointment's smart,
And active labours had repaired the shock,
And all was right again in my poor heart,
I, caking in my philosophic stock,
(Completely distant hapless love's keen dart;
All this, too, helped by soda and old book:
As to the back, 'twixt Byron now made classical,
At dinner I ne'er sit, but for a glass I call.

IX.

With heart now whole, with spirits quite repair'd,
"Dressed like a younger prancing to his love,"
The matrimonial scheme once more I start'd;
Amongst the fair-ey'd beauties did I rove,
Alas! by one too soon was I ensnare'd—
Oh! such a Tyra, gentle as the dove;
She looked an angel; unless she was dissembling
So heav'nly modest, timid, blushing, trembling.

X.

This gentle girl I loved, with passion pure as
E'er cheered, or happy made, a youthful mind,
Such love like in those halcyon days of yore, as
Innocent, chaste, Platonic, refined
Such let us dawdle upon the time of Flora
Lubrus and bubbling streams, and merryming wind,
Fishes, waterfalls, herons sweetly smiting,
And what I can't take up your time with talking.

XI.

I'm somewhat sentimental, and detect
Girls who are fond of beer, or eating cheese;
This pretty wench I met, when she confest
That she eat onions; "where, Sir, if you please,"
She said, as I passed by Mrs. Hodgson's hearth,
At such good beer, says, no one ought to sneeze.
Thus so annoyed me, that I set her dead,
And dreamt of onions when I went to bed.

XII.

Oh for those rural things of water cresson,
And bread and milk, and fruits and harver cake,
And all those innocent and simple masses,
That the lovely Phillis used to make;
But now alas! the modern Phillis preser-
ves, of vulgar chops, or beef steaks, to p. take,
Or slices of fat pork or ham and mustard,
Curry and rice, pine apple pye and custard

XIII.

Alas ! and are those times for ever gone ?
 Those halcyon times of innocence and bliss—
 Those golden days, the loss of which I moan ;
 Whether they existed or did not, 'tis
 Illusion that I love to dwell upon :
 'Tis an illusion that comes ne'er again ;
 So whether such times were or not, no matter, is't ?
 There's room enough e'en then to play the Satirist.

XIV.

By the bye, dear Editor, this reasons up,
 Of what appears to me so strange and odd,
 That those who in Cathedral wish to pray
 (No matter what whether to pray or nod,
 For my own part that never is my way,
 And for that cause the aisle I ne'er have trod,)
 Why they must go in coats and get a fever,
 Or stay away like any unbeliever !

XV.

The reason I can't tell—but this I know,
 That many who are pious and devout,
 Would oft'ner to the place of worship go ;
 And being in, would not so oft walk out :
 I well know this, (I do not want to crow)
 That I would always go, but for the coat,
 For there we are with heat oppressed, and fretting,
 Instead of praying doing ought but—setting.

XVI.

If you can find a better rhyme you may
 In the last line but one to the word setting.
 The rhyme I first thought of I dare not say,
 For fear you should put stars instead of—
 But I'm done up, and this I must delay,
 Till I see if, in your Gazette you set in
 This my sad stuff ; besides all this distressing
 Will ne'er get me, dear Editor, your blessing.

GIOVANNI.

AUGUST, 29.

No arrivals of interest have been announced since our last.

A letter from Dinapore received this afternoon, furnishes us with the following Extract.

"The river is uncommonly high, but the wind have greatly abated. A Committee was held here some days ago, to consider the state of the Cantonments, and the Budgerows on the bank of the river. It was the opinion of the Committee, that if precautions were not taken to prevent the further encroachments of the river, that in the course of a few years, the Cantonment would be wholly destroyed."

Madras.

We have not many Indian occurrences to notice, but as usual we record such as have fallen within our observation in the by gone week. These are fewer than ordinary, owing to the recent heavy rains which have fallen in the interior and to the Northward, having greatly retarded the progress of the Tappals.

Late letters have the Governor's party all well at Kimmedy, where they were detained by incessant rains.

At our own little Presidency there has not been much variety, but we are happy to observe the prospect of increased gaiety during the approaching comparatively cool season. There is evidently a general wish for the revival of Subscription Assemblies and other elegant gatherings for which this "Little Platoon" was once justly celebrated, but which have wofully diminished of late years. The Subscription for the Assembly on Friday next is full, and the best arrangements are in progress under the auspices of the Gentlemen who have so kindly undertaken the office of Stewards, to ensure its passing off with eclat. We must, however, observe that public amusements never can be permanently successful at Madras, until Public rooms are erected for the purpose upon a plan of liberality suitable to the wants of the Settlement, and similar to those which have been found so useful at the sister Presidencies. The approaching Fall is the subject of general conversation and whilst the thoughts of some of the leading members of this Society are directed to the subject—we have thought the present an apt occasion to throw out these hints in respect to a deficiency which is the constant occasion of wonder and regret to every stranger who visits the Presidency.

Admission Tickets for the Subscription Ball are now ready for delivery on application to Captain CHASE, Captain MACLEAN, or Major HAYSON. We are requested to mention also, that no resident gentleman will be admitted who is not a Subscriber. Guests of Subscribers, being strangers will receive Tickets of admission on application to the Stewards.

Theatre Francaise—The next entertainment will be the Play at this Theatre, which has been already announced for Wednesday the 21st instant.—It has been found necessary however from uncontrollable causes to postpone this performance to this day fortnight, Tuesday the 27th current, when it will certainly take place. The delay will be advantageous, as it is intended to curtail the Play of "Who wants a Guinea" by omitting some parts of the sentimental dialogue which do not bear upon the general plot of the Piece. This arrangement enables the Managers to announce that the amusing little Farce of the "Jew and the Doctor" will be added to the evening's entertainment. At present we can only say that the rehearsals give promise and assurance of an excellent performance, but in our next we may take occasion to speak more at large of the *Dramatic Performances*.

Supreme Court—The third Term concluded on Wednesday last after the disposal of the whole of the causes in the Paper. A considerable amount of business however necessarily lays over in

consequence of recent changes and fatalities amongst the Gentlemen of the long robe.—The next Ships will probably supply all vacancies.

A London Paper of the 31st of March confirms the private accounts we had received of the appointment of WILLINGHAM FRANKLIN, Esq. of Leicester, &c. &c. to the vacant seat on the Madras Bench. The account adds that he was to sail sometime in May, so that he may be very shortly expected.

The public Packets for the *Leander*, were made up on Sunday, and finally closed yesterday.

His Excellency the Admiral, accompanied by GEORGE GARROW, Esq. embarked on H. M. S. *Ganges* in the evening in order to join the *Leander* at Trincomalee. The usual honors were observed on this occasion of the Admiral taking leave of the Indian shores.

The *Curlew*, Sloop of War, sailed on Sunday for Trincomalee.

The *Dauntless*, Sloop of War, came in last evening from Calcutta; and has orders to put to Sea again immediately and follow the Admiral to Trincomalee.

The H. C. Ship *London* sailed for China at the same time, so that the Roads are now very bare of Shipping.—*Madras Courier*, August 13.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.

JUNE.

17 At St. Thomas's Church, Bombay, Sub-Conductor Richard Cullen, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson

20 At Dinapore, by the Rev. Mr. Brodie, Private Alexander Murray, H. M. 59th Regt. to Miss Emelia Babonau

JULY.

2 At Bombay, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, Guy Lenox Priendergast Esq. Member of Council at that Presidency, to Eliza Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Grieve, Esq. M. D. of St. Petersburg, Body Physician and Councillor of State to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias

6 At Dinapore by the Rev. Mr. Brodie, Henry Babonau, Esq. Asst. Commissary of Ordnance, to Mrs. Mary Loane

13 By the Revd. D. Cortis, Mr. Richard Sanson, to Miss Eliza Jennings

18 At St. Thomas's Church, (Bombay,) by the Reverend Henry Davies, Lieutenant George Frankland, of H. M. 55th Regiment to Miss Anne Main

20 At Dacca, by the Reverend W. Fraser, Captain James W. J. of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, to Jessie, third daughter of the Reverend J. MacQuigg, of Applecross, Ross-shire

23 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. Richard Welmer Purchase, to Miss Charlotte Smith

24 At St. John's Cathedral by the Revd. Mr. Corrie, Captain G. W. Mosely, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, Second in Command Haddley's Horse, to Sophia, daughter of the late Colonel Ymelbach

— At Din-Dum, by the Revd. Dr. Parrish, G. W. Gordon of the Hon. 10th Artillery, to Miss E. A. Murphy.

26 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Parson, James West Hogg, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Mary, second daughter of Samuel Swinton, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service

27 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Mr. Charles Grilhard, to Miss Ann Maria Cornelius

29 Mr. William Henry Little, to Miss I. Gilbert

— At St. Thomas's Church, (Bombay) by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Captain Burrows, His Majesty's 60th Regiment, to Sophia Louisa, third daughter of John Grieve, Esq.

30 At Cawnpore, at the Church Bungalow, by the Reverend H. L. Williams, A. S., Mr. William Gee, to Eliza Mailla, the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Oide Merchant

— At St. John's Church, by the Revd Mr. Parson, Mr. H. S. Ham, to Miss Elizabeth Myers.

31 At the Cathedral by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Charles Crichton, to Miss Elizabeth Bennett

BIRTHS.

August.

7 At St. John's Cathedral, Charles MacSwiney, Esq. of the Honorable Company's civil service, to Miss Margaret Macleod.

5 At St. George's Church, (Madras,) by the Reverend William Thomas, Senior Chaplain, Anstruther Chespe, Esq. of the Madras civil service, to Caroline Macleod, second daughter of Daniel Neale, Esq. of the Supreme Court.

14 At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph Parson, John William Templer, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Maria Anna Boileau.

23 At Pondicherry (Madras) by the Reverend W. Roy, James Oliphant, Esq. Lieutenant Madras Engineers, to Lucy, second daughter of the late George Maidman, Esq. Madras civil service.

24 At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph Parson, Mr. John Green, to Miss Eliza Edwards.

25 At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Daniel Corrie, Mr. Charles Smith, to Miss Sarah Reid.

JUNE

5 At Daponee, (Madras) the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Worthy, of a son.

9 At Surat, the lady of John Romer, Esq. of a daughter.

12 At Nampore, the Lady of Lieutenant Pigot, in Charge of the Post of Nampore, and Assistant Barrack Master Sagar Division, of a daughter.

23 At Behary, the Lady of Ensign Warrington, H. M. 67th Regiment, of a son.

JULY.

2 At Tyichinopoly, the lady of Ensign James McGregor, H. M. Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

— At Muttra, Mrs. Jane Dupell, of a son.

4 At Bombay, at the Court House, the Lady of the Hon'ble Sir Antony Buller, of a son.

6 At Madras, Mrs. F. N. Balmain, of a daughter.

11 At Nagpore, the lady of James Gordon, Esq. of a daughter.

12 At Cannanore, the lady of Captain G. Jackson, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

14 At Madras, the lady of William Huddleston, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

17 At Meerut, the lady of Lieutenant Richard Stack, of H. M. 14th Foot, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the Lady of Major Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, of a son.

20 At Chittor, the lady of Daniel Elliott, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

21 At Madras, the lady of Thomas Allrop, Esq. of a daughter.

22 At Vepery, (Madras,) the wife of Mr. T. Blake, of the Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

23 At Madras, the lady of Major Cadell, of a son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Major F. V. Raper, of a son and heir.

— At Sylhet, the Lady of Captain H. Davidson, 15th Regiment N. I. of a son.

24 At Bombay, Mrs. James Taylor, of a daughter.

29 Mrs. T. Bason of a Son.
— The Lady of J. G. Bruce, Esq. of a daughter.

31 At Cawnpore Farm, Mrs. William Dickson, of a daughter.

— At Chinurab, the Lady of Robert T. W. Betts, Esq. of Bannaberia, in Rajeshahye, of a daughter.

August.

1 At Patna, the Lady of Frederick Nepean, Esq. of the Bengal civil service, of a son.

2 Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a daughter.

3 The lady of William Ainslie, Esq. of a son.

4 Mrs. James Montgomery, (Clive street) of a daughter.

6 The wife of Mr. T. Scallan, of H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

7 Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a son.

51 At his house in Chowringhee, the lady of Alexander Francis Lind, Esq. of the civil service, of a son and heir

—The lady of John Bagshaw, Esq. of a son

12 Mrs. A. B. Fraser, of a son

15 The lady of Joseph Savigny, Esq. of a daughter

—At Rungpore, the lady of Robert Parry Nisbet, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter

16 Mr. J. Lindeman, of a son

18 At Mymensing, the Lady of W. H. Belli, Esq. of the civil service, of a Daughter

20 Mrs. Solitude, of a daughter

25 Mrs. Mary Amelia, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Williams, Assistant, Bank of Hindostan, of a Daughter

26 At the Presidency, the Lady of the Honorable W. B. Bay, Esq. of a son

27 Mrs. T. E. Wiltshire, of a Daughter

DEATHS.

JUNE.

1 At Boorssaud on his way to Kaira, suddenly, Lieutenant W. H. B. Lindsay, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons; highly esteemed and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance

2 At Malacca, aged 27, of a pulmonary complaint, the Revd. Dr. Milne, the learned and pious founder (in union with Dr. Morrison) of the Indo Chinese College at that place, and Missionary Society. The demise of this faithful and laborious servant of Christ is deeply to be regretted.—a severe loss to the Great Cause in which he was engaged. Four lovely orphans (the eldest about 9 years of age) are left to bewail their privation of all parental care and tenderness which could not be witnessed without admiration

24 At Baroda, in the 20th year of his age, Conductor W. M. Davis of the Ordnance Department, leaving a disconsolate widow, child, and family to lament his loss

JULY

3 At Kedgeon, Lieut. James Seagrave, R. N. leaving a widow and three children to lament his loss, and without any means for their future support

6 At Darowlee, of Dysentery, Mr. W. Hutchinson, late Ensign in the Gorakhpore Light Infantry

20 At Bombay, by the upsetting of a bunder boat off the mouth of the harbour, John Mack, Esq. Commander in the Honorable Company's Marine. Captain Mack has been upwards of 23 years in India, constantly employed in the line of his profession, to which he was devoted. He was a most zealous, able and valuable officer, and his loss will be deplored by the service generally

—At Brouch, aged about 20 years, of a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Malcolm, of the Revenue and Topographical Surveyor's Department: known only to a few—and by those few only will be untimely fate be deservedly regretted. Though young he progressed much

—At Serroz, Brevet Captain C. W. Mackintosh, of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, aged 34 years

31 Mr. Conductor Robt. Johnston, of the Ordnance Department,

At Fort St. George, (Madras,) of a decline, in the 31st year of his age, Lieutenant the Honorable W. Home, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, second son of Earl Home, one of the Representative Peers for North Britain. His remains were interred the same evening with Military honours, attended by the whole of the 41st Regiment and the Staff Officers of the Garrison

23 Ensign John Charles Dunn, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, aged 26 years

At the New Anchorage, on Board the *Balcarra* Indiaman, Amelia, Wife of Edward Maxwell, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Dinapore

28 Sub-Conductor Charles Newton, Head Clerk in the Commissary General's Office; much and deservedly lamented

31 Mrs Elizabeth Child, Widow of the late Charles Child, Esq. aged 63 years and 6 months
ALGER

1 At Dinapore, Captain Thomas Arthurhat, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry

2 At Dinapore, Captain Alexander Fraser, of the Artillery Regiment

— At Madras, the Reverend T Nicholson, of the London Missionary Society, aged 37 years, of the Sporadic Cholera. After suffering acutely for the space of six hours, he sank beneath the stroke, anticipating Heaven, the purchased profession of Christ's faithful servants. A widow and two infant children survive to deplore a loss, but known in its aggravation to those who have been brought into similar circumstances

3 Mr James Williams, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 28 years, 4 months and 4 days

— At Bhadrupore, John Glass Esq. M D Surgeon of that Station

4 At Jubbulpore, John Lawther Irvin, Esq. Assistant Surgeon

5 Mr. William Churchward, who was lately appointed Deputy Agent for unloading the Honorable Company's Ships at Diamond Harbour

— At Patna, Assistant Surgeon Charles Dempster, of the Honorable Company's Service

6 The infant daughter of the late Major A Beck, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment

7 At Dum-Dum Mr J. H. Cooke, of the Dum-Dum Theatre, aged 31 years of a brain fever after a short illness of 6 or 7 days

— Mr. W. J. Savel, aged 27 years, late Chief Officer of the Ship *Glebe*; a gentleman whose pleasing and unassuming manners gained him the esteem of his brother Officers, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance

8 John Campbell, Esq. Merchant Theatre-street, near the New China Bazar, aged 59 years

— Mr. Henry Hastings, aged 38 years

10 Mr. A. Lestwe, organist of the old Church, aged 52 years

11 Mrs Anna Robertson, aged 35 years

14 Robert Lister, Esq. aged 25 years

15 Mrs. Townshend, aged 16 years and 8 months

16 William Henry Weston, Esq. late of Kudderpore, aged 27 years

17 Mr Charles Montague Constable, aged 26 years and 8 months

— Mr James Urage of the Board of Trade Office, aged 21 years and 4 months

19 Captain Thomas Taylor, Commander of the Ship *Patna*, aged 35 years

22 Reverend J. P. Hastings, Garrison Chaplain, aged 36 years

— At Serampore, by an attack of the Cholera Morbus, Kishun Paul, the first Idolatrous Hindoo in Bengal, who was converted to the Protestant faith. He was baptized by Dr Carey in the Ganges in the year 1800, and throughout a Christian profession of more than twenty years proved how well suited Christianity is to elevate the Hindoo character. He has left a widow, four daughters and eleven grand Children. He was beloved and respected in life and was followed by his relatives and numerous friends to his grave. He died full of Christian hope and joy—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord"

25 Mr William Inwood Wilson, 2d Officer of the Ship *Matilda*, aged 22 years

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Thursday, Aug. 1, 1822					
Remittable.....	17	8	a	17	12
Non-Remittable....	9	8	a	9	12
Saturday, Aug 3, 1822.					
Remittable....	17	8	a	17	12
Non Remittable....	9	8	a	9	12
Thursday, Aug 8 1822					
Remittable.....	17	8	a	17	12
Non-Remittable.....	10	0	a	10	4
Saturday, Aug. 10, 1822.					
Remittable.....	17	8	a	17	12
Non-Remittable,.....	10	0	a	10	4
Thursday, Aug. 15, 1822					
Remittable.....	17	8	a	17	12
Non Remittable....	10	0	a	10	4
Saturday, Aug 17, 1822.					
Remittable.....	17	8	a	17	12
Non-Remittable	10	0	a	10	4
Thursday, Aug. 22, 1822					
Remittable.....	17	8	a	17	12
Non-Remittable....	9	4	a	9	8
Thursday, Aug 26, 1822.					
Remittable....	17	12	a	18	0
Non-Remittable....	9	8	a	10	0

AUGUST, 1822.

	D	H.	M.	S.	T.
○ Full Moon,.....	2	6	18	22	Evening.
☾ Last Quarter,	9	10	25	22	Evening.
● New Moon,.....	16	5	42	22	Evening.
☽ First Quarter,	24	10	30	22	Morning.
◎ Enters ♍ Virgo	24	10	27	0	Morning.

HIN	ENG.			HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c. &c.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER CALCUTTA.			
	DS. M.	DS. M.	DS. WK.				MORN.		EVEN.	
					H. M.	H. M.	H.	M. H.		
	18	1	Th.	Lammas Day. Nelson's Vic-	5 28	6 32	2	14	1	
	19	2	Fr.	Battle of the Pyrenees ter-			2	49	2	
	20	3	Sat.	minated, 1813	5 29	6 31	3	26	3	
	21	4	Sun.	9th Sunday after Trinity.			4	0	3	
	22	5	Mon		5 30	6 30	4	35	4	
	23	6	Tu.	Transfiguration of our Lord.			5	31	4	
	24	7	Wd.	Name of Jesus.	5 31	6 29	5	52	5	
	25	8	Th.	Queen Caroline died, 1821.			6	37	6	
	26	9	Fr.		5 32	6 28	7	32	6	
	27	10	Sat.	St. Lawrence.	5 33	6 27	8	41	8	
	28	11	Sun.	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 34	6 26	9	59	9	
	29	12	Mon	King George 4th born, 1762.			11	12	11	
	30	13	Tu.				12	12	12	
	31	14	Wd.		5 35	6 25	0	38	1	
	32	15	Th.	Assumption.			1	20	1	
	1	16	Fr.	Duke of York born, 1763.	5 36	6 24	1	59	2	
	2	17	Sat.				2	17	3	
	3	18	Sun.	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 37	6 23	3	41	3	
	4	19	Mon				4	16	4	
	5	20	Tu.	[Bat. of Vimeira, '08	5 38	6 22	4	51	4	
	6	21	Wd.	Duke of Clarence born, 1765	5 39	6 21	5	26	5	
	7	22	Th.				6	6	6	
	8	23	Fr.	City of Washington, '14.	5 40	6 20	6	49	6	
	9	24	Sat.	St. Bartholomew. Cap. of the			7	42	7	
	10	25	Sun.	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 41	6 19	8	45	8	
	11	26	Mon	Capture of Fort Cornelis, '11	5 42	6 18	9	63	9	
	12	27	Tu.		5 43	6 17	11	19	11	
	13	28	Wd.	St. Augustine.	5 44	6 16	12	22	12	
	14	29	Th.	St. John Baptist beheaded.	5 45	6 15	0	50	0	
	15	30	Fr.				1	38	1	
	16	31	Sat.	Capture of St. Sebastian, '13.	5 46	6 14	2	14	2	

SHAUBONE, 1822.

SHADER, 1822.

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BHOPAUL.

(Continued from the India Gazette of the 15th July)

Mr. HASTINGS, the first and perhaps the most able of our Governors General, was also the first who had the merit of perceiving that we must be all or nothing in this country; and, although shackled by Mr. FRANCIS's party and ill-seconded by the then factious Governments of Madras and Bombay, steadily kept to the extended line of operations which he had planned. I do not here mean to defend our espousal of the party of Ragobah (Ragonath Rao) or the general conduct of the Bombay Presidency relative to that shameless procedure. The Constitution of the Mahrattah Government was then imperfectly known, and the opportunities of interfering in the disputes and politics of the native powers so precious and eagerly sought after, that right and justice were obliged to yield to expediency and the policy of the moment. The actual state of our relations with the leading states of India at the close of the year 1779, was not calculated to give a weak and ignorant state like Bhopaul much confidence either in the faith or even stability of our power. Our recent bad faith to the Nuwaub of Branch, and our present espousal of the party of a murderer and usurper from selfish motives, spoke little for the morality of our actions. Hyder Alee had established a powerful Kingdom in the Peninsula, and, disgusted with the jesuitical faith and vacillating policy of the Madras Presidency, was threatening them with destruction, and in effect almost succeeded it, a few months afterwards, in dictating a peace at the gates of Fort St. George. Mahajee Sindiah, who by great talents and an assumed modera-

tion and humility had raised himself from comparative insignificance to be the first of the Muhrattah Chiefs, had recently acquired a preponderating influence at Poonah, and taken the lead in opposing the British Government and its tool Ragonath Rao;—he was also undisputedly master of Malwa and swayed its various and conflicting interests. At this time he also projected the extension and security of his power by the introduction of French Officers and disciplined Brigades into his army. In the present war against Rugonauth Rao and the English, principle and popularity were for continuing the contest; his interest and expediency for peace. The establishment of the rights of the infant Madhoo Rao would have the probable result of placing his enemy Nanah Furnawees (Ballajee Junardun) at the head of affairs at Poonah, which, in his absence, was equivalent to the entire prostration of his interests and designs in the Dhukhun. He also foresaw that the present time was favorable to his designs on upper Hindostan and the Rajpoot Principalities in Marwar and Mewar,—the active prosecution and the favorable issue of the war, are therefore very creditable to Muhajee as a Muhrattah, and not discreditable to him as a Soldier or Statesman.

The narration of the claims of Rugonauth Rao to the Peishwaship or Hereditary Ministry of the Muhrattah Empire,—the events which led to, and succeeded his crimes and usurpation,—and the character of the support which he received from the British Government, are very imperfectly detailed and very partially sketched by Mr. Mill, the able and philosophical Historian of India, who appears to have consulted little more than the *ex parte* documents and evidence of the Bombay Government. He does not attribute the murder of the young Peshwa Narrain Rao to his Uncle, although such was never doubted by any European conversant in the modern History of India, and although the Muhrattahs high and low are of the same opinion. He considers the second Madhoo Rao to have been of spurious origin, which is also at total variance with the belief of the Muhrattah nation. The principal reason which has led him to this latter conclusion, appears to be the carrying the widow from “disinterested witnesses,” (he means from Poonah) “to the retirement and security of a Fort.” Now it is evident, that when Ragonath Rao was openly accused of the murder of her husband to pave his own way to the Peishwaship, withdrawing her to a place of safety would

be the first step which would suggest itself to a sane mind as the most probable means of safety to herself and off-spring. The *Maunkeries* or Hereditary Ministerial Chiefs of the state, (who are oddly enough called *Mootus-sudies* by Mr. Mill, equivalent to confounding Mr. Vansittart with a Clerk of the Treasury, or the Lord of the "Fundamental features" with a messenger of the Foreign Office) considered Ragonath Rao as the murderer of his Nephew, and the second Madhoo Rao as the legitimate tho' posthumous son of that nephew. In this belief they were joined by the whole Mahrattah nation; and it appears extraordinary, that an able and sound reasoner like Mr. Mill should at this time of day, prefer the perverted facts, the limited information, and the false arguments, of the Bombay Government, to the moral proof given by this universal belief of the Mahrattas themselves. His authorities appear to have been little more than the Fifth Report and Forbes's Oriental Memoirs;—the latter a superficial work of no authority with people conversant in Indian affairs, and the former only a digest of the dispatches which passed between the Home Authorities and the Indian Governments. In these documents facts and rights were distorted or misrepresented. Any trouble which the Bombay Government might take in glossing over their own machiavellianism was very unnecessary, —a mere waste of time, as the Court of Directors were in the humour to approve of the utmost political profligacy resulting from their connection with Ragonath Rao. In one of their dispatches to the Bombay Presidency, they write thus—"We approve, under every circumstance, of the keeping of all the territories and possessions ceded to the Company by the Treaty concluded with Ragobah," (Ragonath Rao) that is to say, they intrigue dirtily for, and accept thankfully of grants of Territories from a man who had no right or title to them himself.

Although Detachments from the three Presidencies were then acting simultaneously against the Mahrattas, and that there was an apparent and real vigor and comprehensive measures in the acts of the Supreme Government; still public opinion leaned strongly to the belief, that we were unequal to keep or benefit by any territories acquired against the will of the Mahrattas, and the bare apprehension of a confederacy between the Mahrattah

Chiefs, the Nizam and Hyder in 1780, would seem to have heartily frightened the Governments of that day. Such a combination of interests may be considered as very unnatural, and although Mr. Hastings in his defence assumes to himself infinite credit for breaking up and neutralizing this combination, yet calm reasoners of our day will incline to think, that from such various and jarring interests no unity of action could have been expected, and by consequence our ruin ought not to have been feared. But although our very existence could not with propriety be said to be threatened, the general aspect of affairs in central India would have naturally led the generality of Native Politicians to abstain from committing themselves by any marked assistance to the British Government. We accordingly find, that with the exception of the aid given to General GODDARD by the little States of Bhopaul and Koorwey, his route to the Nerbuddah was a continued scene of opposition and hostility.

The first effect to be dreaded by Bhopaul would seem to be the increased hatred of Sindiah and the Bhoonsla, and such, especially from the Nagpoor State, was the result. Muhajee Sindiah was shortly afterwards so intensely engaged in consolidating his newly acquired territories in Upper Hindoostan, and in Mewar and Marwar, as to withdraw his attention from minor interests in Malwa. Besides, that the Bhopal Minister Chotah Khan who succeeded his brother Chelah Fowlad Khan, was a man of great talent and much political foresight, who courted Muhajee's favour by acts both of policy and courtesy. Among these the following is worthy of narration.

The ancient Rajpoot Principality of Ragooghur was destroyed, and its Chief, and his son, the late celebrated Jye Singh, taken prisoners by Muhajee Sindiah in 1780. Sheer Singh, one of the Cadets of the family, immediately put himself at the head of the remaining relatives and adherents of his Chief, and commenced an active and destructive warfare against the Muhrattas. His first care was to make the Principality useless to Muhajee, by burning all the villages, and forcing the cultivators to betake themselves to the neighbouring States, more especially to Bhopaul. He then at the head of a small band of devoted Rajpoot Cavalry flew about Malwa, attacking and putting to the sword every Muhrattah detach-

ment and Cafilah he met. The Brahmin Pandhits† were the particular objects of his hatred and revenge;—he invariably cut off their noses and ears, and bade them go to Muhajee Sindiah, and shew him what was to be expected from cutting off a Rajpoot Principality. Whilst Sheer Singh's name was “a word of fear,” most hateful to Muhrattah ears, the wife of Muhajee Sindiah chanced to be on her way from the Dhukhuan to join her husband in Hindostan, accompanied by the wives and families of some of the Muha Rajah's Chief Officers. The Bace, like all the women of her tribe, was not timid, but she knew that Sheer Singh was in the habit of successfully attacking large bodies of Muhrattahs with his small Corps of well mounted and brave Rajpoots, and that he might be expected to make a desperate attempt at wrecking his vengeance on the family of Sindiah, the hated oppressor of his Chief and Clan. On approaching the Bhopal territories, she pressingly implored the aid and interposition of the Minister Chotah Khan. Chotah Khan gallantly answered the call, appointed a detachment of troops to increase her escort, and wrote to Sheer Singh, enjoining him by all the ties which bound them together, to refrain from molesting the Bace.

Sheer Singh had prepared himself for the attack of the Bace's escort, but his obligations to the Minister were so many, and his respect for his character and regard of his advice so great, that he conceived himself bound to attend to his recommendation, although it restrained him from taking what he and his Rajpoot followers termed necessary and honorable vengeance.

The Bace was profuse in her gratitude to Chotah Khan, —never forgot this act of kindness, and mainly influenced Muhajee Sindiah in the favorable line of policy which he pursued towards the state of Bhopaul during the remainder of his reign. Such an event is very honorable to all concerned;—it is like an Oasis in the Desert,—a green spot in the barren waste of Indian history.

General GODDARD continued at Hoshungabad* during the rains, and was plentifully supplied with provisions and necessaries by the Bhopaul Government.

Q

(To be continued.)

KAPPA.

† Signifying here, not a man of learning, but the Manager, or would be Manager of a District.

* Hoshungabad, from Sultan Hoshung, one of the most celebrated of the Khilgie Sovereigns of Malwa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Spero idem frustra que labore
 Ausus idem,
 Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

SIR,—I have the honor to hold the situation of Aumil under the Government of His Excellency the Nana, and for a long period have had charge of several Pergunnahs adjoining to the British possessions in Bun Hecund. During the last twenty years I have observed parts of the country, which when under the Government of the Bendeleh Rajahs, or the short-lived dominion of Aly Buhadoor, were almost desolate, yielding a very large amount of Revenue, and producing the most luxuriant crops. Nay more: within a much more limited space of time, I have seen a Pergunnah from which my master's servants could with difficulty collect seventy thousand Rupees yearly, give to the British Government a net annual Revenue of nearly a Lack and a quarter of Rupees of a higher standard, while the prosperity of its inhabitants has, notwithstanding the increased amount of their payments, been manifestly advancing and the state of the cultivation progressive. I had heard also that the Revenue of England, though an Island only, and unprovided with gold or silver mines, was equal to that of the "Haft Akleen," and concluding that there must be some "jadoo," some magical secret connected with British financial arrangements, which it was impossible for a native to arrive at, without first mastering the English language, I determined that my Naib should be instructed in that tongue. A "Poerubhee" was his preceptor; the lad applied hard: suppose him proficient, and let us come to the use he made of his knowledge. At the commencement of the present year, my Naib told me that he had carefully considered the manner in which the Revenues were raised in England and India by the King's and Company's servants; that in the measures adopted by the latter, he saw little worthy of imitation, and rather thought the restriction of the direct demand in the landholder to a consolidated land tax, and the abolition of arbitrary cesses a virtual sacrifice of the right of the ruling power. To be sure such a limitation and simplification of the demand might be beneficial to the payers, but his views regarded principally the receivers. In England, however, he observed the conduct of the Deewans was more knowing, and approached nearer to the practice of the Mahrattas, as they

there levied what they called "taxes," or "Jastee Puttees," on a thousand things besides the land, and thereby collected a Revenue exceeding that realized by any other two countries in the known world. Their example it was his intention, he added, to follow in the management of the Pergunnah I had given him charge of, and in full confidence that his new measures would prove as aurifective as the Philosopher's stone, I sent him to his station. On his arrival here, he maintained the former demand on the land, doubled the number and amount of the extra cesses levied on the Zemindars, and trebled the amount of the contributions theretofore demanded from village residents following no profession, and shop-keepers, merchants and artizans. His new measures were deplored by all classes, and I soon had complaints made against them, and received the most piteous representations of the general distress; crowds of landholders daily beset my gate, exclaiming, "Doonyeh Undheir hy?" and asserting that there was not a single article of their scanty habiliments untaxed; that even their "Lotahs" were not exempted from a duty, and at the same time prophesying, that unless I interposed and checked my Naib's acts, there would not ere the end of the year, be a lamp seen, or the noise of a handmill heard in the whole Pergunnah. On my requiring an explanation, the young man informed me, that the "new measures were neither the argumentable nor possible cause of the distress complained of—that the Zemindars had nothing to do with his plans, and that any remarks made by them were impertinent, and ought not to be listened to, their business being with Hāths and Mēilehs, markets and fairs, and not with financial plans or projects; that there had been a very abundant crop, corn was very cheap, the supply exceeded the demand, which was the real cause of so many people being in a state of starvation, and compelled to subsist on the proceeds of the sale of their agricultural stock. He concluded by observing, that although the complainants could only rationally hope for effectual relief from the laws of political œconomy already beginning to operate, he nevertheless desired me to inform them, that if they returned to their homes he would remit one Cowrie per Rupee of the demand, and if not, that their complaints should in no way fructify to their advantage, further than to recommend the adoption of a more than commonly vivifying

"course of "Tukayeh"!!!* I said nothing, being appalled at the singularity of these outlandish doctrines, but as the net receipts of the year fell very short, I could not avoid last month enquiring the reason. I was told that it had been found necessary to increase the establishment threefold, and to maintain a little standing army of peons to make the collections; and that this increase in the establishment had necessarily led to an increased expenditure: that the new measures had not been so universally successful as had been anticipated, but that the "resurrection" of the Jowar crop would set all right again.—Not satisfied, I made farther enquiries, and found to my sorrow that these new measures, instead of having enabled the Revenue to "make fresh strides and take new dimensions," had obliged the inhabitants to abandon the lands, desert the villages, and "stride" away as rapidly as possible to the Company's territories; and as for the "resurrection" of the Jowar crop, it would be no less folly to expect it than to look for peaches on a willow tree; since these same notable measures had prevented a single grain being sown. My Naib is now sensible that he has not yet discovered the "feature on which the grand secret of raising a large Revenue hinges," and would fain adopt the Company's plan, or even return to our old "Dustoor:"—but it is too late; the cultivators have applied their stock and labour to other lands, which they cannot be persuaded to relinquish, and *their industry and capital are lost to my district for ever*. For myself, I have had anotherd ractical proof, that excessive taxation and the maintenance of a "*standing army*," are not favorable to the increase of "*crops of standing corn*," and am strengthened in the opinion, that one-third of the members of an unnecessarily numerous "Omleh," instead of being supports to the good management or "pillars" to the prosperity of a district, are a set of "caterpillars," who consume the fruits of the earth, and re-produce lacs of reptiles like themselves, desirous in their turn too, to devour the substance of their neighbours. You may guess, Mr. Editor, that I will have no more

* "Tukayeh"—Dunning. A Mahratta duns his superior by reiterated verbal applications for payment, or by starving him with the process of "Dhurna," &c. With an inferior he is not so mild: he makes him stand on a pile of bricks, exposed to a hot wind, and hotter sun, causes him to hold his great toes between his forefingers and thumbs, and remain in a stooping posture half the day, ducks him in a tank, strikes him with a martingal, &c. &c.

experiments. In taking leave of you, I offer for your consideration the Persian Poet's advice, Take warning from the misfortunes of others, lest others take warning from your's.

I am, Sir,

Your's respectfully,
NAROO SUDASEO.

*Kohye Sauren Sooth Eka-
dusee, Sunbut 1879.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA-GAZETTE.

SIR,—Since writing to you, I have fallen in with an article in the *Asiatic Journal* of December 1816, headed "Authentic Anecdotes of the Life of Major-General Claude Martin." Deeming some points therein to be of a questionable nature, kindly permit me once more to encroach on the columns of your paper, with a few remarks rendered unavoidable, after the account of Constantia furnished by me, and obligingly published by you.

In advertence to the structure above mentioned, it is asserted of the caves, that "he (General Martin) generally lived in them during the hot season, and continued in them until the commencement of the rainy season, when the increase of the river obliged him to remove. He then ascended another story, to apartments fitted up in the form of a grotto; and when the further rise of the river brought its surface on a level with these, he proceeded up to the third story." From this passage it would seem, that notwithstanding the distance of the house from the river, upwards of 100 feet, the two lower stories were subject to be filled with water on the rise of the river, a rise which certainly could not have been less than 16 feet above the surface of the ground; a rise unprecedented I suppose, in the annals of India, and which would have laid the whole town of Lucknow under water, presenting a scene more distressing than the late dreadful calamity at Burrissaul.

In a following paragraph it is said, that the General "laid out a great sum of money in constructing a gothic Castle, surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, fortified on the outer side by stockades, and that within this Castle, he built a splendid Mausoleum in which he was interred." Now, Sir, this gothic Castle, with all its fortified appurtenances existed, I apprehend, only in the imagination of the writer, for I fancy it can no where be traced except in the *Asiatic Journal*. But as in another place it is said, that the General did not live to finish this Castle, I will not dispute its former

existence. I shall however feel thankful to you, or to any of your Correspondents, who can refer me to any other work on India, wherein notice is taken of this, to me, imaginary Castle, which, from the assertion of the writer, that "Martin was interred in it," leads me to suppose is meant to be Constantia House; as in the latter he was without doubt buried. The inscription given in the *Asiatic Journal*, and said to be written by the deceased some months before his death, is as follows:—

"Here lies Claude Martin. He was born at Lyons, A. D. 1732. He came to India a Private Soldier, and died a Major General."

On comparing the above with the inscription given in my first letter, and which was taken by me verbatim from the tablet, your readers will perceive the difference.

These are the few inconsistencies that struck me most forcibly in perusing the "Authentic Anecdotes." I have thence thought it proper to make the foregoing brief observations; and as I could not, without invalidating my account of Constantia, pass unnoticed the article in the *Asiatic Journal*, differing so materially with my own, you will, I hope, not attribute my remarks to any unworthy motive.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

AN INDIAN.

August 30th, 1822.

P. S. I perceive an error in the inscription on General Martin's tombstone, published in my letter last evening. The year of his birth is there given as 1785, it ought to have been 1735. The punctuation in the last paragraph is also incorrect; the semi-colon in the sixth line should have been placed after the word "building," instead of following the word "former."

SEPTEMBER 2.

The *Bombay Gazette* of 7th August, arrived yesterday, and furnishes the following items of intelligence, being extracts of a letter from Grand Cairo, dated the 19th April. They add greater strength to the probability of a war between Russia and Turkey:—

"General MALCOLM has been highly gratified with his reception by the Pasha, who paid him attentions he never had done to any other European.

"A declaration of war between Russia and Turkey was daily expected.

"At Constantinople and Smyrna Europeans in general were preparing to depart. It is hoped they will be permitted to remain tranquil in Egypt; but if the war should take a religious turn, worse danger is to be apprehended.

"Europe in general is tranquil. Trade in the Mediterranean is extremely dull to the ruin of many. The season all over Arabia has been extremely favorable, and the crops promise abundance. At Jeddah alone, I understand, a want of rain exists; and as little fell last year, the supply of water for the city is very scanty.

"We have also been favored with the perusal of a letter from Teheran, dated 12th April; which states, that Mr. Willock was to quit that place for England on the 14th of the same month."

THE THEATRE.

We had really anticipated that two such apparently dwarf pieces as the OLD MAID and ELLA ROSENBERG, must have passed off with but indifferent success. We did not doubt the powers of the amateurs, but we were very apprehensive that the powers of the *weather* would vanquish even theirs. Such a sultry, oppressive, close *steamy* evening we do not recollect. There was a heaviness in the atmosphere that absolutely weighed down the animal spirits, and pre-disposed to sleep. It was an effort to keep one's eyes open while the house was filling; an operation by the way which proceeded rather slowly. Indeed the friends of the Drama when they begun by woeful personal experience to calculate the height of the Thermometer, almost despaired of seeing any thing like a full house. Much to the general satisfaction however, the boxes and the pit filled rapidly a little before the members of the Orchestra had assembled; and ere the first squeak of the tuning instruments had vibrated upon the ears of the audience, the axiom we have so often advanced, was strengthened by a further proof: for in spite of hot, sickly, oppressive weather, and the absence of any thing lofty or highly classical upon the stage, another numerous fashionable and brilliant audience had assembled. Before proceeding to the business of the stage, it is our duty to observe, that the Orchestra upon Friday evening last, was managed and conducted with a degree of science and execution not uncommon perhaps, but still richly deserving of more than common notice. It may be, that by our silence hitherto respecting the Orchestra of the Chowringhee Theatre, we may have given reason to some

persons to suppose, that we were either deficient in musical taste, or else indifferent to the claims of harmony and melody. On the first point we shall say not a word; but referring to the second, we can honestly and boldly assert, that we are second to none in enthusiastic attachment to musical entertainments; and if hitherto it should have appeared, that we have not indicated that warmth of respect for the Orchestra which it richly merited, and does now richly deserve, it ought to be attributed rather to the hurry with which our theatrical observations are generally penned, than to any want of proper feeling. We have been led to make these cursory remarks upon the Orchestra of our Chowringhee Drury, because we noticed that when the audience were the next thing to passing into the "land of Nod," Mr. DELMAR drew his bow over the strings—the band followed—the overture struck up, and every eye which had drowsily winked was briskly open, and every ear alive to the electricity of musical sounds.

After the overture we were preparing to take a snug little bit of a sleep, when the stage bell rang. There is something extremely enlivening in the merry chime of the stage bell, after an audience have been snoring and yawning.

The first piece was the *OLD MAID*. Before last night we thought it *read* better than it acted—but it was acted in such a supereminent manner on that occasion, that we feel at a loss what to say. We do so the more especially, because acting merit, in our opinion, was not last night monopolised by one individual, as is often the case. On the contrary, it was shared between all the characters; and the picture instead of affording merely a few excellent touches and peculiar graces appertaining to particular individuals, blended into a beautifully harmonious whole where nothing was distorted or obtrusive.

The story of the *OLD MAID* is one which *might* happen in real life—a lover *might* mistake a wife for her sister-in-law; and from that single and simple mistake, many complex situations might arise. Accordingly, in the evolution of the plot of the *OLD MAID*, the mind readily and easily credits the different impressions to which peculiar circumstance expose it. It enters into the spirit of the fiction, and does not pause coldly to enquire how reason is satisfied.

The characters of the *OLD MAID* were happily cast. *Cleimont* looked extremely well. It may appear trifling as

connected with the gentleman who played the part, but we cannot help observing how very well he *dresses*; this we mention in the hope of impressing the point in question upon the minds of young amateurs. To say that *Clerimont* looked extremely well, would be taking a very meagre sketch of the perfection which distinguished that character on Friday night. We are aware that we have nothing new to offer in the way of commendation to this respected performer; and yet to *comment* him we cannot help, though we have not a jot of novelty to add upon this occasion. All we need say, therefore, is, that he performed the part with his usual skill and judgement. *Mr. Harlow* succeeded very well in portraying a respectable house-keeper.

Captain Cape was admirable. Indeed it would be great injustice not to mention how very much gratified we felt, in common with the audience, at the very evident improvement made by the respectable amateur who had the part.

We hasten to lay the tribute of our hearty applause at the feet of *Mrs. Harlow*. Let her believe us when we declare to her in the utmost sincerity, that we considered her performance **MOST EXCELLENT**.

As for *Miss Harlow*, she was quite irresistible. We have before expressed our great surprise at the ease and felicity with which this amateur overcomes the peculiar difficulties with which he has to contend, and on Friday there was more than sufficient scope for similar admiration.

It argued no small merit in any performers to rouse a heat over-powered audience; but our Chowringhee band on Friday night did more; and it was the more relished, because, unexpected, they kept the audience in one continual roar of the heartiest laughter in the world, from the beginning to the end of the "OLD MAID."

The vapouring old maidish hauteur of *Miss Harlow* was delightfully represented, and had an admirable relief in the lady-like jealousy and elegant *petit malice* of her sister-in-law *Mrs. Harlow*. Apropos *Mrs. Harlow* looked exceedingly well, and was admirably dressed, and no one present felt surprised at *Clerimont's* partiality to her, instead of her virgin sister *Miss Harlow* whom we cannot dismiss without once more observing, that she supported her part inimitably well—especially in the scene where she makes sure of *Clerimont's* alliance, and in the one where she is disappointed, and endeavours to make it up again with *Captain Cape*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

AUGUST.

26. Ship *Osprey*, A. McGill, Commander, from Greenock the 29th April.
DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

AUGUST.

24. Ship *Mary*, G. Boyd, Commander, for London, via Cape.
— *John Munro*, H. J. Green, Commander, for Penang and Batavia.
— Brig *Rangoon Packet*, P. L. Murat, Commander, for Rangoon.
25. French Ship *La Clarissa*, E. Reydellet, Commander, for Bourbon.
27. Ship *Ajax*, W. Gillet, Commander, for the Cape of Good Hope.
28. Brig *Caroline*, James Pearson, Commander, for Bourbon.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *MARY*, Capt. Boyd.—For London,—Captain Campbell; H. M. 89th Regt. and Lieut. Wood, H. M. 14th Regt.
PER SHIP *MUNRO*,—Mrs. Green, (Captain's Wife.)
PER SHIP *MARY*, Capt. Airdie.—For London,—James McDonald, J. Robertson, and Henry Henderson, Esqrs.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

East Indian,—*Ernest*,—*John Bull*,—Brig *Minerva*, Bark *George*.—French Ship *Sully*, and American Ship *Florida*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 12. H. M. Schooner *Cochin*, E. Tulcombe, from Trincomalle 9th Aug.; do Ship *Francis Warden*, W. Webster, from Bombay 25th July; do H. M. Ship *Dauntless*, C. B. Gambier, from Penang 14th June, and the River Hoogley 11th July; 13. Ship *Globe* of London, Thomas Ceyne, from Trincomalle 10th Aug.; do Ship *Windsor Castle*, N. Lee, from Penang 16th, and Acheen 24th July.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 11. H. M. Sloop *Curlew*, R. G. Dunlop, on a Cruise; 12. H. C. Ship *London*, J. B. Sotheby, for Penang and China; 13. Ship *Mahomed Shaw*, D. Oliver, for Ceylon; do H. M. Ship *Glasgow*, C. B. Doyle, on a Cruise with Admiral J; do H. M. Ship *Dauntless*, C. B. Gambier, do. do. 13. Ship *Perséverance*, J. H. Carter, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

PASSENGERS:

BY THE *WINDSOR CASTLE*, which arrived on Tuesday—Mrs. Dunkin, Colonel Dunkin, H. M. 34th Regt.; Mr. Robinele.

BY THE *GLOBE*,—Mr. and Miss King for Madras and Mr. Young for Calcutta.

BY THE SHIP *FRANCIS WARDEN*, Lieut. Doretton,—two Parsees.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 1. The Hon. Company's Cruiser *Psyche*, Lieut. G. B. Brooke, from Basadore 11th July, Muscat 22d July.—Passengers: Lieut. Horne, H. C. Marine, and Lieut. Briggs, 2d, 12th Regt.

Do. 2. Also Ship *Tawjee*, Nacquadah Alias Mahomed from Mocha, 22d July.

DEPARTURES.—July 31. Brig *Ben Johnson*, Peter, Campher, to Mauritius.

Aug. 4. The H. C. Ship *Castle Huntly*, H. A. Drummond, to China.—Passenger: Mr. P. Hardie, for Singapore.

Do. do. Ship *Orwell*, Thomas Sanders, to China.—Passenger, Mr. Coddard.

Do. Ship *Corwallis*, W. Richardson, to Mocha.

6. Inaam of Muscat's Frigate *Liverpool*.

PENANG.

June 15.—The Portuguese Ship *Castro*, from Bombay passed the Island on Wednesday morning.

Account have been received by the Brig *Sinkell*, from Acheen the 10th instant, which anchored in the harbour on Thursday evening, of the loss of a large Ship (the Indian Trader) on the West Coast of Sumatra.

The *Anne*, Capt. Gibson, left the harbour on Wednesday morning for the Eastward.

The *Seabury*, Capt. Scarborough, and *George Cruttenden*, Capt. Bowman, were also on the West Coast.

The *Indiana*, Capt. Pearl, passed Acheen Roads on the 21st ultimo for the same place.

The *Betel-Nut Fleet* at Burong consisted of the Ships *Cornwallis*, (deeply laden and expected to sail immediately for China,) *Gloucester* and *Minto*; Brigs *Sarah Calantao*, and *Sky Lark*; and at Janka, Ship *Fattalwahab*, Brigs *Pylas* and *Hastings*.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO. 30th July, 1822.—H. M. Ship *Liffey*, Capt. J. Grant, C. B. arrived at Trincomalee on the 22d July having left Portsmouth on the 3d April and Rio Janeiro on the 1st June.

By this opportunity have arrived Major General J. Campbell, appointed to the Staff of this Army,—Lady Dorothea Campbell and Family, Major Campbell, A. D. C. and Charles Brownrigg, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Bombay.

(From the Bombay Gazette of 7th April.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It will no doubt be acceptable to you and to your Southern readers to learn that, the season throughout the whole of Guzerat has hitherto been most promising, the rains having fallen opportunely and in quantities justly adapted to every description of produce.

The Crops have consequently advanced to such a state of vigour as to secure them effectually against a superabundant supply of rain, one of the grand sources of disappointment to the farmer in this Province, and nothing seems now wanting to consummate the fairest prospect of plenty in the ensuing harvest, but a return of the weather usual at this period of the year.

I remain,

Your's obediently,
GUZERATTEE.

31st July.

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Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH AUGUST, 1822.

1st. It is with singular concern, that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council feels himself compelled, to subject a considerable part of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to disgrace and ignominy, but their conduct on the 1st day of last October, in the affair with the Cavalry of Kishore Sing, renders it indispensable

2nd His Lordship in Council is imperatively called on to inflict exemplary punishment on the occasion, not only from the duty he owes to the State, but in order to blot out from the Rolls of the Bengal Army the Names of Men who are a reproach to it, and whose continuance in it would doubtless be felt by that Army with the keenest regret

3rd It was not until lately that Government became minutely acquainted with all the circumstances of this affair, and then His Lordship in Council lost no time in taking the necessary steps through His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of causing an investigation into the particulars.

4th. It has been substantiated, that three Troops of the Regiment reined up as soon as they approached the Enemy, by a few of whose skirmishers alone they were attacked, and that they left their European Officers unsupported, in consequence of which Lieutenants Clerk and Reade were cut to pieces, and the commanding Officer Major Ridge was severely wounded whilst exhibiting to his Detachment the most gallant example.

5th A Special Committee having been ordered to assemble at Neemuch to enquire minutely into this disastrous and disgraceful affair the result of that enquiry demands that the Native Commissioned Officers, and Privates in the Field that day, with the 3d, 4th and 5th Troops of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, whether borne on the strength of those Troops, or merely doing duty with them, in the charge made in pursuit of the enemy on the 1st of October, should be immediately dismissed from the Service.

6th. From this Shame and Punishment are to be excepted Meer Mianud Ali Havildar Major, and Sheikh Nader Ali Trumpet Major, who are both promoted by Government, to the rank of Subadar, in reward for their gallant and attached conduct in support of their commanding Officer in the Field, as well as for the fearless honesty and truth with which they gave their evidence at the Court of Enquiry.

7th. The dismissal of the three Troops is to be carried into effect in the most impressive manner, as early as may be convenient after the receipt of these Orders at Noomath, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause immediate measures to be taken, for drafting from the Cavalry generally, proportions of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, each to be advanced in rank one step, sufficient for the formation of three Troops, in lieu of the Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers of the three now ordered to be dismissed from the Service.

8th. No promotion of course is to take place in the remaining troops of the 4th Regiment, except those of the Havildar Major and Trumpet Major before directed, as the whole Native portion of the Corps must in this respect at least, participate in the misconduct of so great a part of the Regiment.

9th. The Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers who may be drafted into the 4th Light Cavalry, will be permitted to take with them any of their Relations or Connexions, Troopers in their present Regiment, who may wish to accompany them in that rank, and who will accordingly be placed at the head of the List of Privates in the three New Troops, agreeably to their standing in the Service.

10th. It is most positively directed, that none of the parties now ordered to be dismissed, shall ever be re-engaged into any Regiment in the Service.

11th. The Men who have been transferred to the Invalid Establishment from these Troops since the Affair of the 1st of October last and who were present on that day, are to be struck off that Establishment forthwith.

12th. Sheikh Rujeeb Alee Subadar of the 6th Troop, will also be dismissed the Service, for having sworn that, that Troop, left as a reserve during the Charge, "did not retire from the place on which it was left by Majo Ridge," tho' the contrary is distinctly in evidence by the concurring testimony of two European Officers.

13th. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council commands, that these Orders shall be most fully explained to every Native Corps and Detachment in the Service at the three successive Parades to be ordered expressly for the purpose.

14th. His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such Supplementary Orders as may be necessary, to carry the intention of Government into effect.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM ; 25th August, 1822.

1. The abolition of Drag rope Movements with Field Guns, having rendered the large Complement of Gun Lascars hitherto attached to Companies of Foot Artillery for Drag rope Service, either unnecessarily great, or totally superfluous, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Details of that description at present doing duty with the Glindanz Companies be removed, and that none be in future attached to the 4th or Native Battalion of Artillery.

2. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to resolve, that the details of Gun Lascars attached to European Companies of Foot Artillery be reduced to the same Scale with those allowed for Troops of Horse Artillery.

3. The following is accordingly to be considered the proper Gun Lascar Establishment, for European and Native Troops of Horse, and European Companies of Foot Artillery, viz. per Troop or Company,

1 Havildar
3 Naicks
24 Privates

4 Arrangements will be made by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, for carrying these Orders into effect as soon as may be conveniently practicable

5 The Allowances of 15 Rupees per Mensem heretofore granted for the repair of Arms, &c. of Gun Lascar Companies, is to be abolished, and, with the allowance granted to the Pay Havildars attached to these Companies, will cease on the reduction of Companies respectively The Bheesty, at present allowed to each Company, will also be discharged

6 The contingent allowance for Stationery, repairs of Arms, &c. granted to Companies of European Artillery is, in consideration of the Details of Gun Lascares attached, and the numerous returns required from Captains of Companies, placed on an Equality with that granted to Troops of Horse Artillery, viz. 60 Rupees per Company.

7. In order to retain a sufficient Complement of Lascares to provide for the efficient service of the Siege Equipment of the Army, His Highness in Council is further pleased to direct that 16 Companies of Store or Magazine Lascares be formed from the Gun Lascar surplus to the reduced Establishment with the Foot Artillery, each Company, composed of

1 Havildar,
1 Jemadar,
4 Havildars,
4 Naicks,
20 Privates.

All Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Privates in the Gun Lascar Corps, in excess to the above, are to be attached to Store Lascar Companies, and borne on their Strength as Supernumeraries, until vacancies occur. Those not willing to serve as Store Lascares are to be discharged

8. The Pay, Batta, Off-reckonings, Camp Engage, and all other Equipments of the several ranks in the Store Lascares, to be the same as heretofore granted to Gun Lascares, and 1 Bheesty to be allowed to each Company when in the Field, on Service or Marching.

9 The Invalid Establishment is likewise to be continued to all Men who may be transferred by this Arrangement, but those subsequently enlisted in Store Lascar Companies will only be entitled to this Provision, when disabled by Wounds received in the execution of their duty.

10 The Store Lascares are to be attached to the Ordnance Department, and generally employed under the Orders of the Officers of the Ordnance Commissariat in all the duties of Magazine Men, but to be considered as more immediately appertaining to the Siege Equipment of the Army, and liable to be called together from different Magazines, to any quarter in which their Services may be required.

11. A relief of the Store Lascares will take place triennially when practicable, or at such further periods as circumstances may render convenient

12. A proportion of Store Lascares to be always sent from Magazines to attend the Battering Train or Siege Equipments lent annually from the Ordnance Commissariat for the practice of Artillery Companies.

13 The Store Lascars not to be armed except when acting as Guards, or detached on Service, when they will be furnished with Swords from the Public Stores, the same as those worn by the Gun Lascar Details.

14 The following is to be the distribution of the Store Lascars Companies to Magazines and Depots:

- 1 Company Kurnal,
- 1 Company Delhi,
- 1 Company Bareilly,
- 2 Companies Agra,
- 2 Companies Cawnpore,
- 1 Company Allahabad,
- 1 Company Dinapore,
- 1 Company Chunar,
- 1 Company Saugor,
- 1 Company Ajmer,
- 1 Company Bhow,
- 1 Company Nagpore,
- 2 Companies Expenses Magazine,
- 1 Company Arsenal,
- 1 Company Cuttack.

Total 16 Companies.

15 All Companies in the Gun Lascar details, whether in the Horse or Foot Artillery, will be filled up from the Supernumeraries with Store Lascar Companies while any remains to be thus disposed of.

16 His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such Subsidiary Orders as may give effect to the above arrangements.

WM CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec to Govt Mil Dept.

PORT WILLIAM; 28th August, 1822

Surgeon Charles Stuart is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the Hon'ble Company,

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept.

PORT WILLIAM; 28th August, 1822

The Officer Commanding the Ramnagar Local Battalion is permitted, until further Order, to keep up the 8 Companies of His Corps to the Establishment of 60 Privates per Company, by recruiting from any Hindoostanias who may offer their services.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec to Govt Mil Dept.

PORT WILLIAM; 29th August, 1822,

The Batta and other Allowances for July, 1822, and Pay for August 1822, of Troops at the Presidency and the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Thursday the 12th Proximo.

WM CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec to Govt Mil Dept.

PORT WILLIAM; 29th Aug 1822

Officers holding Commissions which are either Cancelled or Altered by one of anterior date, are hereby to be advised not to return them to the Secretary in the Military Department. As Commissions are issued Monthly for all the Promotions and Alterations of Rank which take place, the return of the Old Commission is useless in any case and troublesome in all. The fees are only payable on the first issue of the Commission however often it may be cancelled by the Assignment of back Rank, and the persons receiving such corrected Commissions should destroy the old ones.

WM CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH AUG. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Companies of Hill Bidadar employed on the Road towards Nagpore, via Betah Grah, &c., to be increased to Two hundred (200) Men each, during the ensuing favorable Season.

The following Revised Establishment is in consequence authorized for each Company of Hill Bidadar, viz.

- 1 Native Doctor.
- 10 Bearers.
- 2 Doohees.
- 1 Mistry Smith.
- 2 Firemen.
- 2 Filemen.
- 4 Hammermen.
- 1 Mistry Carpenter.
- 4 Carpenters.
- 4 Tent Lascars.
- 2 Packalies.
- 4 Bheestees.
- 2 Carts.
- 1 Mutsaddie.
- 2 Woughmen.

Hackeries in the proportion of Six to Eight are to be entertained for each Company for the transport of Earth, Sand and such other Materials as may be required in fashioning the Road, as also for the conveyance of Baskets, and other implements.

On the Working Parties progressing into Jungles, where it will be necessary that they should carry their own Supplies, so as to be perfectly independent of the Country. Twenty-five (25) Brinjarras Bullocks are to be attached to each Company, for the transport of its Provisions.

WM CASEMENT, Lt. Col Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;

27TH AUGUST, 1822.

Quarter Master Sergeant Ellis Pretty, of the Bangalore Levy, is appointed an Overseer in the 5th or 4th Division of the Barrack Department, vice Jeffreyson, whose contracted term of Service is expired. Sergeant Wm. Smart, of the European Regiment, is appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the Bangalore Levy, vice Pretty.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence

2d Battalion 15th Regiment, —Edmund Townsend, from 15th September, to 1st March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment, —Brevet Captain J. Todd, from 28th August, to 28th September, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

29TH AUGUST, 1822.

Lieutenant C. H. Mailey is appointed Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry from the 1st Proximo, vice Brevet-Captain Penny permitted to resign the appointment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment —Lieut. E. Horring from 25th Sept to 25th of March, 1823, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment, —Brevet-Captain Chalmers, from 26th Aug to 10th Dec, to enable him to join his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

30th Aug 1822.

The Regulation prescribing the Uniform to be worn by Officers in receipt of Brigadier's Allowances and specially appointed to Commands (vide General Orders 30th December 1812), is to be considered applicable to the following Officers :

- The Officer Commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force.
- The Officer Commanding Malwah Force.
- The Officer Commanding Rajpootana Force.
- The Officer Commanding the Advanced Corps in Meywar.
- The Officer Commanding the Eastern Frontier.

The Agents for Gun Carriages at the Presidency and at Fatty-Gurb, and for the manufacture of Gun Powder at Allahabad and Ishapore are to wear the Uniform laid down for Commissaries of Ordnance with the exception of Buttons which are to be plain gilt Field Officers holding those situations to wear two Epuletts.

Assistant Surgeon Donald Campbell is appointed to act as Surgeon to his Excellency the Commande in Chief, (sic) Macra.

Bombardiers Joseph Horrid and Thomas Seandied, employed in the Expense Magazine are promoted to the rank of Sergeant from this date.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence :

General Staff.—Brigade Major Faithfull, from 10th Sept to 10th Nov on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

2d Light Cav.—Captain A Eldridge, from 15th Oct to 15th Feb 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to resign the Service.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army

31st AUGUST, 1822.

Captain Scott, of the Artillery Regiment, is relieved from the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Shawe of the 87th Regiment is President, and Captain Comyn of the 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry, is appointed a Member thereof in his room.

The following Postings and Removals to take place in the Regiment of Artillery.

Captain P G. Mathison to the 3d Company 3d Battalion

1st-Lieutenant R. Williams, to the 2d Company 3d Battalion.

Captain C. P. Kennedy, from the 3d Company 3d Battalion, to the 2d Company 1st Battalion

1st Lieutenant G Twemlow, from the 2d Company 3d Battalion, to the 6th Company 3d Battalion

1st Lieutenant G G Denness, from the 3th Company 4th Battalion, to the 1st Company 4th Battalion

1st Lieutenant S W Bennett, from the 7th Company 4th Battalion to the 5th Company 4th Battalion

1st-Lieutenant R C Dickson from the 1st Company 4th Battalion to the 6th Company 3d Battalion

2d-Lieutenant H Garbett, from the 7th Company 1st Battalion, to the 4th Company 3d Battalion

Lieutenants Denness, Bennett, and Garbett will join when their respective Companies reach the Stations at which they now are

1st Lieutenant Charles Smith, of the 1st Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, will continue to do duty with the Artillery at Agra, until the arrival of his Company from Nussereabad.

2D. SEPTEMBER, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Fort William on Tuesday the 27th August, 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel M. Shawe, C. B. H. M.'s 87th Regiment, is President, Captain Cathcart Methven, of the 20th Regiment N. I. was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz,

"For having caused to be printed and having circulated the Copy of an official letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, containing a Decision by the Commander in Chief that the letters between him (Captain Methven) and Captain Seppings of the same Regiment, should be withdrawn and the subject, be set at rest; a Decision which virtually forbade the wider promulgation of the matters in dispute; the same being a deliberate disobedience of the order expressed in that letter."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The Court having maturely considered what has been brought forward on the Prosecution and on the Defence, are of Opinion that the Prisoner Captain Methven is Guilty of having caused to be printed and having circulated the Copy of an Official Letter containing a Decision by the Commander in Chief that the Letters between him (Captain Methven) and Captain Seppings, of the same Regt. should be withdrawn."

"The same being a deliberate, disobedience of the Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief."

Sentence.—"That the Prisoner, Captain Methven be severely reprimanded at such time and in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall see fit."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

As the above just Censure will be recorded in all the Orderly Books, the Commander in Chief does not deem it necessary to add any more particular reprehension.

Captain Methven is released from arrest, and directed to return to his Duty,

W. L. WATSON, Act. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

2D. SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, Mr. R. Kemball and Conductor J. Lawrence, at present at Futtehghur, are attached to the Magazine about to be established at Barrelly, and directed to accompany the Stores ordered to be sent to the latter place under instructions from the Military Board.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 1st ultimo, to Lieutenant Rignell, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, is to commence from the 2d Instant, instead of the date therein specified.

The leave granted to Lieutenant Wright, of the 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 18th July, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 15th Regiment,—Lieutenant McSherry, from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct. in extension, on Medical Certificate.

General Staff,—Captain Franklin, Assistant Quarter Master General, from 20th Sept. to 20th Jan. 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

W. L. WATSON, Act. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA ; 26th AUGUST, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Cornet Archibald Edmond Bromwick, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Edmond Knox who exchanges, 14th July, 1822.

17TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Cornet Edmond Knox, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Archibald E. Bromwick who exchanges, 13th July, 1822.

34TH FOOT.

Ensign John Stoddard, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Maud Simmons, deceased, 3d August, 1822.

Henry Dallas, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Stoddard promoted, ditto.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of William Whitaker, Gent. to be Cornet in the 8th Dragoon, vice Spooner, as announced in General Orders of the 27th of April last, has not taken place.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. MCMAHON, Col. A.G.

27th August, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Assistant Surgeon George Richmond, from Half Pay 5th Foot to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Robert Greig, M. D. who exchanges, 28th Feb. 1822.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Shean, from the 34th Foot to be Assistant Surgeon, vice McGregor, deceased, Ditto.

1ST FOOT.

Lieutenant Joshua John Pouden, from Half Pay 45th Foot to be Lieutenant (paying the difference) vice Everett, appointed to the 3d Foot, 14th Feb. 1822.

17TH FOOT.

George Walter Story, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Moncrieffe, whose Appointment has not taken place, 7th Feb. 1822.

20TH FOOT.

Lieutenant Frederick Croud from Half Pay 66th Foot to be Lieutenant (paying the difference) vice Hemmans, appointed to the 78th Foot, 7th Feb. 1822.

Lieutenant Chas. Gordon Urquhart, from Half Pay Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland appointed to the 92d Foot, 21st Feb. 1822.

20TH FOOT. o

Lieutenant Joseph Thompson, from Half Pay, 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland appointed to the 41st Foot, 26th Feb. 1822.

34TH FOOT.

Lieutenant John Huddleston, to be Captain by purchase, vice Fancourt who retires, 26th Feb. 1822.

Cancels the Appointment of Asst. Surg. Hospital Assistant Thomas McMann, from 46th, vice Shein, and the Teevan, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Shean appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons, 28th Feb. 1822.

46TH FOOT.

Lieut. Thomas Swayne from Half Pay, York Light Infantry Volunteers, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles McDonald, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 14th Feb. 1822.

54TH FOOT.

Ensign George William Mallin, from Half Pay, 58th Foot, to be Ensign, vice George Campbell who exchanges, 7th February, 1822.

59TH FOOT.

Cancels the Promotion of Bt. Lt. Col. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Warren Walker Tidy from 14th Foot, vice McLeod, and to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice McLeod, deceased, 14th February, 1822.

Brevet Major George Halford, to be Major, vice Walker ditto.

69TH FOOT.

Gentleman Cadet Hon'ble Richard Hare, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wetherall promoted in the 42d Foot, 10th January, 1822.

87TH FOOT.

Lieut. James Bowes, to be Adjutant, vice Carrol promoted 19th October, 1820.

89TH FOOT.

Assistant Surgeon Patrick Pope from Half Pay, 57th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Michael Dugan who exchanges, 26th February, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

29TH AUGUST, 1822.

Orders by Colonel Edwards, Commanding at Berhammore, appointing Color Serjeant Cliffe, to act as Serjeant Major and Color Serjeant Baker as Quarter Master Serjeant to the left Wing of H. M. 17th Foot during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, are confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

29TH AUGUST, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

1ST FOOT.

Lieut. Hugh Gray, from the 53d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stanhope Bruce who exchanges, 23d July, 1822.

17TH FOOT.

Ensign George Dobson Young, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice William Cary removed to the 41st Foot, 12th August, 1822.

Martin Thomas West, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice George Dobson Young, promoted, ditto.

53D FOOT.

Lieut. Stanhope Bruce, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Gray who exchanges, 23d July, 1822.

W. S. Moncrieffe, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice D. M. Byrne promoted, 26th August, 1822.

27th Foot.

William Smyth, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Robert Williams, deceased, 11th August, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

Ensign Montcrieffe, 53d Regiment, is directed to do duty with the 17th Foot at Fort William, until further Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30th August, 1822.

The Leave of Lieutenant Cooper, of the 11th Dragoons is extended for two months from the 20th proximo.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30th August, 1822.

Lieut. Anson, of the 11th Dragoons, has an extension of Leave of Absence for one month from this date, with permission to remain at the Presidency.

Paymaster Mathews, of the 13th Foot has Leave to visit the Presidency on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account from the 15th of October to the 1st July next.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

1st SEPTEMBER, 1822.

1. Adverting to the approaching Departure from Cawnpore of the 8th Dragoons, preparatory to its embarkation for England, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Volunteering Companies of the 4th and 16th Dragoons, agreeably to the instructions detailed in General Orders, Nos 2549 and 2580 of the 15th March and 26th April last, shall take place at the present Station of the Corps on the following days, viz. 15th, 16th and 17th instant.

2. Brevet Captain Cortlandt of the 8th Dragoons is appointed by His Lordship to receive under his care the men who may Volunteer for the 16th Dragoons, and he will remain in charge of them at Cawnpore until further Orders.

3. Such men as may make choice of the 14th Dragoons are to accompany the 8th Dragoons to Berhampore, whence they will be exhibited to Bombay in due time.

4. The Acting Paymaster of the 8th Dragoons will have placed at his Command, the means of paying the authorized Bounty which is to be delivered to the men immediately upon their being attested.

5. The Volunteers are to be inspected by a Committee of three Medical Officers, of which the Acting Surgeon of the 8th Dragoons is to be one, and no man is to be passed, who is not in every respect efficient, and perfectly fit for Service.

6. The Boys who have been enlisted by Special Authority, may accompany their Fathers or Friends to the Regts. of which they make Choice, and upon receipt at the Adjutant General's Office of a Descriptive Roll, they will be transferred accordingly in General Orders. These Boys it is to be understood, are not entitled to any Bounty unless they have passed the Age of 18, when of course they are to be considered upon a footing with the other unlimited Service Soldiers of the Regt. and may transfer their Services in like manner, receiving the established Bounty.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

2d SEPT. 1822.

Lieut. Taylor of H. M. 38th Regt. having just been reported Sick, Lieut. Child of the 24th Foot will do duty with the detail arrived from Madras for the 38th Regt., and will proceed with it by Water to Berhampore.

After the men shall have joined the 38th Regt. Lieut. Child will return to Calcutta at his earliest convenience.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

Capt. P. Comyn, 2d Batt. 7th N. I. from Seetapore.

Capt. R. Gardner, ditto, from ditto.

Lieut. C. J. Lewes, 1st Batt. N. I. from Nusserebad.

Ensign James Burney, 2d Batt. 1st N. I. from Neemuch.

Assistant Surg. M. Macleod, 1st Batt. 13th N. I. from Midnapore.

DEPARTURES.

Major Coombs, Fort Major, to Fort Cornwallis.

Major Harriot, 1st Batt. 2d N. I. to Banda.

Captain C. P. King, 4th Light Cavalry, to Kurnaul.

Lieut. and Adjt. Gairdner, 2d Batt. 10th N. I. to Berhampore.

Lieut. R. W. Heatson, 1st Batt. 11th N. I. to Mhow.

Lieut. and Adjt. Macgrath, 1st Batt. 20th N. I. to Penang.

Ensign E. V. Macgrath, ditto, to ditto.

SEPTEMBER 5.

No arrival was announced in the Shipping Report this forenoon.

A letter from Ganjam, just received, furnishes the following item of information:—

"The Monsoon is here at its full height, and the whole country so inundated with water, that his Excellency the Governor on his tour through the district, could not come further North than Itchapoor, about 18 miles distant from this. He has left the Ganjam district, and is now moving down slowly to Madras."

The approaching cold season will, in all probability, prove rich in musical entertainments. Besides Mr. Lixross's Concerts, we hear that several public-spirited gentlemen have in view to call a meeting for the purpose of devising a plan, by which all the musical talents of the Settlement, vocal and instrumental, professional and amateur, may be secured for Subscription Concerts, to be given upon the most liberal and complete scale. A Committee of Management, we believe, will undertake the general direction of the Concerts, and regulate the prices, casting of the entertainments, disposal of receipts. &c. &c.

The H. C. Ship *Duchess of Athol*, we learn, has a heavy sick list. It is supposed that the station of the New Anchorage has of late become unhealthy.

Cholera, it is said, prevail spretty generally among the Native population of the suburbs of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, but we have heard of no well-attested cases.

It is with the sincerest concern we have to state that the Venerable H. L. LORTING, D. D. Archdeacon of Calcutta, departed this life last night at about 10 or 11 o'clock. This is a most awful, sudden and lamentable event. The Archdeacon, we have been told, was in apparent good health up to two o'clock P. M. yesterday, about which time he was attacked with Cholera, and in the course of a few hours become a corpse. He was a most exemplary character in every respect, and was esteemed and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance or friendship.

The remains of the Archdeacon are to be removed for interment this evening from his residence in Chowringhee.

The *Madras Courier* of 20th ultimo reached us this afternoon. It contains nothing remarkable. By the following extract it appears that they are as eagerly on the look out for a new arrival at the sister presidency as we are here:—

"Our Shipping report for the last week is unusually meagre and uninteresting. The ship *Roberts*, from Calcutta the 16th ultimo, came in on Saturday morning, and the home ward-bound ship *Mellish*, Captain R. Ford, from Calcutta the 13th July, also came in at the same time. The *Duke of Lancaster* was still at Saugor on the 3d instant.

"The *Mellish* had a very boisterous passage down the Bay. Off Ganjam she spoke the *Adamant*, bound for England, all well. The *Mellish* will continue her voyage on the evening of the 23rd instant.

"The Danish ship *Johnney Maria*, Capt. Henry Dauntfelt, from Copenhagen 23d December, Cape of Good Hope 21st April, Mauritius 29th June, Trincomalie 25th July, Tranquebar 2th, Porto Novo 10th, Cuddalore 15th, and Pondicherry 17th August, anchored in the Rials yesterday morning, but brings no news.

Passengers per Johanne Maria.—Mr. S. MacKintosh and Mr. Badely.

Per Mellish.—Messrs. C. Oliphant, J. C. Plowden, O. Span, R. D. Pownal, and Mr. Shepherd."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The following is an Extract from a Letter dated Benares, 26th August, 1822.

"The Artillery Relief has just reached this Station in progress to Cawnpore by water. Captain Curphey, who has commanded the Artillery at this Station for the last two years, having been removed to one of the Companies composing the Relief, has joined, and as Senior Officer assumed the Command of the Relief Detachment."

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's Apartments in Chouringhee, on Thursday last, the 29th of August,—the Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS in the Chair.

At this Meeting R. JENKINS, Esq. was duly elected a Member of the Society.

Mr. KYN presented the Jaw-bone of a Whale, and some large Barnacles taken from the bottom of a Ship.

Two curious gold Coins, with inscriptions, lately discovered at Betgirry, near Guduk, in Durwar, were laid before the Meeting.

M. DUVAUCEL presented to the Library Mons. CUVIER's work entitled *Regne Animal*, in the name of the author.

The three first numbers of a Dictionary, English and Bengalee, by RAM CHUND SAIN and FELIX CARET, were presented by the former. A Pamphlet entitled *Observations on Pauperism* was also presented by Major J. S. HARRIOT, the author.

A letter was read from Mr. ATKIN, Secretary to the Society of Arts, &c. Adelphi, London, presenting the 27th and 39th volumes of their Transactions.

Another letter was read from the Curators of the Library of the University of Leyden, presenting to the Society, *Specimen of a Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in the Leyden Academy.*

Mr. GIBBONS presented the first part of a Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the Society, prepared by himself, for which he received the thanks of the meeting.

The Secretary read an Account of a Tour made to lay

down the course and levels of the River *Sutluj*, within the limits of the British Authority, by Lieut. J. D. HERBERT, in 1819.

The bed of the river *Sutluj*, in the upper part of its course, which lies entirely within the Snowy range, forms the Pergunnah of Kennour in Bissunir. This tract is contiguous to the Empire of China in one quarter, and in another to the continually increasing territories of the Shik Chieftain. From the jealousy of the Officers in the frontier the survey terminated at the limit of our Authority, for at Shipkee, the first village of Chinese Tartary, Lieut. HERBERT was compelled to retrace his steps. The journey commenced at Kotgurh, a small post on the *Sutluj*. The route was at first South, crossing the Nagkundar ridge, elevated 9,800 feet. From Chepal, in Joobul, the direction of the route changed to N. N. E. passing over a high ridge into the valley of the Fabur. Thence the ascent to, and along the Change Sheel ridge continued for about 12 miles, and attained a height of 12,000 feet. Forest was observed to cease about 11,000 feet, at which elevation Lieutenant HERBERT found the juniper, and black and red currant. In Kennour, the villages were found to be not very numerous. Karam and Soongman are said to be two of the largest, and contain about a hundred families each. The houses are built of hewn stone, with occasional layers of the Deodar pine. The roofs in the lower part of Kennour are sloping, and formed shingles, but in the upper part, where violent winds prevail, they are flat and covered with earth. The Neozia Pine, the seeds of which are excellent, and form a valuable article of export, is not to be found beyond the limits of this tract. The turnip attains great perfection in Kennour, and also the apple. The people of Kennour are tall and rather handsome, with expressive countenances, but not so fair as might be expected in so cold a climate. Their language is essentially different from that of all the Tartars, and has even no affinity to the southern mountain dialects. The principal part of them are Hindoos, and Brahmins are their officiating priests, but in some of the villages, Buddhism, or the religion of Thibet, obtains. Lieutenant HERBERT never met with a Mountaineer, Hindoo, or Tartar, who had heard the term Thibet. The inhabitants are best known by the name of Bhootas.

At Shipkee the width of the *Sutluj* is 64 feet and its depth about 6, the elevation 9107 feet. The bed is a good deal obstructed by rocks below Shipkee, and a little above Dabling there is a small fall. At Weogtoo the width is 100 feet. The

and therefore void of familiarity and presumption. His reading was in great measure of a religious kind, and as a proof of the occupation of his mind, when sickness most probably called him from his desk to his death-bed, a little book, which always lay before him, "Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," was found turned down open to the chapter on "The Soul submitting to Divine Examination, the sincerity of its repentance and faith." But the surest evidence of a truly Christian temper is Charity, in its true and scriptural sense; and with this grace Providence had greatly blessed him, that Charity which "suffereth long and is kind; which envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Sincere and honest himself he was wholly unsuspicious of others, and was ever ready to view things as favourably as they appeared; if he differed in judgement and opinion from others, he did it with firmness, because he acted on principle, but without forgetting his own fallibility; and if he was compelled to condemn, having to speak ill of others, he did it without asperity. His humility was evinced by the directions, which he gave at an early period of his indisposition to a friend who loved him well, respecting his funeral—The sincere regret which follows him, testifies that he was beloved; and from what we have said (and we have not, we think, gone beyond the truth) it will be seen how justly he was so. The veil of eternity is withdrawn, and this guiltless Christian is gone to appear face to face with his Maker, where faith and hope being realised and consummated, charity holds its blessed reign for ever.

PULSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR,—I request permission to recommend through the medium of your Paper, a very simple device, worthy the adoption of persons curious in observing the precise times occupied by certain natural phenomena, as in Earth, Moon, luminous or meteoric appearances, &c. or in matters of less general, though often intense, interest, as races against time, &c. Any person acquainted with the usual rate of his pulse, has a ready Chronometer at hand on such occasions: in the dark, or when one's watch is mislaid, recourse may be had to this expedient with advantage and satisfaction. It is obviously advisable to correct or verify the apparent result by means of a time keeper, as soon as one may be procurable after the event thus observed; this will obviate any miscalculation, arising by the rate being affected by alarm, anxiety, &c. or in case of actual indisposition. I need not scarcely observe that a pulsation, in most constitutions, affords a minuter division of time than a second or 1-60th of a minute.

I am, Sir, Your's &c,

ETCETERA.

BOMBAY MARINE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

Sir,—Can any of your Correspondents inform me how it happens that the Officers of the Bombay Marine have not been included in the honors of the “Order of the Bath”?

The Officers of this gallant Corps have distinguished themselves on several occasions: I may particularly mention the recent expedition under the command of Sir Wm. Kier, in the Red sea, and also the capture of the Island of Ternate, &c. &c. in the year—, on which latter occasion the present gallant Chief of this respectable Corps acted a conspicuous part and was severely wounded.

The Officers of the Army and Navy of His Majesty's Service equally participate in these high honors, and I should be glad to see the invidious distinction removed in the Company's Service.

A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

SEPT.

2. French Ship *Zeli*, Capt. Travers, from L'Orient (France) 1st Nov. 1821, and Bourbon 20th July.
7. Ship *Volunteer*, Capt. T. Waterman, from Persian Gulph, Bombay 23d July, Madras 15th August, and Eskapelly, 19th ditto.

OFF CALCUTTA.

3. Ship *Lotus*.—Schooner *Commerce*, and Brig *Nelly*.
4. American Ship *Homer*.
7. American Ship *George*.

REMARKS.

Spoke off Ceylon the Ship *George the Fourth*, from England, bound to Calcutta.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

AUG.

31. Brig *John Shore*, Capt. John Sutherland, for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.

SEPT.

5. Brig *Horatio*, Capt. J. M. Budwell, for Trincomalie.

Expected to sail in a day or two.

Ship *Kent*, Capt. G. Sutherland, for London, via Isle of France.—Ship *Juhana*, Captain J. Webster, for Cape via ditto.—Ship *Eleanor*, Capt. C. Tabor, for Batavia.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship *Volunteer*, Capt. T. Webster, from Bombay: Prince Futta Ally and 15 attendants; Mr. Voysey, Surgeon.—From Madras: Lieut. Taylor, 11th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship *Ceres*, Captain Fridham, for the Coromandel Coast. Mrs. Fridham, Captain's wife,—Miss Collins for Vizagapatam,—Miss Vincent and her Mother, and J. F. Holland, Esq. for Madras.
Per Ship *Dolphin*, Captain East, for the Coromandel Coast. Mrs. East, Captain's wife,—Miss Mary Hydema, and Mr. Waskins.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 13. Ship *Globe* of London Thomas Cuzins, from Trincomalie 10th Aug. 40. Ship *Windsor Castle*, Simon Lee, from Penang 16th and Acheen 24th July.

Do. 14. Cutter *Sophia*, from Trincomalie.

Do. 17. Ship *Roberta*, C. H. Bean, from Calcutta 10th July.

Do. 19. Ship *Mellish*, R. Ford, from Calcutta 12th July; do. Danish Ship *Johannee Maria*, Henry Dauntfelt, from Copenhagen 23d December, Cape of Good Hope 21st April, Mauritius 29th June, Trincomalie 25th July, Tranquebar 7th August, Porto Novo 10th, Coddalore 15th and Pondicherry 17th August.

DEPARTURES.—August 13. Ship *Mahomed Shaw*, D. Oliver, for Escapelly and Calcutta; do H. M. Ship *Dauntless*, G. C. Gambier, on a Cruise; do. H. M. Ship *Glasgow*, B. C. Doyle, on a Cruise; do. Ship *Perseverance*, J. H. Carter, for the Western Coast of Sumatra.

Do. 14. H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin*, E. Vincombe, on a Cruise; do. Ship *Volunteer*, Thomas Waterman, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship *Globe* of London, Capt. Thomas Cuzins.

Ship *Windsor Castle*, Capt. Simon Lee.

Ship *Francis Warden*, Capt. W. Webster.

Ship *Fulch*, Capt. Calfan.

Ship *Roberts*, Capt. C. H. Bran.

Ship *Mellish*, Capt. R. Ford.

Danish Ship *Johannee Maria*, Capt. H. Dauntfelt.

Brig *Catherine*, Capt. T. Smith.

Cutter *Sophia*.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—August 4. H. C. Ship *Castle Huntly* H. A. Drummond, to China,—Passenger Mr. Hardey, do. H. C. Ship *Orwell*, Thomas Sanders to China,—Passenger Mr. Goddard, do. Ship *Cornwall*, Wm. Richardson, to Mocha.

Do. *Imaum* of Muscat's Frigate *Liverpool*, Thomas Skene, to Muscat do. American Ship *Caroline*, Ropes, to Gibraltar.

Bombay.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary ; August 5, 1822.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLATION.

The Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deccan, is pleased to declare in Council, that, during his absence from the seat of Government, he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law

when in Council at the Presidency : the different authorities in the Deccan, Civil and Military, are, therefore, hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Honourable the Governor may deem proper to issue.

The administration of the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government, His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. Officiating as Acting President, and as much to exercise the accustomed Military command of the Garrison, and the whole executive powers of that Office in its different departments.

All official correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolution of Government are still to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN.

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th Aug. 1822.

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Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 5, 1822.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. R. Mitford, Fourth Judge of Ditto Ditto of Dhaka.

Mr. W. Dorin, Fourth Judge of Ditto Ditto of Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Register to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. G. J. Morris, Deputy Register to the Courts of ditto ditto, and Translator of Regulations.

Mr. M. Ainslie, Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division Bundlecund.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Etawah.

Mr. M. H. Turnbull, ditto ditto of Nuddea.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH AUGUST, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The Appointment of Captain P. M. Hay, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 2d Instant, to the temporary Command of the Bareilly Provincial Battalion, during the absence of Major Hall, until further Orders, does not take place.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.

FORT WILLIAM; 31st August, 1822.

In Continuation of General Orders of the 28th Instant, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased not only to exempt Aly Khan, Naick in the 5th Troop 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, from the punishment inflicted on that Troop, but to promote that Non-Commissioned Officer to the rank of Jemadar, in reward for the singular Bravery with which he supported his immediate Commanding Officer Lieutenant Mactier, when that Officer was deserted by his Troop.

Lieutenant Mactier's absence from the Regiment at the time the Special Court of Enquiry assembled, prevented the Merits of Alyar Khan being brought to the notice of Government sufficiently soon to have his Name inserted in General Orders of the 28th Instant, for Promotion.

Private Letter from Major Ridge has been also brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council, from which it appears, that the Major entertained a favourable opinion of the Conduct of Havildar Jodah Sing, in the affair of the 1st of October—His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to direct the Special Committee to re-assemble in order to report whether or not there is reason to except this Non-Commissioned Officer from the operation of General Orders, 28th Instant.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 4TH SEPT. 1822.

With advertence to the principle established in the Pay, Commissariat, and Barrack Departments, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Assistants and Sub-Assistants attached to the Stud, being in charge of Treasuries, shall furnish Security, the former to the Amount of Sixty Rupees Twenty Thousand, and the latter Ten Thousand.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 6TH SEPT. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind that part of the 12th Paragraph of General Orders under date the 7th of October, 1817, which allows a Cavalry Officer, selecting a Charger to return him to the Ranks at any time within Six Months; and to restrict the period of trial henceforth to one month.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 6TH SEPT. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to modify the concluding part of Paragraph 5th, General Orders 19th September 1818, and to permit respectively the Officers mentioned in that Paragraph, to draw Tent allowance from the date of joining their respective Corps or Stations, instead of from the expiration of the period for which they received Boat Allowance.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 6TH SEPT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment and Promotions.

Lieutenant Colonel William Bedell of the Invalid Establishment to the Command of the Dacca Provincial Battalion.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Abraham Roberts, to be Captain of a company, from the 27th of August 1822, in succession to Gladwin deceased.

Ensign George Hamilton Cox, to be Lieutenant, from the 27th of August 1822, in succession to Gladwin deceased.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Paton, to be Lieutenant, from the 23d of August 1822, in succession to Walker deceased.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Adams, to be Surgeon, from the 28th of August 1822, in succession to Stuart who has resigned the Service.

The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the 4th Class of 1806 who on the 4th of September 1822, were Subalterns of fifteen Years standing, are promoted to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Lieutenant William Hodgson, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Henry Hewitt, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant James Dowling Herbert, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant James Bourdieu, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Robert McMullin, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Archibald Dickson, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant David Ruddell, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant John Robson Watson, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Benjamin Ashe, of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant James Steel, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Barclay, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant George Arrow, 2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of their health.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert James Latter, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Macgeorge, of the 12th ditto.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Hickman.

Captain C. H. Baines, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is nominated to the Command of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, during the absence of Major D. V. Kerin, or until further orders.

Brevet-Captain C. D. Aplin of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, attached to the Saugor Field Force, is permitted to be absent from his Station from the 20th October next to the 31st January 1823, with permission to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

Subadar Hemraje Tewarry is appointed to succeed to the Rank of Subadar-Major, in the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, in the room of Subadar Major Loll Putruck of that Corps, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 6TH SEPT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Stephen Davis Riley, to be Captain of a Company, from the 29th of August 1822, in succession to McHarg deceased.

Ensign Hugh Cuning, to be Lieutenant, from the 29th of August 1822, in succession to McHarg deceased.

His Lordship in Council having had under his Consideration the case of Captain Arthur Warde, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is satisfied that his claim to be considered a Cavalry Cadet of 1803, and to receive the Brevet Rank of Captain with the Cadets of that Season is well grounded; the Rank of Captain by Brevet from the 1st of January 1818, is accordingly conferred on that Officer.

Lieutenant Henry Brown, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Persia, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health. The Furlough granted to Lieutenant Brown, is, with reference to the Regulations published in General Orders of the 15th Sept. last, to commence from the 8th Feb. 1821, the period of Sailing from Bombay of the Ship Pigeon, on which that Officer was permitted to embark for Kishnee by the Bombay Government as originally stated in General Orders of the 19th January last.

The extension of the leave of Absence obtained by Lieutenant James Martin, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is further prolonged for Six Months from the expiration of the period therein stated, on account of his health.

Subadar Halzeet Sing of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to succeed to the Rank of Subadar-Major of that Corps, from the 1st July last, in the room of Subadar-Major Meerwan Sing transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA; 3d SEPT. 1822.

A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at Duckinsore, at such time as the President may appoint, for the purpose of surveying and reporting upon the Telegraphic Tower recently erected at that place:

President.

Captain J. Colvin, Engineers.

Members.

Captain G. Hutchinson, Engineers.

Lieutenant B. Buxton, Engineers.

The Committee will place themselves in communication with Captain Swinton, Barrack Master of the 1st Division, and transmit their proceedings to the Secretary to the Military Board, when the Committee will be considered dissolved.

Assistant Surgeon H. Clark, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to do duty with the Detachment of His Majesty's 34th Regiment under orders to proceed by water to Berhampore.

Division Orders by Colonel Adams, C. B. Commanding Subsidiary Force at Nagpore, under date the 9th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Glass to repair to Gurrawarra and do duty with the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, are confirmed.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

4TH SEPT. 1822.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of Absence.

Artillery,—1st Lieutenant R. Dickson, from 1st October, to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for Furlough.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

6TH SEPT. 1822

Gunner Thomas Hobbs, of the 3d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, is promoted to Corporal from this date, and appointed Gun Corporal with the Guns attached to the Ramghur Battalion. Corporal T. Hobbs is struck off the strength of the Artillery Regiment, and placed on the Town Major's List, and is to be sent to join the first good opportunity.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Ordinance Commissariat,—Mr. C. Bowman, Depy. Asst. Commissary, from 1st October, to 1st April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Sirmoor Battalion,—Mr. Francis, Asst. Sur. from 16th October, to 15th January, 1823, to visit Mirzapore.

Horse Brigade,—Captain Gowan, from 5th November, to 5th February, 1823, to remain at Meerut, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment,—Lieutenant Nash, from 5th September, to 5th January, 1823, to enable him to join his Corps.

European Regiment,—Lieutenant Carleton, from 10th November, to 10th February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough.

2d Battalion 26th Regiment,—Captain P. M. Hay, from 18th October, to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

7TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

Lieutenant J. Nash, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain A. Roberts and Lieut. C. H. Cox are posted to the 2d Battalion of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. Welchman is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant J. Paton is posted to the former Battalion.

Surgeon Joseph Adams is posted to the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to do duty with the 2d Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment,—Captain W. W. Moore, from 10th September to the 10th January, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 23d Regiment,—Lieutenant M. Grigg, from 5th September to 5th October in extension, to enable him to re-join.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

9TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

Captain S. D. Riley and Lieutenant H. Cuming, of the 8th Native Infantry, are posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon A. Macdougall, attached to the Artillery at Dum-Dum, is directed to proceed to Chittagong without delay, and do duty with the Right Wing 2d Battalion 13th Regiment. Upon the arrival of Mr. Macdougall, Surgeon Brown will return to Dacca, and resume the Medical charge of the Troops at that Post.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Hynes, at the Presidency on leave of absence, is directed to do duty in the Hospital of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, as a temporary measure.

Hospital Apprentice D. McDonald of the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Assistant Apothecary and Steward to the Detachment of Volunteers for His Majesty's 38th Regiment, proceeding by water from Fort William to Berhampore.

Assistant Apothecary Wilshire is posted to the Presidency General Hospital, and Assistant Apothecary Forth to the Hospital of the Artillery at Agra.

Assistant Apothecary Pingault, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, is directed to rejoin the Artillery Hospital at Dum-Dum.

Ensign Wm. Jackson, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion, and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment,—Ensign W. G. Cooper, from 20th September, to 20th November, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

Appointed to do duty 1st Light Cavalry,—Cornet J. Jackson, from 9th September, to 9th November, to remain at the Presidency.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 2d September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Savage of H. M. 13th Dragoons, has leave to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

3D SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Considerable inconvenience to the public Service having occurred by the employment of Invalids and service expired men of His Majesty's Regiments, as attendants, upon different Individuals during their passage to England, His Excellency the Commander in Chief with a view to prevent any recurrence of similar circumstances, is under the necessity of giving this public notice, that he cannot in future attend to applications for the services of men of the description alluded to, except such as are made according to the customs of the service by Officers belonging to the Troops, concerned to attend upon themselves, of their families, and that indulgence cannot be extended beyond the voyage.

Officers having this convenience will be held responsible for the regular and speedy appearance of the men at the proper places in England.

It is to be distinctly understood, that the soldiers of both Classes referred to when appointed to a particular ship, cannot be removed to another for the convenience of any Officer, and in all cases timely application must be made to the Commander in Chief through the office of the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

These rules are to be strictly followed at the other Presidencies, and the Licences are to be applied for the the local Commanders in Chief, through the Deputy Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces at Madras, and the Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Bombay.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

4TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The instructions laid down in General Orders of the 13th March last, for the inspection of ships, designed to convey Troops to England, are to be considered applicable to Corps, or detachments proceeding by Sea, from one Presidency to another, or from any of the three Presidencies to places in, or beyond the Honorable Company's Territories.

The Returns laid down in the Instructions above referred to would not in the cases here described, be necessary to transmit to the Horse Guards.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

5TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers, to have effect from the 8th ultimo.

Serjeant William Warren from His Majesty's 20th to the 65th Foot; and Serjeant Thomas Wood from the latter to the former Corps.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

6TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The leave granted by his Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Assistant Surgeon McMunn of H. M. 46th Regiment to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

7TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Murphy, Riding Master of the 8th Dragoons, is directed to remain at Cawnpore, upon the departure of that Regiment for Berhampore, for the purpose of Superintending until further orders under Captain Cortlandt, the practice in Riding of the Volunteers for the 16th Lancers.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

9TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant J. P. Penefather to be Captain without purchase, vice Halford promoted, 7th March, 1822.

Ensign George Chichester to be Lieutenant, vice Penefather, ditto; John Murray Drummond, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Chichester, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

MILITARY RARIVALS.

Captain R. C. Faithfull, Major of Brigade, from Berhampore.

Captain J. J. Gordon, 1st Batt. 17th N. I. from Loo-deanah.

Lieutenant J. Cecil, Madras European Invalids, from Sea.

Lieutenant R. Taylor, 1st Batt. 11th N. I. from Madras.

Assist. Surgeon J. Duncan, from Oodepore.

Assist. Surgeon J. Clarke, 1st Batt. 30th N. I. from Battore.

DEPARTURES.

Rigadier G. M. Popham, 23d N. I. to Dacca.

Lieut. H. G. Nash, 2d Batt. 7th N. I. to Seetapore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—I enjoyed in a hurried opportunity yesterday the high satisfaction of perusing, in the 2d No. of the “British Indian Military Repository,” the important facts relative to the appearance of *Morbus Oryzens* in the Camp of Colonel Pearse, when that Officer was proceeding with a detachment of Bengal Troops to the coast in the year 1781. We learn from the circumstances, recorded by Capt. Parlbby, editor of the Repository, that the disease did not break forth till after the men had complained of the qualities of the *red rice*, and it is expressly stated in a letter from Colonel Pearse himself, that this food produced bowel complaints amongst them. In the work upon which I have been engaged for nearly a twelve month, and is intended to afford a general History of the *rice pestilence* that commenced in 1817, from the scanty facts contained in the Preface to the Medical Board’s Report, I had arrived at the identical conclusion, that the distemper which so fatally ravaged Colonel Pearse’s camp was occasioned by Bengal *rice*, and my mode of reasoning was this. It is upon record, that in the year 1780 a famine prevailed along the coast; and in consequence of that event, according to Mr. Lambert, the building of country ships first took place in Bengal, in order to furnish tonnage for the transportation of grain and stores to that quarter. The inhabitants of the coast Districts were, therefore, at that time depending for food upon the *rice* which was dispatched by various ways from Bengal. They were consequently affected with the distemper; and subsequent to Colonel Pearse’s arrival at Ganjam, when his men had nothing to eat besides the *red rice*, the malady prevailed to such a dreadful extent, that the Medical Board’s report states—“It assailed them with almost inconceivable fury. Men in perfect health dropt down by dozens; and those even less severely affected were generally dead, or past recovery, within less than an hour.” Hence I inferred from the fact of Bengal *rice* being transported to the coast in such quantities in 1781, and supplied with unrestrained freedom to the troops, that it was the cause of the fearful malady which occurred in the detachment under the command of Colonel Pearse,—as well as in H. M. ships of war, whose crews, as related by *Curtis*, were about the same time afflicted with a similar disorder;—and in 1783 when the same *rice* reached the great fair held at *Hardwar*, not less than 20,000 persons are reported to have been cut off, in consequence of its use for food, in the short space of eight

days. These were the conclusions which reflection upon the circumstantial evidence then in my possession enabled me to draw; but I despaired; from having no access to official documents, of ever being able to prove the fact by means of the direct and positive statement of the Commanding Officer himself.—Such proof has, however—eternal praise be humbly offered to ALMIGHTY GOD for permitting its publication—at length been brought to the notice of the World; and Captain Parlbj has added, by the production of the document alluded to, a magnificent confirmation of the *Oryzæan system*, which I defy the whole host of its opponents, if any persons of this description still remain in existence, either to contradict, or even in the slightest degree to oppose.

Now—yes, Sir, now, it is UPON RECORD that the disease referred to in the Preface of the Report of the *Medical Board*, p. xviii. xix. xx. xxi. was caused by the bad qualities of the *red rice*, which the Troops were under the necessity of employing for food. Twice therefore, in the course of the Company's History have the British dominions in this country been endangered from the *poisonous nature* of the food made use of by the soldiers;—once in the year 1781, when Colonel Pearse's detachment was so fearfully afflicted, —and the second time in 1817, when the same description of *rice* reached the camp of the grand Army under the command of the Marquess of Hastings. It is true Captain Parlbj, for some reason best known to himself, declares he is no convert to the *One Rice doctrine*. This is, however, a matter considered by me of no consequence whatever;—common sense and his own understanding may settle the difference between them. But a manufactory of models is not a school for medicine, nor does it follow that the individual who superintends the one is a Professor of the other. But *opinion* in such a case from a *Physician*, and far less when emanating from one who is not a member of our Profession, could not be received in opposition to inflexible fact.—the fact is recorded in the "*British Indian Military Repository*," and all the *opinions* in the universe can neither shake nor alter it.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sorrow and astonishment, that while the Secretary to the Medical Board *must have seen* the letter from Colonel Pearse, inasmuch as he quotes apparently to my mind the very same communication, not the least hint is given in the *Report* res-

meeting the red rice which produced such lamentable effects. TRUTH, notwithstanding all efforts to the contrary, will nevertheless ultimately prevail, and a more remarkable example of the accuracy of this adage never was perhaps exhibited than in the present instance.

Your obedient servant,

R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, August 11, 1822.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Yesterday's Shipping Report was blank. It blew such a heavy gale from the S. E. that no communication could be held between Kedgerree and the Ships at the New Anchorage or Saugon, the dawk boat not being able to proceed to either. Accounts have been received of the *George IV.* having been seen off Juggernaut.

To-day's Kedgerree report announces the arrival of the ship *May Ann*, Capt. J. WEBSTER, from the Mauritius 31st July, Eskapelly 29th August; and of the *George Cruttenden*, Captain J. J. R. BOWMAN, from Madras 8th August, Culingapatam 21st ditto. The report also mentions an inward bound Ship, attended by a Pilot Vessel, standing to the New Anchorage, name not yet ascertained. She will probably turn out to be the *George the IVth*.

We have great pleasure in announcing by an Extra Report just received, the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Prince Regent*, Captain J. INNES, from London 14th May, and Madras 2d instant; and of the *Thalia*, Captain J. HAIG, from Portsmouth 16th May, and Madras 7th instant.

The *Clyde*, from London, has also arrived at Kedgerree, —particulars not yet ascertained.

Extract from the Report from the Ship *George Cruttenden*, Captain J. J. R. BOWMAN, from Madras the 8th of August, Masulipatam, Coringa, Vizagapatam and Colingapatam 21st ditto.

"The *George Cruttenden* parted Company with the Ships *George the Fourth*, off the Jagernaut Pagoda on the 29th ultimo; and on the 4th instant, off Black Pagoda, the Ship *Mahomed Shaw*."

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS—Captain T. Watson, Military Establishment.

FROM COLINGAPATAM—Mrs. H. Dowden, Master C. Dowden, Mr. T. H. Baikie, Mariner.

The *Ship Fame*, in consequence of missing stays, was wrecked on the night of the 14th June last, off Sea point, near Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and, melancholy to relate, it has been the cause of consigning to an untimely grave, Mrs. Ellen Mills, Edward H. Coffin, Esq. Purser and half Owner, Miss M. Banks, Master Mayoh, and four Invalid Soldiers.

The following is a list of the Passengers saved :—Mrs. Nugent, Banks, Mosse, Owen, Clark ; Misses Hamiltons, Miss Owen ; Superintending Surgeon Owen, Mad. Est. ; Superintending Surgeon Hamilton, Ben. Est. ; Captains Moss and Field, the former of the Royal Scots, the latter of the Bengal Army ; Assistant Surgeon Hannay, ditto ; Mr. Buck, Mr. Hamilton, junr., Mr. Caldicott, late Lieutenant Bengal Army ; Mr. Tonson, late Quarter-Master Serjeant, Bengal European Regiment, Wife and two Children ; four European Women, five Native ditto, fourteen Children, and twenty-two Invalid Soldiers. There was in all one hundred and thirty souls on board her when she struck. The Passengers have sailed for England on the *Eclipse* and *Sophia*, with the exception of Dr. Hamilton and family, Mrs. Nugent, and Captain Field, who await an opportunity.

The weather for the last three days has been very wet and uncomfortable ; and judging from the long and heavy falls of rain, we suspect that the rainy season is about to terminate. Calcutta at this juncture, is not more unhealthy than it generally is about the turn of the year. An alarm prevailed respecting Cholera, but we conceive that it was groundless. A few Spasmodic cases may have prevailed among the natives in the suburbs, but we have heard of no well attested cases even among them, and of only one fatal case among the European population. Cholera, as an epidemic, we trust, has disappeared, and will not return again or a long time. At any rate, an occasional fatal case ought not to be conjured up into a bugbear of general apprehension, for dread frequently becomes fate. Though it is worse than idle to harp on anticipated evil, and even to bring it on by anticipation, it is very right to be prepared against the malady as much as human means can admit of. Those who are well housed and properly clothed, and who lead temperate lives, if they have a vial of Laudanum and Ether, and a bottle of Brandy in the house, are as physically well prepared as people generally can be against a sudden attack. What-

ever tends to disorder the stomach, the bowels, or the liver, predisposes to Cholera. The best surety against it, then, is prudence, and tact as respects dietetics and general regimen. Sleeping in a current of air and exposure to the sun, ought, at this peculiar season, to be strictly avoided; as also indulgence in raw vegetables, or large draughts of cold liquid.

We have not heard whether any movement has been made in the fashionable world towards getting up Assemblies or Conversazioni for the cold season. We cannot, therefore, give any information on that head to the dashing Cavaliers and charming Spinsters of this City. It gives us great pleasure, however, to assure the musically inclined, that the most exquisite entertainments on a grand scale are in store for them. Mr. LINTON, as may have been observed by the advertisements, has already taken the field under the banner of Euterpe. We understand that his preparations for the Philharmonic Concerts are of the most splendid kind. The Orchestra is to be on the Stage and will be so arranged as to produce the most agreeable and picturesque effect upon the eyes of the spectators in the Pit and Boxes. The whole of the instrumental abilities of the place, we learn, will be brought into action,—as well as the vocal, with exceptions which we sincerely wish did not exist. Taking all these circumstances, and the moderate rate of subscription, (only One Rupee for a Pit, and Two Rupees for a Box ticket above the usual admission price of the Theatre) into consideration, we trust Mr. LINTON will reap those advantages from his excellent plan which his abilities so richly merit. We cannot conclude without expressing our regret at not finding the names of Mr. and Mrs. LACY in the scheme of the Phil-harmonic Concerts. There cannot be a doubt that it is the wish of the public to see ALL the vocal as well as instrumental talents of Calcutta united in one Orchestra. For this purpose a meeting is actually to be convened at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, in the forenoon. May we not hope that the object of the meeting will be successful? Apropos in the *John Bull* of this morning, we find a letter referring to the subject. We give it without any comment, lest we should commit ourselves by offering observations that

might be deemed premature :—

TO THE EDITOR OF JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The prospectus of Mr. Linton's Concerts which appeared in your paper, holds out such a promise of gratification to the lovers of Music at so moderate a price, that no doubt his subscription list will do credit to the discernment of the Calcutta Public; and will prove, I hope, a source of emolument to himself. There is a report prevalent, however, that other Concerts are on the tapis, if so, I trust they will not interfere with these; but I fear the disposition of the Society is not sufficiently harmonious to require more than Six Concerts in the season; therefore if all the talents are to be, and can be united, it would surely be better to make Mr. Linton's the foundation of the Union, as in my humble opinion the Theatre is far preferable to the Town Hall: already his Concerts promise all that is desirable of professional and amateur excellence, except the air of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy.

A STRANGER TO MR. LINTON.

9th September, 1822.

THEATRE—DUM DUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Melo-Drama of "*Rob Roy, or Auld Lang Syne*," was repeated at the Dum Dum Theatre yesterday. This drama both in spirit and letter, departs much from the Novel. Rashleigh and Diana Vernon are comparatively speaking, subordinate characters;—the Atlas of the piece is Baillie Nicol Jarvie. PROVAN, in this part was, generally speaking, very happy in his conception of the character—but there are spots on the Sun, and I must hint to Mr. PROVAN, that his dress was *barely* respectable—certainly not what a Baillie Merchant and Agent wore in Glasgow, even in those thrifty simple times. His dispensing with a glass, when taking "a drop of comfort" previous to his expedition to the Tolbooth, was in very bad taste. His motions were rather too mercurial, and he latterly threw too much of the buffoon into the grave though joyous Baillie. FAWCETT as Rob Roy looked his character exceedingly well, struggled with his captors in a fine gladiator like manner, and killed Rashleigh most execrably: indeed both these Heroes ap

peared to know as little of fencing as of the alkahest, and the Baillie with his poker could have made both of them bite the dust. Mr. Bagelly as Rashleigh was dressed more like a Spanish Matadore than an English gentleman of the beginning of the eighteenth century; at this time the Spanish dress was not worn in Britain. His acting was constrained and heavy, and his fencing and death a "most impotent conclusion." Frank Osbaldiston is subject to the same reprehension as to costume which I have ventured to apply to Rashleigh.—I am not a connoisseur in the "science of sweet sounds;" but an Amateur who sat near me says that Mr. Blackmore's voice was excellent, and that he shewed much taste in his second, but was so indifferently seconded (or rather *premiered*) by Diana Vernon, as to spoil the unity and effect of the duett. The "Creature Dougall" was excellent. Sir Frederick Vernon sublimely indifferent. Captain Thornton genteel and officer-like, and the remaining male characters trotted along the *via trita* of acting very comfortably.

Mrs. FRANCIS as Diana Vernon gave her part all the importance of which it was susceptible. Helen Macgregor was very appropriately and elegantly dressed. Mr. FRANKLING, who had this part assigned to him, deserves much credit for his success.—The pride, love of revenge, and lofty enthusiasm of her character, were very happily depicted. Mattie was very pretty and interesting, and Martha displayed a romping *etourderie* rather pleasing. The scenery was excellent, the house thin, and the drive home *unmoonical, jollical* and *antisnorical*.

Q.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES IN AUGUST 1822.

ARRIVALS

At Calcutta, where not otherwise specified.

2. *La Clarisse*, (French) E. Veydelet, Commander, from Bourbon the 28th June.
3. *General Lecor*, (Portuguese) J. G. Duarty, from Lisbon the 23d December 1821, and Rio de Janeiro 15th May 1822.
4. *Adrian*, Henry Horn, from London the 23d February.
- *Edmond*, (French) M. D. Lathoisy, from Bordeaux the 6th December 1821.
5. *Asia*, James Lindsay, from London the 4th February.
- *America*, (American) J. Eldredge, from Philadelphia the 1st April, and Madras the 27th July.
- *Portsen*, E. Worthington, from Rangoon the 12th July.
6. *Brilliant*, James Hall, from Coimbatore the 14th July.

8. Brig *Wanderer*, (American) Samuel Perkit, from Boston the 7th April.
 — *Apollo*, George Tennent, from London 13th March, Madeira, Isle of France, and Madras the 26th July.
 13. Brig *Nova Destino*, (Portuguese) J. P. Serra, from Rio de Janeiro 27th May.
 17. H. C. Ship *Asia*, T. F. Balderston, from London 29th March, and Fort St. George 12th August.
 18. *Ganges*, W. H. Biden, from Mauritius 27th June, Madras and Es-capilly 28th July.
 — *Nancy*, John Thompson, from London 16th February, and Cape of Good Hope 24th May.
 — *Adonis*, (American) B. Halstead, from New York 1st April, and Madras 8th August.
 — *Henry*, S. Palleske, from Philadelphia 13th March, and Madras 5th August.
 — Brig *Favorite*, (Dutch) E. Galloway, from Padang 10th July.
 20. *Jonathan*, Thomas Watson, from Liverpool 7th April.

* At the New Anchorage.

DEPARTURES

From Calcutta, where not otherwise specified.

5. H. C. Ship † *Sir David Scott*, William Hunter Commander, for China, left the Pilot 7th August.
 7. *Diamond*, (American) D. Beckford, for Boston, ditto 16th August.
 — *Georgiana*, R. Babcock, for Madras, ditto 16th August.
 8. *David Clark*, P. Falconer, for the Isle of France, ditto 18th August.
 — *Donna Carmelita*, J. Hunter, for South America, ditto 17th August.
 — *La Orthezean*, (French) Lauvent, for the Isle of France, ditto 16th August.
 9. *Wellington*, G. Maxwell, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia, ditto 18th ditto.
 — *Lady Kennaway*, Charles Beach, for London.
 — *Futta Rohoman*, (Arab) Shan Mahommied, for Penang.
 10. *Argyle*, Harding for China, left the Pilot 1st September.
 11. *Isabella Robertson*, G. G. Michell, for South America.
 17. H. C. Ship † *Earl of Balcarras*, P. Cameron, for China, left the Pilot 20th August.
 21. *East Indian*, Peter Roy, for Rangoon, ditto 31st August.
 22. *Sally*, (French) S. L. Deslandes, for Bourbon, ditto 31st August.
 — *John Bull*, B. Orman, for New South Wales, ditto 31st August.
 23. *Mary*, J. M. Ardlie, for London via Isle of France.
 — *Ernest*, F. Deville, for the Isle of France, ditto 31st August.
 — Brig *Florida*, (American) S. Quincy, for Boston.
 24. Brig *Ninerva*, J. Russell for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
 — *James Scott*, J. Mackenzie, for the Cape of Good Hope.
 — *Bark George*, J. Poulson, for the Malabar Coast.
 25. *Mary*, G. H. Boyd, for London via Cape.
 — *John Munro*, H. J. Greene, for the Eastward, left the Pilot 2d September.
 — Brig *Rangoon Packet*, P. D. Murat, for Rangoon.
 26. *La Clarisse*, (French) E. Veydellet, for Bourbon.
 27. *Ajax*, W. Gillett, for the Cape of Good Hope.
 28. Brig *Caroline*, James Pearson, for Bourbon.
 31. Brig *John Shore*, J. Sutherland, for Penang.

† From the New Anchorage.

The rumours which prevailed some time ago, of some Russian Officers in disguise having made their appearance on the northern frontiers of our Indian Territories, have, it seems, received confirmation by advices from the Interior, as will be seen by an extract given in another part of to-day's paper. The Jealousy that must naturally be excited by the appearance of such visitants in any shape, is not at all diminished by the circumstances mentioned respecting these European strangers, whether French or Russian; for the grasping policy of the Autocrat of the North is well known, and he would not scruple to avail himself of the services of individuals of any nation, qualified and inclined to forward his ambitious projects. The jealousy that subsists between England and France, and the zeal with which Oriental Literature is cultivated in the latter country, might naturally suggest to him to look among the disbanded Officers of the Grand Army, for persons of sufficient knowledge, zeal and enterprize for such a design. The intimate knowledge they are said to possess of the Persian language, proves that there is nothing accidental or unpremeditated in their visit to the East; but that they were duly prepared for such an expedition: and it is indeed surprising with the qualifications they are said to possess that they were discovered to be Europeans, which could only have happened from mere accident, or a carelessness on their own part of concealing the circumstance.

The conjecture that they wished to establish themselves about the Raja's person seems probable, and opens up a wide field of at least possible danger. If the Emperor of all the Russias were by such insidious methods to constitute emissaries at the Courts of the Native Princes, to poison their minds against the English nation, and the present order of things—in concert with Russia, the consequences might be serious.

FRENCH OR RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Our Readers will recollect the rumours circulated some time ago of two French or Russian Officers having reached the Punjab and entered the service of Runjeet Singh; and the important political consequences attached to their supposed mission. We have just learnt some particulars regarding these adventurers, which prove that, whatever may have been the purport of their visit to the Sikh Court, its success has not been flattering. Who or what the two travellers are, is not very well known. It is com-

jectured that they are Russian Officers in the service of Persia, and have come from Tabreez by the route of Kandahar and Cabool. What adds to the probability of this supposition is, that they write Persian with ease and elegance. Some Correspondence has, we understand, passed between one of our political agents and them, but in all their letters they have studiously concealed their names and designation. Their reception by Runjeet has been at once polite and wary. He assigned to them apartments in Lahore, elephants, horses, servants, and the customary daily allowance. He invited them to a grand review of his troops, and in short heaped civilities on their heads. But he accompanied all this with the unwelcome declaration that they must take their departure within three months. As the object of their visit probably was to secure a permanent footing near the Raja's person, it is likely that this intimation to remove must have proved very unwelcome. We have not learnt if they have yet left the Punjab.

We announce with sincere regret the death of the Venerable H. L. LORING, D. D. Archdeacon of Calcutta, on the night of Wednesday the 4th of September, after an illness of only a few hours.

When distinguished individuals, who fill a large space in a limited community, are cut off in rapid succession, by sudden and premature death, the frailty of our earthly tenure comes home to us with redoubled force and keenness; and though instances are daily and hourly accumulating which remind us of the uncertainty of life, the sensation is slight when compared with that which is produced by the melancholy events that have lately occurred in Calcutta. It is but the other day that the lamented BISHOP of this Diocese, with a form and constitution that promised a protracted period of existence, fell a victim to a sudden and short attack of fever,—and now, whilst the forcible and affecting funeral sermon, which the Archdeacon delivered on the occasion, is still sounding in our ears, we are surprized with the sad account of the death of that respected Preacher. Truly might he have said:

Even he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall shortly want the generous tear he pays.

The death of the BISHOP, had imbued his mind with an increased feeling of man's transitory condition, and frequent meditation on this event, and on the utter unsteadfastness of all human enjoyment, had fully prepared him for the mortal change. He died sudden as was the visit-

ation, in perfect composure and with the most pious resignation. He was fully aware of the fatal character of the disease, and gave instructions about his funeral, — desired that it might be as private as possible, and that no monument should be erected over his remains. The humility of his death-bed corresponded with the amenity of his life, which was strongly marked by gentleness, domestic love, and all the milder passions of the heart.

IODINE IN GOITRE.

A new mode of administering *Iodine* has been discovered by Dr. COINDET, in the cure of the Goitre. The object was to introduce it into the system by other ways than the stomach, as dangerous symptoms appear to have arisen from its local action upon the mucous membrane of that organ. An ointment was made of an ounce and half of hogs-lard, and half a drachm of *hydriodate of potash*. A piece of the size of a nut was prescribed night and morning, to be rubbed in on the Goitre, or the enlarged glands of the neck. In the first case of its administration in this way, the tumour softened after eight days of friction; in fifteen days the diminution was much greater, and the tumour had divided in many small lobes, distinct from one another; at the end of a month it had entirely disappeared, without any other effect being produced by the *Iodine*. After that twenty-two persons were treated in the same way. Above half the number were cured in between four and six weeks and the others to a greater or less degree. *Iodine* thus introduced into the absorbent system, presents the same results as when administered internally.

Madras.

Mr. Canning certainly comes out in H. M. Ship *Newcastle* of 60 Guns. She will be commissioned by the Honorable Captain Duncan, and will be ready for sea in the course of next month.

Mr. Buchhouse comes out as Private Secretary with Mr. Canning.

The *Phoenix* from Tellicherry the 5th of December, arrived in the Downs on the 19th of April.

This vessel took home the accounts of the death of our late Advocate General. Nothing certain had been fixed upon with regard to a successor when the *Moira* sailed.

The *Bombay* from India and the Cape arrived the same day. John Binny, Esq. went home by this Ship, and landed, we are happy to say, in perfect health.

The *Clydesdale* reached England on the 18th of April. None of our homeward bound had arrived.

Sir *Willingham Franklin* has taken his passage on board the Ship *Regent*, which was to sail on the 10th of May.

Private letters from the Cape give the pleasing information that Colonel Hodgson and all the Indians at the Cape are in excellent health and very anxious to return to their Asiatic homes. They are all heartily tired of Africa.

The Ship *Mellish* will sail for England to-day.

Passengers—Captain Gray, Capt. Fullerton, Capt. Kerr, Lieut. Jackson, and Lieut. Carter.

[*Madras Courier Supplement*, 22d August

Letters from the Camp of the Honorable the Governor state, they expected to be at Chicaole on the 13th. They had experienced a great deal of rain, but there had been no sickness whatever in the Camp.

Sunday last being the Anniversary of the Birth-day of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, Royal Salutes were fired at intervals during the day at Chepauk; and at one o'clock a Royal Salute was fired from the Fort Battery, in honor of the occasion.

His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob on Monday last, and was received at Chepauk with the customary honors.

His Highness the Nabob returned the visit of His Excellency on Wednesday forenoon.

These visits were announced by the usual Salutes.—*Madras Gazette*, 24th August.

Bombay.

On Thursday evening the free trader *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Capt. Ingram Campbell, from London, arrived here. She left Portsmouth 29th April and Madeira 10th May. She spoke H. M. S. *Ganges* on the 10th July off the Cape.

Passengers: Lt. F. P. Daly H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mrs. and Miss Daly, Mr. George Richmond, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 4th Drags Mrs. A. Best, Messrs. Hy. Young and W. W. Malet, writers, Mrs. C. Shaw, Messrs. Robert Webb, J. H. Mudie, *Cadets*; Lieut. James Robinson H. M. 67th. Regt, Harriet Jolliff and Benj. Johnson.

This ship has brought accounts of the safe arrival of the *Mulgrave Castle*, *Cadmus*, *Orpheus* and *Phaëta* from this port in England. The *James Sibbald* and *Barkworth* were to sail for this port, the former in about a month and the latter in about six weeks after the *Katherine Stuart Forbes*.

We have not heard of any political intelligence of importance, except that hostilities between Russia and Turkey seemed almost inevitable.

The six new directors are :

WILLIAM ASTELL,
CHARLES GRANT,
C. MARJORIBANKS,
C. E. PRESCOTT,
GEORGE SMITH,
SWENY TORNS, ESQUIRE,

JAMES PATTISON, Esq is the Chairman, and WM. WIGRAM Esq. Deputy Chairman for the present year.

The *Charles Forbes* and *Medina* are all ready for sea ; but the weather is so equally and boisterous that it is probable they may be detained a tide or two till the weather moderates. The *Nester*, Theaker, for London, is to sail the first week in September.

We are authorised to state that the *Charles Forbes* will not sail till Monday.

The Hon'ble. the Governor left the Presidency early yesterday morning for the Dekhan.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER, 16.

The last week has been very auspicious as respects arrivals from England. No less than four Ships from the Thames having been announced between Thursday evening and Saturday; viz. the *Prince Regent*, *Thalia*, *Clyde*, *George the IV*, and lastly of the *Globe*.

PASSENGERS.

Per the H. C. Ship PRINCE REGENT, Captain. J. INNIS, from London 11th May.

From London: Miss A. J. Smith; Mr. R. C. Richards, Messrs. J. W. Bolton, G. C. Armstrong, and James Molony, Cadets; Messrs. W. Monton, and J. Mulholland, for the Pilot service.—*From Madras:* Rev. Dr. Bryce and Lady, Miss Marchand, Capt. Brith, Lieut. Solver, Ensign Knifen, 206 Rank and File and followers of His Majesty's 63d Regt.

Per the THALIA, Captain J. HAIG, from Portsmouth 16th May.

From London: Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Greene, Miss Kuhlman, Mrs. Debnam, Miss Marian Andrews, Miss Susan Imlack, Miss Elizabeth Allen, Miss Susan Rose, Miss Charlotte Debnam, Miss Harriet Debnam, Miss Amelia Kuhlman, Captain Debnam, H. M. 65th Regt. Mr. J. P. Baruet, Asst. Surg. Mr. Kuhlman, Mr. Robert Biddell, and Mr. B. Stewart, Cadets, Mr. H. Gillet, Free Mariner. *Children:* Miss Jane Debnam, Miss Emily Greene, Master George Debnam, Master W. P. Fergusson, Master G. T. Fergusson, Master William Greene, and Master T. H. Greene.

Per the CLYDE, Captain THOMAS DRIVER, from London 1st April.

From London: Lieut. G. O'Brien, H. M. 53d Regt. and Lady; Mr. B. Bell, Asst. Surg.; Messrs. W. Glen, James Briggs, James Barnet, and Alex. Campbell, Cadets.—*From Madras:* Messrs. Bogney, and A. F. Bogney, Merchants; Captain Oliver.—Mr. J. B. Nicholls, one European Gunner and fifty Natives, passengers taken from the ship *Mahomed Shaw*, at the Sandheads inward bound, in a sinking state.

Per the GLOOM, Capt. THOMAS CUZEN, from London 20th December.

From London: Mrs. Cuzen, Mr. James Young, Merchant.—*From Madras:* Mrs. Goodwin, and two Children.—*From Masulipatam:* Major Devaton, Lady and four Children; H. Sotheby, Esq. Civil Service and Lady, Lieut. Thomas Bath, Nizam's Service.

Per the VALETTA, Capt. A. B. FRASER, from Penang.

The following Passengers from the Ship *George the Fourth*, from London and Madras, have arrived on the *Valetta*, from Juggernaut:

Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Cox, Miss Cox, M. Ricketts, Esq. Civil Service, Capt. Pox, of Artillery, Lieut. Walker, 4th Regt. N. I. Capt. Francis, Madras N. I. Lieut. Price, 26th Regt. N. I. Mr. Donald, and Mr. McLean. Children: Miss Cox, Miss C. Cox, and Master W. Walker.

THE THEATRE.

On Friday evening last, the Comedy of *THE WONDER—A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET!* was performed to a full house at Chowringhee. We never considered it a good stage play, but relished it highly in the closet—and not the less so from always bearing in mind that it was the production of a *WOMAN!* Women are now-a-days so prim, and so well fenced against the familiarity of the other sex by education, and the reserve of the times, that it is difficult to get a glimpse of their *real* thoughts, sentiments, or habits of reflection. Formerly the cat was occasionally let out of the bag, by such frank creatures as *Mrs. Ben* and *Mrs. Centlivre*, who raised a little the veil of mystery which wraps the real character of *WOMAN* from view, and shewed it to resemble that of the less noble being—*man*, most marvellously. We are not certain whether the same mistake is apt to occur on the other side; but we believe it is generally the case with the king of animals, man, that he goeth forth on his pilgrimage somewhat like the Knight errant of *La Mancha*, and by a self-willed delusion takes inns for castles, and country wenches for angels. It were well that this mirage, which is so apt to deceive the vision of the youthful traveller, should altogether be dissipated by the sun of knowledge, and we believe it is dissipating fast. The consequence, we trust, will be, more rationality in the intercourse of the sexes, and less mummery, and more of affection, with less of passion. “I thought her an angel, she thought me a fool,” says the song,—and the song, we believe, says well; for we dare be sworn, that now a-days one of our smart beauties would much rather hear her swain come to the point and “pop the question” at once, than listen to such sweet nothing-meaning verbiage as *Angel! love-liest of the sex!* &c. &c. to the end of the chapter. Were the lady who wrote the Comedy of thy Wonder now living—we think that we are sufficiently borne out in asserting so by the internal evidence of the play itself—she with all her heart and soul would exclaim, in the words of a living author, “*Plato, thou’rt a bore!*” While on this subject, an observation which we have made long ago, occurs to us,—and that is, the *severity* with which

woman, when she takes up the pen, portrays the darkest shades of female character. The imagination of man has never been able to conceive such terrible portraits of woman, as woman herself has, when she draws woman any thing but innocent, chafing, and faithful. Of this we could produce proofs in writings that are current on the surface of our literature. When, a female writer again attempts to give us an idea of a heroine to be loved in her bloom of youth, and the frankness of guilelessness, ere she has become artificial, and tutored in the ways of the world, she almost always fails; and instead of woman, we have a monster of perfection, which the world ne'er saw—sickly, saintly, psalm-singing creatures, that a man of spirit would not care a button for. This is not the case with *Mrs. Centlivre*. Her women are downright real flesh and blood mortals. How is it, then, that in that particular she should so much differ from other authors of her sex? We take it, it was, because she wanted their prudery. They had more art, and she had more nature. “Boys will be boys, you know,” as Grandams say at home; and woman will be woman, says *Mrs. Centlivre*. A spirit of intrigue is apparent in this play which breathes the relaxation of the times when it was written. The heroes of the piece are also occasionally imposed upon, in an amusing manner, by this very spirit of intrigue, which is not in them to so much perfection as in the ladies. Of this, could there be a finer proof than the scene where *Violante* has hidden *Col. Breton* in her bedroom? She has hardly done so, when *Don Felix* appears;—finding him resolved to break into the chamber containing *Isabella*, she cries aloud for help;—her father enters, and she solemnly accuses *Don Felix*, who takes his cue from the hint furnished by her presence of mind, and pretends intoxication.

Don Felix, wrapped up in an old gown or piece of cloth, and passed upon *Don Pedro* as *Laura*'s mother, is another instance. Then we have two Chambermaids intriguing for *Lisardo*—but they still keep the main chance in view; and when one of them is counter-plotted by the superior craft of the other, she foists herself upon poor unsuspecting *Gibby*. Throughout the whole piece we see the cooler sagacity of woman moulding that good, easy, plastic being, man, to her purposes. Observe how *Violante*, veiled, lures on *Col. Breton* into the snares of an engagement with her friend *Isabella*. The Wonder a woman keeps a secret! Who ever thought it a wonder?—Surely no one that knows women well. When a secret is solemnly entrusted to the honor of a woman, she will always keep it. We have often heard of secrets wheedled

out of men by women, but how seldom is the case vice versa! That such a secret as *Violante's* should be kept, is nevertheless a bit of a wonder; and we doubt whether many fair ones of the present day could stand such a fiery ordeal;—we further doubt whether they ought to stand it. Female reputation is such a delicate thing, that our claims should yield to it. It is easy enough to retain an erroneous impression in a play, but we confess that were we to catch a glimpse of a man sculking in our mistress's bed-chamber, we should be very apt to break out as *Don Pedro* did, and perhaps not to be so soon satisfied either.

We now come to the WONDER, as it was acted last Friday. It passed off rather heavily. This we were partly prepared for, before entering the house: indeed the first act is entirely without incident. Generally speaking, the characters were well cast.—*Don Felix* was not the happiest effort of the Amateur who filled that character; nor was it, we suspect, a part particularly after his own liking. The air and bearing all along, we thought too tragic. There were several passages of very impressive effect. For instance that scene where the youthful lover being wrought to a frenzy of jealousy, upbraids *Violante*, until he wrings her feelings even to tears, the sight of which strikes him with remorse. In that scene the actor and the actress sustained their parts in a beautiful and chaste style of natural acting.—*Frederick* possesses no interest in the original. He is one of those useful insipids, without whom things could not be managed easily. The gentleman who had the part was a stranger to the boards. Perhaps when he has trod them oftener, he may acquire that measure of confidence which is necessary for young candidates before they can make a display of abilities with sufficient comfort to themselves and the audience.—*Colonel Breton* was, as we have always seen him, excellent; we cannot say, however, that his dress was in that judicious accordance with propriety of costume that it generally is.—*Don Lopez* was very good.—*Don Pedro* was capital—and the mutual retorts of each at the end of the play occasioned a good deal of merriment. The part of *Lisardo* was given and sustained with a spirit and richness of true comic talent which called forth the loudest applause. We were taken quite by surprise, not expecting such an admirable exhibition, because we had erroneously thought the character not to be in that amateur's line. Nothing could be better than his foppish delight at receiving the ring from *Violante*, with his double play between his two "Rival Queens," and his terror when

his master questions him respecting the appearance of *Laura* in the closet.—*Gibby* was a capital debut, and the amateur who personated the sturdy Caledonian, had a most flattering reception.—He was much applauded in the scene where he fastens upon *Lissardo* with the gripe of a vice, and in the final one where he knocks him down. The Alguazil ought to mind his paces—he usually walks about the boards like a pair of compasses. Otherwise he was very fair.

Violante was a most delightful and praiseworthy performance. We were very glad to see her look so extremely well, and hope she will long continue to be such a distinguished ornament to the boards as she has of late particularly become. Nothing could be finer than the agony of mind which she evinced while *Col. Breton* was calling to her through the window, and the sweet agitation of her manner while endeavouring to win *Felix* back; and convince him of the fallacy of his suspicions. She also proved herself mistress of great knowledge of nature and high qualifications for the stage, in the different alternations of feeling which she, as it were, unconsciously betrayed in the scene where the Colonel was concealed in her bed-chamber,—her horror lest *Felix* should discover him—the agitation and fright of her manner, when he insisted that he saw a man in the chamber—that very terror verging upon the boldness of despair—and finally, assuming the real port of sincerely indignant virtue, when he really pronounces his suspicions, and wounds her delicacy—her succeeding tears, the softness of her reconciliation—and then, her return back to the chamber to let out the Colonel, who has already escaped—her start of absolute terror when *Felix* detects her calling out to the intruder, “Sir, Sir”!—and lastly, the archness and ease with which she rallied to tease her jealous spark upon finding the Colonel had some way or other really disappeared;—all these were tests of uncommon skill and talent, matured by experience and taste. The part of *Isabella* required no very great exertions, but was performed in a highly attractive and lady-like manner; nor could it be known by the performance of her who enacted the character, that it was undertaken at a very short notice, the managers having been disappointed in their hopes of another fair sister of the sock who had agreed to make her debut in the part, but afterwards declined it. The rival Chambermaids *Laura* and *Inis* were both very lively, bustling and creditable in their parts.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

SEPT.

12. Ship *Mary Ann*, J. Webster, Commander, from the Mauritius 31st July, and Eskapelly 29th August.
- Ship *George Cruttenden*, J. J. B. Bowman, Commander, from Madras 8th August, Masulipatam, Coringapatam, and Culingapatam 21st August.
- H. C. Ship *Prince Regent*, J. Innis, Commander, from London 11th May, and Madras 2d September.
- Ship *Thalia*, J. Haig, Commander, from Portsmouth 16th May and Madras 7th September.
13. Ship *Clyde*, T. Driver, Commander, from London 1st April and Madras 31st August.
- Ship *Globe*, T. Cuzens, Commander, from London 29th December, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Madras 31st August.
- Ship *Valletta*, — Fraser, Commander, from Masulipatam and Penang 9th August.
14. Ship *George the Fourth*, J. W. Clarke, Commander, from London 22d April, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras.
- Ship *Thetis*, C. F. Davies, Commander, from Bombay 18th August.
- Danish Ship *Zohanne Maria*, H. Dantzfelt, Commander, from Copénhagen, and Madras 26th August.

OFF CALCUTTA.

11. French Ship *Zele*.—13. *Ospray*, *William Money*, *Hercules*,—*Pascon*, and *Volunteer*.

REMARKS.

On the 10th instant, the *Thetis* spoke the French Ship *Renélope*, bound to Calcutta.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

SEPT.

8. Ship *Kent*, G. Sutcliff, Commander, for London via Isle of France.
- Ship *Juliana*, J. Webster, Commander, for the Cape via Isle of France.
9. Ship *Sultha*, J. Hodges, Commander, for the Persian Gulph.
- Bark *Dolphin*, G. East, Commander, for the Coast and Madras.
10. H. C. Ship *Arnaad*, D. Jones, Commander, for Colombo.
- Ship *Eleanor*, C. Tiabor, Commander, for Batavia.
- Ship *Portsea*, E. Worthington, Commander, for Rangoon.
- Ship *Ceres*, H. B. Pridham, Commander, for Madras.
- French Ship *Henry*, J. Sevigiac, Commander, for Bordeaux.
- Passengers per the *George Cruttenden*, from Madras: Captain T. Watson, Military Establishment.—From Colingapatam: Mrs. H. Dowden, Master C. Dowden, and Mr. T. H. Baikie, Mariner.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—As some particulars of the family of His Highness Futteh Oolleh Khan, lately arrived here from Persia, may be interesting to some of your readers, and as the circumstances may not be generally known, I have taken the liberty of sending a hasty sketch from “Waring’s tour to Sheraz.”

Though Mr. Waring’s History of the Zund dynasty is written with great ease, and in a pleasant natural style, it is somewhat deficient in clearness and perspicuity. I trust, however, the following account from it may prove acceptable:—

On the death of Ulee Moorad Khan, in A. D. 1784; Jafr Khan (the grandfather of Futteh Oolah) ascended the throne of Persia, and was assassinated in 1788 by the machinations of Syyud Moorad Khan who was proclaimed King, and letters were written in his name to the different Chieftains under the Government of Sheraz. Upon receiving this intelligence, Lootf Ulee Khan (the father of our royal visitor) was deserted by the whole of his army, and was happy with five attendants to accomplish his escape to Bushire. He here meets with protection and hospitality from Sheikh Nasir, who in the course of three months assembled a force with the view of besieging Sheraz, upon which Syyud Moorad Khan sent a force against him, and penetrated to Dalikee, near which place Lootf Ulee Khan was encamped, when a conspiracy broke out in the enemy’s camp which put the brother of Syyud Moorad Khan into the power of Lootf Ulee Khan, who put him to death. Syyud Moorad Khan however effected his escape, and sheltered himself from immediate danger in the citadel.

It would be impossible to relate in the small compass of a newspaper the wonderful reverses of fortune, and the many deeds of valour of this intrepid warrior, whom no misfortune could depress.

In 1790, Lootf Ulee Khan left Sheraz and determined upon attacking Kirman. He left the nominal government of Fars in the hands of his younger brother, a youth of tender age and no experience; but committed the civil administration of affairs to Hajee Ibrahim, and the defence of the fort, and the adjacent country, to Burkhodar Khan.

Lootf Ulee Khan was shortly afterwards most treacherously deserted by Hajee Ibrahim, who was indebted to the family of the Zunds for the distinction and credit he possessed. The causes of this ingratitude and treason do not appear to be well ascertained.

The Persian historian from whom Mr. Waring occasionally extracts, says, "that Burkhodar Khan, being a relation of Lootf Ulee Khan, and much esteemed by him, expected that Hajee Ibrahim should pay him the attention which was due to a superior. The dignity of his situation or the pride of Hajee Ibrahim would not allow him to make this unmeaning sacrifice. Mutual neglect excited mutual ill will; the transition from ill will to open and avowed enmity was easy and unobservably; and the absurd folly of two men effected the ruin, and almost utter extinction of a family, which had swayed the sceptre of Persia for more than half a century." Burkhodar Khan contrived to insinuate into the King's mind some suspicion of Hajee Ibrahim's fidelity, who finding himself regarded with distrust by Lootf Ulee Khan, was determined to anticipate the machinations of his enemies, and shortly after broke out into open rebellion, and advanced with a force, part of which he detached to occupy the passes between Maeen and Geery, and encamped in the latter place. His attendants had flattered him with the hope that Lootf Ulee Khan would fly the instant he heard of his approach, but in the words of Mr. Waring, "They mistook the character of Lootf Ulee Khan, whose ardent spirit courted either dominion or death. His perseverance was unconquerable, and his resolution might be called desperate. He became familiar with hardship, and sought danger that he might find glory." In this instance he is again deserted, but finds an asylum with Meer Husein Khan. He now commences a journey into Candaria, and having received letters from two of his adherents, who informed him that they had collected a force, he lost not a moment in joining those friends, whose affection for him predominated over the malice of his fortune. He was joined on the road by a body of Afgans, and proceeded with Mohummud Khan to Bum, where he was received by Juhan Geer Khan. With their joint forces he marched against Kirmaun, and after a considerable resistance, carried the place by assault. The Governor with the principal Officers effected their escape.

"Lootf Ulee Khan commanded coins to be struck, and prayers to be read in his name: *his fortunes smiled,*" but it was the smile which is often the forerunner of death.

A Mohummud, that persevering enemy to both himself and his father, marches to oppose him, and after some partial changes in Lootf Ulee Khan's favor, at length succeeds in conquering, and taking him prisoner. His attendants had informed him of the suspicious approach of Mihr Ulee Khan, who was accompanied by a body of armed men, but his presumptuous disposition made him treat their information with contempt. He was now surrounded and attempted to escape on horseback; his horse was wounded and fell, still not disheartened; he attacked his enemies, till he received two wounds on the head and arm.

He was sent immediately to A Mohummud, who instantly ordered him to be blinded, but the tyrant still dreading him, soon afterwards gave orders for his murder. His remains were deposited in the mausoleum of one of the sons of Imaum.

My subject has carried me further than I originally intended, and my sketch is any thing but a short one, but I cannot close my letter without relating the character of this great man as given by Mr Waring.

"The actions of Lootf Ulee Khan sufficiently declare his character. His bravery would not be equalled by the inflexible fortitude which he manifested at the most disastrous events and at the most sudden and unexpected reverses of fortune. If victory made him presumptuous, defeat never made him despond; and whether deserted by his troops, or betrayed by his friend, he still evinced the same unconquerable spirit; he might not command success, but he was able to repel despair."

"Few men have contended with more ardour for glory; and were I to compare his character with any European monarch, I should prefer our English Richard's to Charles the Twelfth's. His military talents appear to have been very great, at least much superior to that of his antagonists. He may be accused of a want of prudence, but his history betrays no instance of it; and his measures appear to have been well calculated to remedy unavoidable misfortunes. He may have been supposed to have been deficient in the act of conciliation; but in a country where the dagger of the assassin is concealed and the garb of friendship, we must hesitate before we pronounce undisguised treachery to be the result of

"supposed acts of violence. The prosperity of Looft Ulee Khan procured him many friends, who deserted him when his fortune declined; and in Persia even they want the hardihood to avow ingratitude. Looft Ulee Khan was at the time of his murder, about twenty-five years of age, tall and handsome. He was a most accomplished horseman, and was esteemed unrivalled in the military exercises of Persia."

Looft Ulee Khan was the last sovereign of the Zund dynasty, but his son Futteh Oolleh Khan is related to the reigning family, by the marriage of His Highness's sister with the heir apparent to the Throne of Persia.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

Calcutta, Sept. 21, 1822.

K.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Saturday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the *Mary Anne*, Captain WARRINGTON, from Sydney 24th June, and Batavia 20th August; of the *Zelie*, French ship, from the Mauritius; and of the ship *Hope*, Capt. J. T. E. FLINT, from Gravesend 2d May. We subjoin a list of the passengers by these Ships, as specified in the Bankshaul circular.

Per Ship HOPE, Capt. JOHN THOMAS EDWARD FLINT, from Gravesend. 2d May, Port Louis 1st August, and Madras 9th September.

From London: Mrs. Pearson; Misses Colquhoun, Trower, Fanny Trower, Law, Sophia Law; Lieut. Col. Littlejohn, H. C. N. I.; Capt. Pearson, ditto; Mr. Wheatley, Barrister; Messrs. T. H. Wheatley, Michael, Holand, Barton, Hands Comb, Cadets. *From Madras:* Capt. Savage, H. M. 18th Light Dragoons.

Per French Ship ZELIE.

From Mauritius: Miss C. Betts; Mr. Michael Betts, Merchant; Mr. Henry Adams, Harbour Master's Department.

Extract from the report from the Ship *Mary Ann*, Capt. Henry Warrington, from Sydney the 24th June, and Batavia 20th August:—

"The *Richmond* (James Hay) was wrecked upon Hog Island in Java Sea on the 31st of July, 1822, crew all saved."

"The *Duke of Bedford* (Oakes) sailed from Batavia for Bencoolen and Calcutta on the 19th ultimo."

"The *Almorah* (Winter) from Port Jackson, was to sail from Batavia for Calcutta on the 21st ultimo via Singapore and Malacca."

It is astonishing what a grand grasp mercantile speculation occasionally takes in this splendid city of palaces. Nothing is below or beyond the reach of an adventurous mind, be it salt, or opium, or copper, or cotton, or indigo,—nerves are found strong enough to risk a loss, or sagacious enough to calculate a profit upon it. Even the

Lottery has not escaped this speculative spirit, which throws a venture not only upon the scheme in gross, but ramifies into little ventures arising out of that. Thus while the capitalist buys up the whole, the small purchaser ventures his all for a hundred tickets or more, out of which he forms a little lottery,—so that we have lottery arising out of lottery, and speculation out of speculation. The Twenty-eighth Calcutta Lottery, consisting of 5,500 tickets, was put up to public sale last Saturday at the Town Hall, and knocked down to Messrs. BLANEY and Co. for Sa. Rs. 6,11,400, equal to a premium of 61,400 Rupees. The scheme of the Lottery appears to us to be one of the best ever known in Calcutta. The price of each ticket is only one hundred and sixteen Rupees.

In our former notice of His Highness Prince FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN, we under an erroneous impression gave him the title of Persian Ambassador—whereas it now appears that he has come to India as a Visitor only; but conjoined with the illustriousness of his rank, he has another claim to distinction, as being the bearer of a complimentary and introductory letter from the PRINCE ROYAL of Persia to the GOVERNOR GENERAL. Without pausing here to speculate upon any other motives, the Prince FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN might have had for coming to Bengal, besides the ostensible one of travelling for amusement; we refer our readers to a letter from an esteemed Correspondent, which gives an interesting account of the noble family from which he is sprung.

On Friday evening, His Excellency the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS paid a visit to the Prince FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN. His Lordship left Government House at 5 o'clock in his state carriage, dressed in the uniform of a British General, and wearing the Insignia of the Garter and Bath. His Lordship, who we are happy to say seemed in excellent health and spirits, was accompanied by the Officers of his household in their richly embroidered dresses; and the postillions of his Lordship's carriage were dressed in state jackets. A second carriage contained the rest of His Lordship's suite in their dresses of ceremony; and His Excellency was escorted by a squadron of the Body Guard, commanded by Captain SNEYD. The cavalcade, which proceeded at a brisk rate, and had a very imposing effect, soon reached His Highness the Prince's residence in Roystreet. His Lordship ascended the grand staircase, at the top of which he was received by the Prince

A number of Persians of distinction stood in the anti-chamber, who made a profound obeisance as His Highness led His Excellency the Marquess to a chair on his right hand. His Highness the Prince, through the medium of an Interpreter, entered into conversation with His Lordship, expressing his sense of the great honor of such a distinguished visit. Upon this His Lordship, in a most affable manner, replied in general terms, that his visit was one of cordiality. After the gentlemen of His Lordship's suite were seated, His Highness saluted them gracefully, and with great courtesy of demeanour, bid them a hearty welcome in the Persian language, and politely expressed his fears that they had been much inconvenienced by coming to see him. He then resumed the conversation with his Lordship, and both seemed in very good spirits; His Highness especially evincing by his words and manner how very much he was pleased with His Excellency's attention to him.

The refreshments consisted of dried fruits and coffee,—the former remaining on a contiguous table, while the latter was handed round. His Highness apologised to the English gentlemen for not presenting it with his own hand, as they had not been particularly introduced to each other. The servants who passed round the coffee, were clothed in shawl dresses, and wore richly embossed daggers, with curious handles and sheaths formed of Sheraz enamel.

After remaining about five and twenty minutes, His Lordship rose to depart. The Prince rose up also, and said he would accompany His Excellency down stairs; this however His Lordship good humouredly declined; and His Excellency's departure was announced by a flourish of trumpets.

The benevolent Editor of the *Madras Courier* has anticipated his contemporaries here in calling the attention of the Indian Public, in a particular manner, to the distressed state of Ireland. We subjoin from the *Courier* of the 3d instant, his excellent appeal upon the subject, which we make by adoption our own:—

“The Irish papers contain some touching appeals to the Government and the affluent in England in behalf of their fellow creatures, who are suffering all the horrors of pestilence and famine, and they have happily not been made in vain. We beg to call the attention of the wealthy of our fellow subjects of this country to these distress

ing accounts, and venture to suggest, that a **PUBLIC MEETING** should immediately be called for the purpose of raising such a Subscription as may assist in the blest work of affording relief to the distressed population of Ireland. We are persuaded the affluent Sons of Britain now resident in India, will prove themselves alive to the heart-piercing calls of suffering humanity—we are satisfied that on this as well as on all other occasions of a charitable nature, they will stand forward as the most liberal contributors in the holy task of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and healing the sick. The Subscription Papers daily in circulation at the Presidency for the relief of foreign Establishments and Monastic institutions, incontestibly prove the munificent spirit of charity which dwells in the bosoms of our countrymen in India. Let not our own country then have cause to reproach us with being more indifferent to her sufferings, than we are to those of a people who have no claims either of kindred or country upon the public bounty. We entreat our readers not to fall into the too common and erroneous belief, that because the scene is distant, and the objects of relief remote, their aid will be less acceptable or less efficacious.—From the nature and extent of the distresses under which our Irish brethren labour, they cannot be **TEMPORARY OR EASILY RELIEVED**, and there can be no doubt, that a remittance made by the **October Ships**, would prove most salutary towards the amelioration of the condition of the starving peasantry of Ireland. But it cannot be necessary to dwell upon this heart-rending subject—the painful details of the distress contained in our Supplements of Friday, must already have called into action all the sympathies and benevolent feelings of our readers. Surely Briton's Sons can require no additional stimulus when then they are told that *many of their countrymen have died from "actual want," and that thousands are now prolonging a miserable existence upon one meal of oatmeal, mingled with nettles, per day!* Such was the melancholy description given in the House of Commons on the 7th. of May by an eye-witness, and there is ample testimony that the condition of many parts of the country has been little better for years past. Under these circumstances, although we may incur the charge of arrogance or of wishing to dictate to the community, we feel it our paramount duty to propose that a **Public Meeting** shall be immediately called for the purpose of originating a Subscription to relieve the **STARVING POPULATION OF THE SOUTH AND WEST OF IRE-**

LAND—and we trust and hope that the Managers of our THEATRES and other public amusements will not be backward in assisting in the glorious work. At present, then, we will leave the adoption of further measures to those whose duty it is to originate them; and we have no doubt that some of our eloquent Correspondents will do more justice to this interesting discussions, than the hurried nature of these observations will admit of our performing. We would only add that the picture of misery cannot be coloured too highly, nor can the melancholy story of distress be exaggerated beyond reality; and let it never be forgotten, that with the best dispositions in Government, individual distress can only be relieved by individual exertions and charity. These alone, as has been beautifully observed, can penetrate to the receptacles of woe, to the hut, and the cabin,

“Where age and youth look all one common sorrow,

“And death, like a lazy master, stands aloof,

“To wait the slow approach of famine.”

Let not then the worthy heads of our society hesitate to stand forward and endeavour to assist in the salvation of Ireland. It is no foreign land that now requires their exertions—it is the “*Emerald Isle which has so often victualled our fleets, and sent forth so many of her Sons to battle, and to victory*” that requires the actual means of prolonging existence.

To the promotion of the success of any measures that may be adopted in this matter, we humbly but freely tender the use of our columns and personal exertions in any way that may be thought beneficial.”

POLICE REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR,—In a populous town like that of Calcutta, containing persons from almost every country in the world, an efficient Police is of the first importance to the security and good order of the community at large. The Police of this metropolis has, I acknowledge, made rapid strides to improvement, but as I am of opinion, it will never reach that perfection which it is possible to attain, without some material change, I beg to state the nature of that change, and to propose such measures as to me appear likely to obtain the desired end.

The principal reason for my forming the above opinion is the present investiture of the public tranquillity in the hands of native officers. The caste of these men generally, are not one of the

highest, and their principles of justice or honesty are such as to render them unfit for the posts they are permitted to fill. The Chokeedars of the city, besides proving an annoyance to nocturnal quietness, by their loud and unnecessary halloos, a source of much uneasiness to the sick and to the weary, are known to be men not very scrupulous in sacrificing their conscience or their sense of duty to the temptation of money. They are noted for pusillanimity, a deficiency that entirely disqualifies them for the office of Watchmen. The Thanadars are celebrated for extortion and oppression, instances of which are daily occurring, but unfortunately for the sufferers, circumstances very rarely make the Magistrates acquainted with their acts of dishonesty and rapine on the labourer or bypassers, who in passing the thannahs are generally subjected to a levy of unwarranted contribution, and who prefer parting with a small share if not a moiety of their property, rather than risk an investigation, in which the combination of their oppressors and party evidence give them little chance of redress. The system of injustice adopted by these persons, requires no particular illustration; they are discovered in every corner of the town, and a rigid scrutiny into the acts of the Thannadars would bring to light instances of misconduct perhaps hardly worthy of belief from anonymous recital.

From the foregoing facts a remedy is urgently called for, I therefore beg to suggest that the situation of Thanadars be henceforward conferred on East Indians, many of whom would be very glad to be so employed on a reasonable salary; they will be more faithful in the discharge of their duty; their principles and habits will secure the inhabitants against extortion and villainy, now so generally prevalent; and their knowledge of equity and justice will act as a powerful check on the knavery of the lower class of Police Officers. The Chokeedars now in employ should also be displaced by men from the upper provinces, say from Rohilcund, where the generality of them are athletic, brave and honest fellows. The late disbandment of Irregulars offers a good opportunity for procuring them, and as I am not aware of any obstacles to employing people of the description above-mentioned, probably the suggestions I have ventured to publish, may not be altogether undeserving of attention.

Your obedient Servant.

Sept. 16, 1822.

CANDIDUS.

BERHAMPORE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—On Wednesday the 11th inst. the Left Wing of H. M. 38th Foot reached this Station. This Regiment appears to be composed of a fine set of steady well behaved men, which is in general the case with H. M. Regiments on their first arrival in India, but on their receiving Volunteers from Corps that have been long in the country, a few bad characters but too frequently corrupt a great many.

The weather has at length set in fair, though we had strong gales from the S. E. and heavy rain for several days; it is to be hoped, that this will prove the breaking up of the season, though we may expect some squally weather on the Equinox.

On Thursday the 12th instant, His Highness the Nawaub Nazem gave the usual Annual Entertainment on the festival of the Behra, at which most of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Station were present: the fire works were excellent, and the illumination at Roushnee Baugh representing the extensive front of a Mosque had a very excellent effect.—About 10 p. m. the Behra floated majestically down the current, and the night being dark made a very brilliant appearance. After the Behra had passed the palace under volleys of musquetry and a display of fire works from both shores of the River, the party adjourned to the supper table, where His Highness presided.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Berhampore, September 16, 1822.

M. ———

GENEROUS INTREPIDITY.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—Having been employed by my fellow lodgers to draw up the foregoing commemoration of as splendid an instance of Humanity and Bravery as ever fell under my knowledge, I transmit the copy to you, wishing you to give it a place in your JOURNAL, to encourage others to emulate the intrepid Serjeant TONSON, should occasion present, and to let his comrades in Bengal see how gloriously he has maintained the character of his Corps and deserved the Certificates which his Officers had given him of his extraordinary merits.

Cape Town, June 29, 1822.

A FRIEND.

We, the undersigned Officers and Gentlemen, Passengers proceeding from India on the private Ship FAME, derive the most heartfelt satisfaction in certifying our evidence and admiration of the noble courage and humanity displayed by Serjeant TONSON, (Serjeant Major of the Bengal European Regiment, and afterwards exchanged with the Quarter Master serjeant) of the Honourable East India Company's Army, whilst on board the above Ship, for the preservation of the life of the third Officer, Mr. Dobson, when he fell overboard in a dark night at about 10 P. M. of the 29th March of 1822.

Upon the alarm of "a man overboard" being given, Serjeant TONSON, ignorant who the unfortunate Individual was, nor deterred by the roughness of the sea, the darkness of the night, or the velocity of the Ship's way, at the time going five knots, but animated and exalted by humanity and heroic indifference to danger, and a disinterested solicitude to save a fellow creature from destruction, plunged into the sea, and directly swam towards Mr. Dobson, hailing and cheering him all the while, whereby that Officer's confidence in his own efforts from sinking was restored till the boat reached him, and which moreover was guided to the

spot by the manly voice of the intrepid Serjeant, who remained swimming near Mr Dobson until they were both happily picked up.

With reference to the exemplary and correct conduct of Serjeant Tonson during the whole of the Voyage, and to the several excellent testimonials of his merits as a soldier and a man whilst in the service of the Honourable Company, in addition to the foregoing proof of his generous nature, we the undersigned cannot forbear here expressing our conviction that he would do honor to any situation he may be placed in, and if, as his own warmest wishes prompt, he should be enabled to serve his King and Country, that he would be found eminently qualified.

(Signed)

(Here the Passenger's Names.)

Given at Cape Town, }
12th June, 1822. }

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The auspices under which the series of Musical Entertainments at the Town Hall for the ensuing season are to be conducted, cannot fail to ensure complete success and afford ample satisfaction to the Public; and it is gratifying to observe that all parties are so convinced of the excellence of the plan, that hardly the shadow of an objection has been suggested. The Editor of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE expresses his opinion that the principle on which these Concerts are proposed to be conducted—MUST MEET WITH UNIVERSAL APPROBATION; but apprehends that there has been too much delay in bringing the plan forward. Now we are happy to inform him, that his apprehensions are altogether vain; for two years ago, it was not considered too late in the end of December; now it is only September! He observes further “the introduction of the scheme ought to have preceded any other proposal for a set of Concerts; for altho’ THE DESIRABLENESS of such an arrangement cannot be questioned, yet in carrying it into effect it must be the general wish to combine the gratification of the Public with an equitable attention to the claims of individuals.”

The Poet has sung that “Partial ill is Universal good;” we are of opinion that the claims of individuals ought to be secondary to the advantage of the Public; but independent of this, when a union was proposed two years ago, about the end of December as already stated, two of Mr. Lacy’s Concerts were already past! There might have been some ground then for urging the late period of the season and the claims of individuals; but if we are to listen always to such pleas, we must make up our minds at once never to see a union of the entire musical talent of Calcutta, and be content with two comparatively meagre sets of Concerts. As Mr. Lacy had secured the principal Performers, and was prepared to institute Musical Entertainments of some kind, before the present scheme of Union was suggested; it cannot surely be supposed for a moment that he intended to remain inactive the whole season, and resign the entire field to Mr. Linton; which of them first put forth his Manifesto, announcing his intentions publicly, was therefore, in our estimate, a matter of perfect indifference; since

their views are so well known to the Public. But if their claims upon the public patronage on the day of the Town Hall Meeting were not exactly on a par, we are happy to understand the Committee have liberally offered to do away any difference there might be in a pecuniary way by defraying the expenses that might have been incurred by Mr Linton in consequence of his previous arrangements; in doing which they have shown, we think, every "equitable attention to the claims of individuals" that could be required of them. We have every reason to suppose, therefore, that the Committee will think it their duty to proceed with the Union Concerts at the Hown Hall, where we hope there will be both union and harmony during the Season. An Amateur we understand has kindly promised to lend a most Magnificent large Organ for the occasion.—*Hark.*

SIAM.

In all the East it is probable that there is not a more productive country than Siam; but very little of the merit of this is due to the Siamese, and almost all of it to the peculiar fertility of the soil. The consequence of this fertility, and of the great conveniences afforded to the internal navigation by the numerous streams and canals by which the country is every where intersected, and which afford facilities unknown to most countries, is, that its capabilities for trade are peculiarly great, and accordingly it carries on a trade with the Chinese, far exceeding any thing of which a conception had been hitherto formed. It is calculated that from 30 to 40,000 tons of shipping are annually employed in this trade in Bang-Kok alone, an amount far greater than that of any native port in India; besides these people alone have a free trade here, and the ships of every other nation are subject to great inconveniences in the prosecution of theirs. This does not refer to the weight of the imposts, which are very far from being heavy. Twelve hundred dollars will cover all the port charges of a ship of 350 tons. The duties are 8 per cent. on imports. The exportation of bullion and even coin is free also. Many other articles are duty free also: Sugar pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ ticals the picul.

An engagement has been entered into not to raise the duties beyond their present amount, but the word of the Siamese is not to be relied upon, and they are only anxious for our trade, that they may commit extortions upon it in their own way. That way is this: they give a public order for a free trade, and a secret one not to deal with the persons so offered a free trade, under a penalty of stripes and fines. The Officers of Government, or rather a party, (for the whole is the work of a party) under this monopoly, take the most valuable parts of the cargo, and when they want no more, will allow the rest to be sold to others, after having thus derived all the advantage they wish from the property.

The principal articles of exportation from Siam are pepper, cardamums, sugar, sapan wood, (about 300,000 piculs annually) and gamboge. The Chinese take away the greatest portion of all these, and many other articles suited to their own peculiar wants, such as sharks' fins, bird's nests, birchode-mai, high-^{land} rice, (about 200,000 annually) rhinoceros' deer's, buffalo's, tigers' and elephants' bones, deers', and Javanese horns, and a variety of similar articles. Rice and salt are produced in incalculable quantities, and of the very best qualities. Of the former a great quantity finds its way

by means of the junks to all the European settlements to the Eastward. Among the articles produced in the smaller quantities, but which are still valuable for Indian or European cargoes, are agil wood, benjamin, ivory, and atick, lac.

The principal articles which are in demand at this place, among the various manufactures of India or Europe are glass-ware of every possible description, fire arms, cotton goods, hardware, and cutlery and coarse woollens. Many more articles may be introduced, and in time a demand for them would be created. Indeed, there can be no question that if we could gain permission to trade upon the same terms as the Chinese, from 20 to 30 ships of from 200 to 300 tons might be annually employed in the commerce with this. In every port to which Europeans are permitted to trade upon an equality with them, it is found that they always take that rank to which the superior skill, wealth, intellect, and enterprize give them an undoubted claim. The great causes to which the freedom of Chinese trade is to be attributed, are the supply, bending, accommodating manners of the Chinese, the long connexion existing between the countries, and the number of those people residing here, who invariably employ all the advantages they derive from this circumstance to the benefit of their countrymen.

Besides the articles mentioned above, Siam produces iron, lead, tin, copper, gold, and silver; the three first in great quantities. Iron, manufactured into cooking utensils, forms an extensive article of exportation. Among the imports, Opium takes a prominent place, for of this about 250 chests a year are consumed. This is brought mostly in the junks, from Penang and Singapore, and although a contraband article, it meets with a speedy and safe sale. The very persons whose duty it is to enforce prohibition, are the principal dealers in it. The present price is about 7,500 rupees.

The Americans carry away from Siam a considerable quantity of sugar, three or four ships annually coming for this purpose. One had arrived since the Mission was there, and had just left the place. They bring dollars principally, and buy their cargoes for ready money. One of them last year brought some old muskets, for which the Siamese gave a picul of sugar each.

Of the character of the people, it may be sufficient to say that from the highest to the lowest, they are considered to be mean, cowardly, and mercenary. This pretty nearly comprises the whole of their qualities, and this it is said prevades every action of their lives. Every means is resorted to by them, however, to increase their wealth and to promote their own interests. Hence it is that the King and his Ministers are the principal merchants, and hence the system of Royal monopolies and privileges which destroy trade; for they are more watchful over the most minute action that affects their interests than over the most weighty affairs of the kingdom. It is from this that arises their great repugnance to a free trade, which would dry up some of the greatest sources of their wealth, and it is much to be feared, that unless Government feel it their duty to interfere in a decided manner for the furtherance of British interests, from this cause, commerce will never be carried on to advantage with this country. This character for rapacity pervades every one who has any connexion with strangers, and they never fail to exercise it to the utmost of their ability. With respect to security of persons and property, they are quite as safe in the Menam as in the Ganges, and no one dares to interfere with them.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL, SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

SEPT.

- 16. French Ship *Penelope*, J. Hillaire, Commander, from Bourbon 10th August.
- French Ship *Jana*, P. Salir, Commander, from Bourbon 3d July and Penang 16th August.
- 17. Ship *Sherburne*, G. White, Commander, from China 4th July, Singapore 11th August, and Penang 29th ditto.
- Ship *Forbes*, R. A. J. Roe, Commander, from Bombay 16th August, and Madras 6th September.
- 19. Brig *Cornelia*, L. M. Hanze, Commander, from Belligam 15th August.

OFF CALCUTTA.

SEPT.

- 15. *Valetta*,—19. *Clyde*,—22. *Sherburne*, and Danish Ship *Zohanne Maria*.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

- Per H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, Capt. D. Jones, to Ceylon.—Mrs. Jonault, returning to Colombo; Capt. Blast, H. C. Marine; Dr. Leshe; Richard Furlong, and a Soldier's wife.
- Per Ship *Isabella*, Capt. Wallis, to England: William Price, Esq. R. N. Surgeon.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

SEPT.

- 15. *Ajax*, Brig *John Shore*, Edmond, (F.) and Bark *Dolphin*.—17. H. C. Ship *Duchess of Athol*, James Scott, *Ceres*, and *Eleanor*.—18. *Portsea* and *Sullivan*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 28. Schooner *Colombo*, from Palamcottah.—Passenger: William Turnbull, Esq.

Do. Ship *Hope*, Captain J. T. B. Flint, from London and Gravesend 2d May, Port Louis and Isle of France 31st July.

Do. Brig *Cornelia*, Captain L. M. Hanze, from Pondicherry 26th Aug.—Passengers: Mrs. Rayter, and 2 Seamen from the Ship *Union* bound to Calcutta.

29. Ship *Larkins*, Captain H. R. Wilkinson, from London 30th April, and Madeira 24th May.

30. Ship *Aram*, Captain J. Daniels, from Bombay 20th August.

DEPARTURE.—Aug. 27. Danish Ship *Johanne Maria*, Captain H. Dauntfelt, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 18. Grab Ship *Asia Felix*, Capt. Geo. Jellicoe, from Sumatra.

Do. 19. Arab Ship *Maleked Bheer*, Nacqudah Mahomed Rejeb, from Mocha.

Do. 20. Ship *Eliza*, Capt. L. G. Frith, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 18. Ship Forbes, Capt. R. A. J. Roe, to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. Ship Thetis, Capt. C. F. Davies, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Sophia, Capt. A. J. Wadlington, to Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Charles Forbes, Captain Thos. Bryden, to London.

Do. Ship Aram, Capt John Daniels, to Madras.

Do. Ship Tawjee, Nacquodah Almat Mahomed, to Penang.

PASSENGERS.

By the Ship Forbes. Miss Munbie,—Lieut. Munbie,—C. F. Hunter, Esq.—Mrs. Roe and Child.

By the Ship Thetis. W. H. Radford, Esq. H. M. 65th Regt. and four Armenians.

By the Ship Aram. Mrs. and Miss Wade, and William Chamier, Esq.

By the Ship Charles Forbes. Mrs. Pope,—Mrs. Coleman,—Mrs. Jamée, Miss James,—Miss Stewart,—Lieut. Col. Cunningham, H. C. Service,—Major James, H. M. 46th Regt.—Major Dumas, H. M. 65th Regt.—Captains Elder, and Meriton, H. C. Bombay European Regt.—Lieut. G. Wilson, and Geo. Olives,—Charles O. Reilly, Asst. Surg. H. M. 65th Regt.—P. Farquharson, Adj. H. M. 65th Regt.—T. Colman, Qr. Mr.—Do. W. H. Hamilton, Esq. and Mr. Edward Holland.

Madras.

(From the Madras Courier of 23d September.)

Letters from the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR's Camp announce the arrival of the Party at Vera Paz on the 22d ultimo. We are happy to learn that the GOVERNOR and all the Gentlemen of the Party had enjoyed the best health during the tour.

There are many interesting matters deserving of more particular attention and consideration than we can at present bestow on them, and therefore they must stand over for a future period; more particularly as there are a few local incidents, the notice of which cannot be delayed.

In the first place we must give publicity to the following interesting report of an awful Military spectacle, with which we have been favored by an obliging friend:—

Quilon, Travancore, 21st August, 1822.

We had this morning the awful sentence of a General Court Martial carried into execution on Private J. O'BRIEN, H. M. 89th Regt. lately tried for Mutiny in striking his superior Officer.

The troops under the command of Col. Scott, C. B. formed three sides of a square, as follows; H. M. 89th Regt. in the Centre facing the East a detachment of Artillery, 16th Light Infan-

try, a detachment of the 23d N. I. and the 25th N. I. formed *en potinid*—At 7 o'clock the prisoner was escorted from the Main Guard, dressed in a long White Robe, attended by our Military Chaplain, (Mr. Jefferson) and brought to the Centre by the S. W. angle of the square, when the sentence of his Court Martial and the Warrant for his execution were read; after which he was conducted to the right of the detachment of Artillery, whence proceeded by the Band of his Corps, playing the Dead March in Saul, and his coffin borne by four men of his Company, he passed along the three sides of the square, and on arriving at the flank of the 25th N. I. the procession wheeled to the right, and on arriving opposite the Centre of the 89th Regt. (where the firing Party were already formed) halted; when the Band ceased, and the prisoner with Mr. Jefferson continued in prayer for some time, both kneeling in rear of his coffin—a few minutes after the Clergyman had taken his leave in the most affecting manner, the awful sentence was (on a concerted signal) carried into effect—The troops were then wheeled back into open columns of Companies and marched past the corpse of the unfortunate man, whose conduct in prison since his sentence had been communicated to him, was penitent and exemplary in the extreme; and his fortitude, and devout resignation, this morning, was truly deserving of a better cause—the greatest possible credit is due to our much respected Military Chaplain for his unremitting attention to the wretched man, before and after his sentence became known; much is no doubt to be ascribed to him for having so far fortified the unfortunate man's mind, as to have enabled him to have borne his fate as he did, who although steadfast in his devotion as he was, yet did not fail in noticing with proper respect the colors of the different Corps as he passed.

Such a scene as I have described is fortunately not common in this Presidency, and were we to judge from the apparent feelings of the whole of the troops assembled this morning, we would be inclined to suppose the effect would be such as almost to preclude the recurrence of a crime, that can seldom or ever be pardoned with safety in a well regulated Military body.

The excellent and novel idea of our Commander in Chief, in ordering the whole of the European Forces of this Presidency to parade on the day and time fixed for this Military execution and the Court Martial to be read; cannot we think fail in having a striking effect, and most forcibly impressing on the minds of our European force, the great danger and evil tendency of one of the greatest Military crimes a Soldier can be guilty of.

Prince of Wales' Island.

(From the Penang Gazette of 7th August)

By the Governor Philips we have received *Batavia Courants* to the end of June, and by the obliging attention of a friend we have been furnished with translations of some articles of interest which we submit as follow:—

Batavia Courant, May 25, 1822.

Letters from Macao mention that the Portuguese, on the 16th February last, had sworn to the New Constitution; and on that event, for three successive days, held illuminations.

A private letter from Manilla of the 25th April last, states, that a few days previously a conspiracy amongst a part of the troops was discovered, which intended to depose the Governor and to declare themselves independant. The plot was in time discovered and the Governor had the troops concerned, partly disarmed and partly sent away to Cavita three hours from Manilla. There was, however, still a great deal of commotion in the town.

The *Cholera Morbus* at Manilla, according to the same account, had entirely ceased.

Batavia Courant, June 15, 1822.

Intelligence has been received from Ternate of the arrival there on the 22d April last, of H. N. M. Frigate *Melampus*, under command of Captain De Mau, having on board the deposed Sultan of *Pulembang* with his suite. On the following day the Ex-Sultan was brought on shore and placed in Fort Orange as his fixed abode of banishment.

(From the Penang Gazette of 14th August)

Monday last, the 12th instant, being the Anniversary of His Most Gracious Majesty's Birth Day, the Honorable the Governor entertained the Settlement at his hospitable Mansion, with an elegant Dinner, Ball and Supper; and the important occasion was celebrated with the usual demonstrations of joy and loyalty.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH SEPT. 1822.

The Officer Commanding the Bareilly Provincial Battalion, is directed to entertain Eight Sepoys additional per Company; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct, that an Augmentation of Sixty-four Privates shall be made to that Battalion.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 20TH SEPT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

INFANTRY.

Major William Samuel Heathcote to be Lieutenant Colonel, from 1st September 1822, in succession to Thomson, deceased.

14TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Captain William Ball to be Major, from the 1st September 1822, in succession to Heathcote promoted.

Supernumerary Captain Samuel Swinhoe is brought upon the Establishment of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Ball promoted.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeons, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors: The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future Adjustment:

INFANTRY.

Mr William Glen, date of arrival in Fort William 18th September, 1822.

Mr. Robert Riddell, date of arrival in Fort William 18th September ditto.

Mr. James Rundell Bigge, date of arrival in Fort William 14th September ditto.

Mr. James Burnett, date of arrival in Fort William 14th September ditto.

Mr. Alexander Eness Campbell, date of arrival in Fort William 18th September ditto.

Mr. Thomas Dalryell, date of arrival in Fort William 18th September ditto.

Mr Bowyer Steward, date of arrival in Fort William 18th September ditto.

Mr. Robert Smith, date of arrival in Fort William 18th September ditto.

Mr. George Craven Armstrong date of arrival in Fort William 18th September ditto.

Mr. James Molony, date of arrival in Fort William 18th September ditto.

Mr. Thomas William Bolton, date of arrival in Fort William 18th September ditto.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Benjamin Bell, date of arrival in Fort William 13th September 1822.

Mr. John Park Barnett, date of arrival in Fort William 13th September ditto.

Captain Peter Laurie Pew, of the Regiment of Artillery, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors without prejudice to his Rank.—Date of Arrival in Fort William the 14th September 1822.

Ensign William Foley, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain David Harriott, of the 5th Regiment light Cavalry, in General Orders of the 5th March last, is further extended for Six Months from the expiration of the period therein stated, on account of his health.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT.

Sub-Conductor Barnaby Murphy to be Conductor, from the 9th August 1822, in succession to Hannah, deceased.

Sub-Conductor James Simons to be Conductor, from the 17th August 1822, in succession to Whelan deceased.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers to be Sub-Conductors, from the dates expressed opposite to their Names, to complete the Establishment

Serjeant Simeon Corbett, attached to the Magazine at Nagpore, from the 25th August 1822

Serjeant-Major John Heath, of the Horse Brigade, from the 26th August 1822.

Serjeant Jeremiah Sheean, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William, from the 27th August 1822.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 15th ultimo, to appoint Lieutenant James Price, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to build the Thirty-five (35) Salt Godahs and Sheds, which remain to be constructed at Sulkea. Lieutenant Price is directed to place himself under the Orders of the Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces.

Brevet-Captain A. Smith, Adjutant of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, was permitted, in the Judicial Department, under date the 12th Instant, to visit the Presidency, on urgent Private Affairs, and to be absent from his Corps for two Months

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 20TH SEPT. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank:—

1ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Samuel Maltby to be Captain of a Company, from the 7th of November 1821, in succession to Pater-son, retired from the Service.

Ensign Henry Dovejon to be Lieutenant from the same date, in succession to Maltby promoted.

8TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY

Ensign William Beckett to be Lieutenant, from the 4th of July 1821, in succession to Lindesay, struck off the List of the Army.

28TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Richard Home to be Captain of a Company, vice Raymond, struck off, with rank from the 10th of November, 1821, in succession to Leys promoted.

Ensign John Dale to be Lieutenant, from the same date, in succession to Home, promoted.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Jonah John Hogg, who resigned the Service on the 4th of May last, to be Surgeon, vice Scott, struck off, with rank from the 23d of February 1822, in succession to Durham, appointed a Superintending Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon John Barnes to be Surgeon, vice Hogg resigned, with rank from the 28th of August 1822, in succession to Stuart who has resigned the Service.

Alterations of Rank.

28th Regiment Native Infantry,—Captain Samuel Watson, to rank from 8th January 1820 vice Raymond struck off.

28th Regiment Native Infantry,—Captain Abraham Hardy, to rank from the 30th June 1821, vice Dunster ville deceased.

28th Regiment Native Infantry,—Lieutenant Anthony Highmore Jellicoe, to rank from 1st January 1821, vice Watson promoted.

28th Regiment Native Infantry,—Lieutenant Henry Walter Bel-
lew, to rank from 6th May 1821, vice Turner deceased.

28th Regiment Native Infantry,—Lieutenant Peter Joseph Flem-
ing, to rank from 30th June 1821, vice Hardy promoted.

Medical Department.

Surgeon James Atkinson, to rank from 14th July 1820, vice Scott, struck off.

Surgeon Jehosaphat Castell, to rank from 17th December 1820, vice Robinson appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon Andrew Brown, to rank from 22d March 1821, vice Assey deceased.

Surgeon Charles Stuart, (resigned) to rank from 10th June 1821, vice Impey deceased.

Surgeon John Jack Gibson, to rank from 22d January 1822, vice Stanton, deceased.

Surgeon George Webb, to rank from 3d February 1822, vice Mc-
Dowell, appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon Joseph Adams, to rank from 4th May 1822, vice Hogg, resigned.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

To prevent disappointment in the Supply of Quilts to European Invalids, who may be in progress to Chuhar or to the Presidency, at the Season (the 1st November) of their being issued to Corps, it is directed to be considered the duty of the Officer appointed to conduct them in future, to indent at the nearest Commissari-

at Office for Quilts for all such Men, vouched by Certificates, with which the Invalids are ordered to be furnished from the Corps they leave, that the prescribed Allowance of One Quilt per Man had not been drawn for them.

WM. CASEMENT Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM, 20TH SEPT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Charles D'Acre, of the 12th Regt. N. I. to be Fort Adjutant at Agra, vice Ball, promoted to a Majority.

Subadar Chota Sing is appointed to fill the Situation of Subadar-Major in the 2d Regt. of Light Cavalry, vacant by the transfer of Subadar-Major Meer Ghause Ally, of that Corps, to the Invalid Establishment.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA,

18th Sept. 1822

Brevet-Captain William Martin, of the 29th Native Infantry, is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, vice Walker deceased.

Lieutenant F. Welchman, of the 29th Native Infantry, is re-appointed to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

Artillery,—Lieutenant Rutherford, from 1st September, to 15th October, in extension.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

19TH SEPT. 1822.

Gunner Henry Potterton, of Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Medical Board, and is to be struck off the strength of the Regiment from this date, and transferred to the Town Major's List.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment,—Brevet Captain C. Savage, from 1st November, to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency, previous to applying for Furlough.

General Staff,—Brigade Major Baldock, from 5th October, to 5th March, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent affairs.

1st Battalion 16th Regiment,—Lieutenant Fuller, from 1st October, to 1st July 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Lieutenant I. Fisher, from 15th October, to 15th April 1823, to visit Meerut.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Ensign E. Cumberlege, from 15th October, to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

1st Battalion 17th Regiment,—Major I. W. Fast, from 20th October, to 20th July 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

20TH SEPT. 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

Lieutenant Colonel W. Richards from the 2d Battalion 14th to the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry

Lieutenant Colonel W. Logie from the 1st Battalion 19th to the 2d Battalion 14th Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain Clough, of the 2d Battalion 17th Native Infantry, having produced the requisite Certificate of ill health accounting for his remaining at the Presidency after the period usually allowed to Officers returning from leave beyond Sea, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction Captain Clough's absence from the 1st Feb to the 1st Instant.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

21ST SEPTEMBER 1821.

Captain S. Malthy and Lieutenant H. Doveton, of the 1st Native Infantry, are posted to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain I. D. Herbert is posted to the 2d, and Lieutenant W. Beckett to the 1st Battalion of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain T. Dickenson is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain R. Home is posted to the 1st, and Lieutenant I. Dade to the 2d Battalion of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Gunners Archibald Wright and Allan Vickers are attached to the Gun Carriage Agency at Cossipore, to fill the existing vacancies of European Carpenter and Blacksmith in that establishment, and are to be struck off the strength of the Artillery Regiment accordingly from this date, and transferred to the Town-Major's List.

The leave of absence granted to Captain F. Walker, of the European Regiment, in General Orders of the 14th Instant, is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion during the absence of Captain Sincock on sick leave.

Lieutenant James Manson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, vice Stewart resigned.

The following Corrections and Alterations are made in the distribution of Supernumerary Drummers from the Calcutta Militia laid down in General Orders of the 2d Instant, viz.—To the 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry, no transfers take place.—To the 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry at Baitool, 2 Drummers only, instead of six as mentioned therein.

Ensign J. Somerville is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, and Ensign Hannay from the latter to the former Battalion.

The leave granted in General Orders of the 27th July last, to Lieutenant Taylor of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, is extended for a period of two Months.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Ramghur Battalion.—Surgeon P. Breton, from 14th September, to 11th November, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 4th Regiment.—Lieutenant Templer, from 1st November, to 1st May, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO
HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA.

17th September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial held at Quilon, on the 21th day of July 1822, and continued by adjournments, *Private John O'Brian*, of Captain Sheehy's Grenadier Company of H. M.'s 89th Regiment was arraigned on the undermentioned charges, viz.

First. " Confined by Order of Lieutenant Col. Miles, C. B. Commanding the said Corps for Desertion from his Corps on or about the 21st May 1822, and not returning until brought back a Prisoner on or about the 2d June 1822.

Second. " By Major Basden, for outrageous Mutiny in the following instance, in having struck him, Major Basden, two violent blows, when in the execution of his duty as President of a General Regimental Court Martial, assembled at the Mess House of the 89th Regiment, on the 5th June 1822, for the purpose of trying the said *John O'Brien*, for Desertion "

Additional Charge by Lieutenant Colonel Miles, Commanding.

" For Mutinous language on the Morning of the 5th June, 1822, when taken away from the Mess Room in which the General Regimental Court Martial was assembled, in declaring ' that he would either be shot or hung for some of them that were in the Mess House, and that he was sorry he had not some weapon in his hand.'

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence. The Court find the prisoner guilty " of all and several of the Crimes charged, and the Court does therefore by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence and adjudge the said Prisoner *John O'Brien*, Private, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to be shot to Death with Musketry, at such time and place and in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL, Genl
His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. K. C. B. in publishing this Court Martial to His Majesty's Forces under his Command, feels the necessity of reverting to the Lenity which he extended so recently to *Private James Atkins* of the 34th Regiment, for a similar offence; he had fully expected that Lenity would have operated upon the mind of every individual in the Army in such a manner as to have prevented the recurrence of so outrageous an offence.

His Excellency however could not feel himself justified in again pardoning Crimes of such magnitude as the Prisoner *Private John O'Brien* of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, has been found Guilty of, and that the Army may be convinced that he is determined to inflict the utmost punishment the Law awards to violence and outrage, he directs that this Sentence shall be carried into execution at such time and place as shall be communicated by General Orders to the Army on this Establishment.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

26TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant L. M. Cooper, of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Smith, vice Captain Place of the 65th Regiment; this appointment to have effect from the 21st ultimo.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

19TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Soldiers of His Majesty's Service when in Hospital who are proposed to be Invalided, are not to be removed therefrom to any other place for the purpose of inspection.

Medical Committees will assemble at such Hospitals to make the necessary examination.

General Officers when applying for Committees, or when ordering them, as the case may be, will be pleased to have these directions particularly attended to.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

20TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

With a view to the due preservation of the service ammunition in possession of His Majesty's Corps in India, His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that in Cantonments, and on all ordinary marches for the purpose of Relief, the following system shall be adopted by the Infantry.

The ammunition should not be left altogether loose in the Pouches in single Cartridges. It is expedient that ten rounds out of the forty in each man's possession should remain in that situation in the right hand compartment at the top ready for any immediate purpose, but that the remainder be packed neatly in bundles of ten, and marked and numbered on the outside uniformly throughout each company.

The remainder of the ammunition in possession of Corps is to be carefully packed up and deposited in the Regimental store, or other place of safety, which may be set apart for that purpose at stations respectively.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

21ST SEPTEMBER 1822

Assistant Surgeon Foote, Acting Surgeon to the 17th Regiment, has permission to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, with leave of absence for one year from the date of his Embarkation, or until the arrival of his Regiment in Great Britain, when he will rejoin.

Doctor J. Campbell, Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon, is directed to assume Medical Charge of the 17th Regiment from the date of Assistant Surgeon Foote's Embarkation.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, to Ensign Bayley of the 20th Regiment to proceed to Ceylon on his private affairs, and to be absent for six months from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

21ST SEPTEMBER 1822.

Lieutenant Anson of the 11th Light Dragoons, has an extension of leave of absence for one month, with permission to proceed to the Sand Heads for the benefit of his health.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

23D SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Holmes, M. D. from the 17th Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice W. O'Donel, deceased, 24th August, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

11TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

For Rawdon Lawrie, Gent to be Cornet without purchase, vice Shore. Read Ensign Rawdon Lawrie from the 46th Foot, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Shore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Military Arrivals at the Presidency.

Lieut. Col. P. Littlejohn, 2d Batt. 22d N. I. from Europe.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Heathcote, from Cawnpore.

Major J. C. Coombes, Town Major, Fort Cornwallis, returned from Saugor.

Captain J. Mackenzie, Sub-Assist. H. C. Stud, from Buxar.

Captain J. Pearson, 1st Batt. 19th N. I. from Europe.

Surgeon P. Briston, Rangur Corps, from Hazareebagh.

Lieut. C. C. Chesney, Art. Regt. from Europe.

Lieut. G. Griffiths, 1st Batt. 7th N. I. from Ghazepore.

Lieut. C. Penrose, 2d Batt. 27th N. I. from Europe.

Engineer Cadet J. T. Boileau, from Europe.

Departures.

None.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—We have of late heard a great deal of the *skill, ability, intelligence, &c.* of the Medical Body in Bengal, and I am willing to believe they possess as much of these qualities in the aggregate, or upon an average, as is found in any establishment of equal numbers which is known to exist. Yet in drawing this conclusion, it must be confessed that, such an inference less arises from their published compositions, than the education required of the student by the Rules of the Company before he is admitted to the situation of Assistant Surgeon in their service. In order to render these remarks as brief as possible I shall confine myself for illustrations of their acumen to the letter of *THERAPEUTES*, which appears in your number of the 26th instant.

This Gentleman stalks into the arena, modestly "begging that his name may be withheld," with an elaborate essay upon Cholera, extending to nearly two columns and a half, in which at the very outset, strange to say, we discover the author distinctly admitting his total ignorance of the subject of his dissertation,—“With regard to the remote existing cause of the disorder,” says this well-informed Physician, “I am as little acquainted with it as any other person; nor, perhaps, when known, is it possible that it would conduct us to the means of lessening its frequency, or of treating it successfully. To the *speculist* I therefore leave this investigation, *whose airy visions and fallacious reasoning has done more harm on this general subject to the practice of medicine than the whole band of Empirics put together.*”—Now, Sir, independent of the personal reflection cast upon myself in this delectable tirade,—to the whole of this sentence as coming from a Medical man, who writes for the purpose of furnishing instruction to the Public regarding the formidable pestilence, which still rages in India, and will continue to do so as long as a grain of *bad rice* is grown in the country,—I offer my most decided dissent; and here openly protest against the admission of such sentiments being considered worthy to fall from the lips of any man whatever, who pretends to even the slightest degree of information in our profession. In the first place, if this writer be, as he asserts he is, *unacquainted* with “the remote existing cause of the disorder,” he can advance no claim to support his pretensions for writing upon the subject with the view of recommending a cure without subjecting himself to the charge of being a mere visionary *speculist* (into which his taste for bad English transforms the word “speculator,”) and one of the most undaunted members of the honourable corps, that he names “the whole **BAND** of *Empirics.*” Without a knowledge of the *remote* i. e. *true* causes of diseases, Medical men of every description are merely grasping in the dark, proceeding by chance work, and stumbling at every step, with a sort of blind fold temerity calculated more to produce injury to the patient than increase his advantage;—and the horrible mischief caused by this “*blind leading the blind*” method of treatment, is too fresh in the minds of this community, from the millions that have perished from the means of it within the last five years, to require from me in this place any particular elucidation of its baneful effects.

In the second place, his assertion that "it is not probable the remote existing cause when known would conduct us to the means of lessening the frequency of the disorder, or of treating it successfully," is not only wholly without foundation, considered in the light of a Medical Axiom, but is rash and precipitate in the highest degree. For, so

but is rash and precipitate in the highest degree. For, so far from the knowledge of a remote cause, "not conducting us to the means of lessening the frequency" of a pestilential disease, or preventing us from "treating it successfully,"—it is evident that without such knowledge means of prevention can never be adopted. Now the prevention of diseases, and certainly of pestilential diseases, is of far greater consequence than the cure, as it is called, of such maladies, when through the ignorance of the Public, and I may add the indolence of Medical Men, they are permitted to occur, to the extent we are daily witnessing.—Prevention, founded upon the knowledge of remote causes, has never been, and ever will be, considered, excepting by such writers as this *Therapeutes*, the highest effort of Medicine, and it was from his knowledge of remote causes, enabling him "to deliver his country from a dreadful pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, that Hippocrates was publicly rewarded with a golden crown, the privileges of a citizen of Athens, and the initiation at the grand festivals."

But, Sir, rude as it may appear, a sense of duty to my own Profession, as well as the Public, constrains me to deny positively its being a fact, that no one is acquainted with the remote cause of the disorder. It may indeed be convenient for men, so uninformed as this *The apeutes*, to reiterate in the Newspapers that the cause is unknown,—because such affirmations serve as a cloak under which to conceal their own want of reading,—investigation, and information upon the important subject of Indian Epidemics. In short it is a most commodious mask, for covering the general apathy and negligence by which Medical Research in this country has so long been characterised; and by means of which, till within these few years, that the Grand Revolution took place, in which it is much to my satisfaction to reflect I may claim so prominent a share, the science of Medicine in Hindoostan was doomed to retrograde instead of advancing. Proofs multiply upon proofs, which place upon imperishable record the cause of this disease to be the employment for food of vitiated or poisonous rice; and unless your correspondent's statements will disclose such facts as tend to overthrow the testimonies for

this important TRUTH that are before the Public, they must be considered as perfectly nugatory either for theoretical or practical purposes.

Yet, before a person come down with such a sweeping load of personal invective against me,—for I presume it is to me he alludes as “the speculist, whose airy visions and fallacious reasoning has done more harm on this general subject to the practise of medicine, than the whole band of empirics put together,”—it might have been expected he would at least have exhibited pretensions to Medical knowledge, sufficient to convince the World, that he is acquainted with the signification of the common rudimental terms employed in the cultivation of the study of Medicine. Of the meaning of the most simple initial expression he, however, betrays his absolute, and I am necessitated to add *culpable* ignorance. “The *proximate* existing cause appears to me, he observes, evidently to be a *poisonous matter* existing in the intestines.” Now, here he confounds, exactly as a writer of this identical stamp did some years ago in a letter upon the same subject, an *exciting* with a *proximate* cause;—and it is, therefore, evident, that while such confusion exists within the heads of our practitioners, respecting the simplest principles of Medical Science, their practise, like the rout of Milton’s rebel Angels, must display, “confusion worse confounded.” It is I am happy to find, from *Therapeutes*’ communication, to this confused, unintelligible, unnatural, and altogether unscientific “practise” my writings have done so much harm; and it is against such destructive absurdities,—till the foul stain be effaced, and Science, in all her native loveliness, be restored to that state of celestial simplicity, by which alonher presence can prove advantageous to mankind, all my efforts shall be directed, so long as the ALMIGHTY is pleased to preserve to me the principles of intellectual labour and corporeal action: But while the letter of *Therapeutes* conveys those rancorous invectives, it is not a little remarkable to notice that the entire composition consists of little besides a patch-work plagiarism from my own writings. Thus we find this original writer expatiating upon *poisonous matter in the intestines* being the cause of the disease, and the advantages to be derived from the exhibition of purgatives. Now, these are *bona fide*, my doctrines, which he had previously called “airy visions,” “fallacious reasoning,” and averred “to have done more harm to the practise of medicine, than the whole band of

empirics put together." They are absolutely copied from my work on *Morbus Oryzeus*, and with a degree of bare-faced modesty, upon the merits of which I shall not dwell, attempted to be palmed upon the world for original under the cloak of an illiberal, personal invective against me.

This Writer then unequivocally admits, very different from the doctrine of "pestilential streams," advanced in the Medical Board's Report, to which I imagine he refers as "Dr. Jameson's work,"—that "a poisonous matter existing in the intestines," is the cause of this malady. Now, after such an admission, is it conceivable that any man, not to say acquainted with medicine, but in possession of common sense, would have dreamt of referring this poisonous matter to any other source than the common introduction of aliment into the bowels? Yet, this writer, who so unreservedly condemns me for being an "airy speculist," that comes forward with the unheard-of assertion, or *corollary*, as he calls it, that this poison is "a morbid secretion in the neighbourhood of the parts affected." But the merest novice in physic could have informed this correspondent, that the quantity, and consequently the quality, of the visceral secretions depends upon the quantity and quality of the substances admitted into the stomach. "The Bile, says Dr. Monro, (outlines of Anatomy, vol. 2d, p. 228), is constantly secreted, and in greater abundance after a meal. This I learnt from a case I attended, in which there was an abscess in the Liver, and a præternatural communication between the Liver and Lungs, through which all the Bile flowed and was discharged by coughing; in proof of which, &c. the quantity of Bile discharged by coughing, was different at different times. It was *always greater after meals*."—It consequently follows, that the secretion of the Bile depends entirely upon food, or in other words this substance consists merely of the dregs of vegetables, or a vegetable fluid which will not assimilate with the human blood;—its colour, smell, and taste, are all vegetable, and consequently when it becomes *vitiating* the bilious fluid derives its acid qualities solely from the nature of the food admitted into the stomach. The same by analogy we may conclude is the case with the other secretions, and the *poisonous matter* lodged in the intestines, for whose existence I have always contended, and is now unequivocally admitted, must, therefore, proceed from the food which has been employed previous to the appearance of the disease, or the visible effects of the poison upon the system; and that noxious food, as I

have shown, consists of vitiated grain, contained in
 trv chiefly of *vitiated rice*. Against the facts con-
 my writings, *Therapeutes* does not even advance the shadow
 of an argument; yet I make no doubt both yourself and
 Readers would esteem it more satisfactory were he to ad-
 duce fact and solid argument in controversion of the *Ory-
 zean System*, than employ personal invective, and puerile
 name calling, more adapted to a boy at school, than
 fit for a Medical Officer in the service of the Honourable
 Company.

Your obedient Servant,
 R. TYTLER.

Allakabad, 3rd September, 1822.

SEPTEMBER 26.

We went this forenoon to the Town Hall in hopes of
 being able to give our readers a general outline of the
 proceedings of the meeting convened there at 11 o'clock,
 for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed
 state of the lower orders of the Irish throughout many
 parts of that portion of the United Kingdom. The meet-
 ing was not a numerous one, and we felt rather surprised
 at seeing so very few Irishmen present at it. We have
 no doubt however, although prevented by accident, ill-
 ness, or the shortness of the notice, from attending at
 the Town Hall, that they will exert themselves in private,
 and use all their influence in prevailing upon those
 who can afford it to spare something out of their
 abundance to the forlorn thousands who pine for food
 and bide the pelting of the pitiless storm of the bitter-
 est adversity in their native land. Certain resolutions
 were entered into at the meeting, well calculated to pro-
 mote the object in view; they are too voluminous to ad-
 mit of being published in our number of to-day; nor do
 we like to allude more particularly to them, for fear of
 its being said, that we garbled the proceedings. The
 subscription intended to be commenced, is to be of that
 comprehensive nature that every one may join in it. We
 are aware that many warm-hearted persons, on occasion
 of subscribing to a great public charity, are sometimes
 kept back from a mistaken notion, that such small
 sums as their means permit them to bring forward, ap-
 pear paltry compared with the amount subscribed by their
 wealthier neighbours. He who can only afford a Gold-

mohur, is ashamed to enter his donation immediately under his who has put down four or five hundred Rupees. Let such diffident persons bear in mind, that it is not the numerical amount of alms that does honor to him who contributes them, but the proportion which they bear to his means, and the spirit with which they are given. It is a soothing reflexion, then, for the poor man to know, that even *he* has it in his power to succour human misery. Out of the vast heap in the treasury of the temple in Jerusalem, all that is on record on earth, if not in Heaven, is a tiny mite thrown in by a poor widow. Several men of wealth and substance no doubt had added substantially to the heap, but the widow's mite alone is remembered. We hope, then, that the intention of the meeting will be successful, and that all ranks will come forward and endeavour, under Providence, to stay that plague of famine and disease which is preying upon the vitals of that land whose inhabitants are proverbially famed for the best qualities that adorn human nature. Perhaps many may be of opinion, that any succours raised in this country cannot reach the scene of misery and devastation in sufficient time to be of use. We are convinced, if they seriously examine the subject for a moment, that they will be of a different way of thinking. The distress, it appears, as far as we can learn from the public papers and private letters received by Irish Gentlemen here, was most prevalent at the period of the year when the inhabitants should have been employed in cultivating the ground for a new crop. Instead, however, of possessing the necessary quantity of seed for sowing the land in the months of April and May, the peasants were in absolute want of daily food, and, horrible to add, were dying along highways, in ditches, and under hedges and dykes, from sheer want of sustenance and shelter, or from Typhus fever induced by famine! The preceding autumn had been unusually wet, and whole districts were overflowed in consequence; this had proved particularly hurtful to the potatoes, which, it will be remembered, are generally left in the ground till the end of autumn. Here, then, we have no ideal picture of misery—it is all real, and terribly true. The subscriptions already raised in England, we trust will enable the thousands who stand in need of relief to get through the winter; the bountiful sums which we confidently anticipate will be realised throughout India, will arrive next spring just in time to enable the peasant to put his bit of land in proper train for

yielding a plentiful crop for the next season. British sojourners in the East have always been remarkable for their philanthropy, even to foreigners and aliens, and sure we are that they will maintain their character for kind hearts and open hands, now that their brothers in Erin are groaning under the most appalling and complicated afflictions. Just as we were about to conclude our hasty and desultory observations, the *Madras Courier* of 10th instant was put into our hands, from which we select the following forcible remarks upon the subject we ventured to touch upon so sincerely, but, we fear, feebly :—

“ Famine in Ireland.—We regret that in returning to this afflicting subject we are unable to announce that any measures have been taken at this Presidency to assist the glorious work of Charity which has so bountifully commenced at home. We lament this deeply, but although our appeal has hitherto been ineffectual, we feel sincere satisfaction at having performed our duty by bringing the matter to the notice of the Public—it is pleasing also to observe that our opinions are not singular, and that both our Contemporaries have promptly followed up with their judicious remarks, the appeal made in last Tuesday's *Courier* to the benevolent feelings of the community. It now rests with them to adopt or reject the propositions, and it would ill become us to enlarge upon it. We will mention, however, that we are authorised to announce that if any Public Subscription takes place for the relief of the population of Ireland, the *Mount Corps Dramatique* will gladly come forward to promote the holy undertaking. We need not repeat that the lives of thousands of our fellow creatures depend on prompt exertions, or that the causes of distress are of such a nature that it will be the work of years and not of weeks to remove them. These are admitted facts. The Subscription has commenced prosperously at home, but to do any permanent good it must be kept up and fed from time to time by fresh resources. The Towns and Counties of the United Kingdom are doing their duty, and we observe that aid is expected from the Colonies. It has been observed that for the distressed Spaniards, and Russians, and Germans, hundreds of thousands were readily raised, “ and that it would shame justice as well as the charity of the Country, if those so nearly allied to us should be neglected “ at their last extremity.” According to the statement of Sir Edward O'BRIEN, the bark of trees has been stripped off to satisfy the pangs of hunger; the young wheats have

been sheared, and eaten as spinage—even the primrose leaves have been carefully collected! One cannot read such statements of distress occurring in the most fertile Country in the World without shuddering. They are calculated to afflict us, and no matter what produced the suffering, our first duty is to endeavour to relieve it.

“In a word, the distress is unparalleled even in the annals of Ireland; the land of misfortune and misery. The afflictions with which that unhappy Country was visited in the frightful years of 1801 and 1815 were nothing compared to the calamities which are now depopulating her Counties. We have a warrant for asserting that the Peasantry of the Counties of Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Roscommon, and Mayo, and in fact the greater part of Munster and Connaught are actually, and literally starving, and that the distress had not reached its height. A million and a half of people at the least, willing and able to work, are thus without the means of subsistence or the prospect of obtaining it. To add to the evil one half of the Cattle have died for want of fodder. Can these things be read without exciting feelings of sympathy and commiseration? Is it not a crime in human nature to allow a people to continue in this frightful state where there is a possibility or prospect of affording relief? Can a Christian Community allow their Countrymen to support life on a *miserable food of a little Oatmeal mixed with nettles*, without endeavouring to ameliorate a considerate ration so repugnant to the principles of humanity? It is impossible; and it can only be necessary to prove the existence of such distress to ensure its relief.

“What a spectacle does the British Empire at this moment present. In Ireland; thousands are perishing by famine, while the granaries of England are surcharged. In England the farmer is ruined by parting with his corn at a price even which the suffering poor of Ireland cannot afford to give—afford did we say?—for a price at which the united money stock of hundreds would not purchase a single peck!—Ireland and England are called Sister Countries—united under one government; their interests and their rights should be the same. How comes it then, we ask, that the Irish poor are perishing within reach of relief, and yet that relief has been so long withheld?”

“We naturally turn our eyes to Government for a solution of this curious enigma.”

Had it been in our power, we should have been happy to publish the proceedings of the late Musical Meeting, and explain the cause of the failure of the Committee in getting up those union Concerts which all parties wished to see established upon a grand, liberal, and independent scale. At present we are quite in the dark as to the real cause of the Committee's failure, since we have seen no authentic document upon the subject, and our knowledge of the circumstance rests only on an extremely laconic notice issued by the Committee to the gentlemen who had attended the general meeting. In this notice, the Committee merely state the failure which, they regretted to say, had taken place;—of course there is an end of the business as far as respects the first meeting, and the organisation of Concerts, which should include ALL the musical talents at the Presidency. Notwithstanding the un auspicious circumstance of the failure on the part of the Musical Committee, we learn that another Society has been formed for getting up and conducting Concerts at the Town Hall upon a similar scale to that submitted to the late meeting, and at which the whole musical and instrumental force of the Presidency will be united, with the exception of Mr. LINTON, who, we are led to understand, declines joining in this scheme. Arrangements are making, we hear, to have such a graduated table of prices, as shall accommodate all classes of the community; and the remarkably powerful and fine Organ so handsomely offered to the late Committee, is to be as kindly contributed to the present undertaking. We have heard the names of some of the professors who had already been absolutely engaged for the new Concerts.

The *Bombay Courier* of the 31st ultimo, reached us this afternoon, but contains no news. Respecting the weather it merely states,—

“The weather during the latter part of the week has been very stormy, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain. The whole monsoon indeed has been more severe than we remember for a number of years past. We are informed that up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the 30th instant, the total quantity of rain fallen this year, amounts to $84\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches more than we had at the same date in the year 1817, and more than has fallen during the whole of any monsoon since.”

Private letters from Bombay, also dated the 31st August, mention the occurrence of a most violent gale, or rather hurricane, which commenced about 4 o'clock, P. M. of the preceding day, and lasted twelve hours. Fortunately it happened that there were but few Ships in the harbour. Most of them drove a little. The *Eliza*, lately from the Mauritius, is stated to be a total wreck.—The *Asia Felix* on shore, but expected to be got off. The gale was accompanied with a continued fall of heavy rain.

The *Marchioness of Hastings* from this port had not arrived, and some apprehensions are entertained for her safety, as she sailed from Saugor early in May.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Friday's Kedgerce Report announced the following arrivals:—

Larkins, Capt. H. R. WILKINSON, London 30th April.

Nouvelle Alliance, Capt. GOUTHERIN, Bordeaux 31st May.

Futtah Mobarruck, Muscat 24th August.

Abassy, ditto 30th ditto.

An Extra Report, received late last night, announced the arrival of the *Fort William*, Captain GLASS, from London 22d May; and the *Cubbrass*, Turkish Ship, from Muscat 23d August.

We have seen a French Price Current of 24th May. We deem it proper to state, in consequence of having heard reports to the contrary, that Indigo had advanced.

In consequence of the many losses sustained at Sea during the late tempests, we hear that some of the principal Insurance Offices of Calcutta are considerably under par.

Late accounts from Allahabad mention that the River had risen.

A correspondent at Bhopalpoore states that considerable inconvenience had been experienced there in consequence of that post having been supposed to be Sehore, the residence of the Governor General's agent of Bhopaul. Consequently letters and parcels intended for the first place were forwarded to the second, which occasioned a delay of a day or two in reaching their destination. Bhopalpoore is known to the natives by the name of Daubree only. Daubree is a contiguous village, and it had been as well of the name if Daubree had been continued in use instead of Bhopalpoore, as it would have prevented mistakes. According to Mr. PRINSEP's map, Daubree, or Bhopalpoore, is about 6 kos of Rajgurrh on the Neoj Nuddee, 12½ kos West of Nersurghur, and 25 kos N. W. of Bhopal. By the same authority its latitude is 23° 50' N. Long. 76° 40' E.—Whatever its political advantages may be, the place itself is a most barren and dreary spot.

We Subjoin the proceedings of the Irish meeting at the Town-Hall. They are not one-third so voluminous as we had supposed :—

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

As authentic statements of the misery which now prevails in some parts of Ireland have reached India, and as it is ascertained that some Districts, from an almost total failure of the last year's crop, are actually in a state of famine; it is earnestly hoped that the British residents and other inhabitants of this Country will come forward with their aid, for the purpose of mitigating (so far as pecuniary aid can mitigate) the sufferings of our fellow creatures.

Experience has shewn, that a year of such afflicting distress as has been prevalent is always followed by scarcity, and generally with disease; it becomes therefore desirable to raise such a fund here as may tend to alleviate the distresses of those who may survive the famine.

The following Gentlemen have agreed to form themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of promoting this work of humanity; and it is hoped that many, whose exertions may be useful to the cause, will allow their names to be added.

The Committee is, at present, composed of

Sir Francis McNaghten
Col. W. Casement, C.B.
David Clark, Esq.
Rev. J. Parson.
Geo. Ballard, Esq.
J. O'B. Tandy, Esq.
Capt. T. Macan

John Palmer, Esq.
James Cobden, Esq.
Geo. Muckillop, Esq.
Robt. McClintock, Esq.
Edwd. Briggman, Esq.
Browne Roberts, Esq.
Benj. Fergusson, Esq.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st—That subscriptions be solicited generally from all classes of society throughout this establishment.

2d—That the proceedings be communicated by the Committee to all the principal civil and military Stations, with an intimation, that donations ever so small will be acceptable and gratefully acknowledged.

3d—That the several Houses of Agency and Banks in Calcutta be requested to receive contributions.

4th—That the proceedings in general be inserted in all the Calcutta Papers, and that lists of contributions be also published in them from time to time.

5th—That a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta at the Town Hall be earnestly solicited, on Wednesday next the 2d proximo, at the hour of 1 o'clock, in order that the best plan be fixed on for the purpose of giving effect to the wishes of the subscribers.

Calcutta, Sept. 26, 1822.

SECT OF BRAHMINS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The following article on a Sect denominated Caradee-Brahmins may be interesting to the generality of your Readers; if so, please to insert it, otherwise have the goodness to return it to

Your's obediently,

TAKOOR DOSS.

Calcutta, August 3, 1822.

The tribe of Brahmins called Caradee, formerly had a horrid custom of yearly sacrificing a young Brahmin of a different sect, to their household God, Sukhtee, who delight in human blood, and is represented with three fiery eyes covered with red flowers, in one hand holding a sword, and in the other a bottle. The prayers of his votaries are directed to him only, during the first nine days of the Dussarah feast, and on the evening of the tenth day, a feast is prepared, to which the whole family are invited, and an intoxicating drug is continued to be mixed with the victuals of the unsuspecting stranger whom the master of the house has for several months or perhaps years treated with the greatest attention and kindness, and even to lull into a fatal security given him his daughter in marriage; as soon as the effects of poisonous and intoxicating drug appear, the master of the house, unattended, takes the death devoted victim into the temple, leads him three times round the Idol, and when he prostrates himself, takes the opportunity of cutting his throat, and with the greatest care collects the flowing blood into a small bowl, which he first applies to the lips of his ferocious God, and then sprinkles it over the dead body, which is put into a hole dug for its reception at the foot of the Idol.

After the perpetration of this cruel action, the innocent Brahmin returns to his family and spends the night in mirth and revelry, his mind perfectly satisfied, that for the praiseworthy action the favour of his blood-religious bety will remain upon him for the space of twelve years. On the morning of the following day, the corpse is taken from the hole into which it had been thrown, and then the Idol is deposited upon next Dussarah, and until the sacrifice of another victim.

This horrible custom, however, has been greatly discontinued of late years, from the following circumstance, which happened at Poonah, during the time of the Paiswah Ballagee Bagee Row.

A young and handsome Carnatic Brahmin, fatigued with travel and oppressed with the scorching heat of the sun, sat himself down in the verandah of a rich Brahmin (of the Caradee sect) who in a short time passing that way and perceiving that the young man was a stranger, kindly invited him into his house, to remain until he perfectly recovered.

from the fatigues of his journey. The young and unsuspecting Brahmin readily accepted the kind invitation, and was for several days treated with so much attention and kindness that he showed no inclination to depart, especially since he had seen the Brahmin's beautiful Daughter, for whom he conceived a most violent attachment, and before a month elapsed he asked and obtained her in marriage; they lived happily together until the time of the Dusserah, when the deceitful old Brahmin, as he had all along intended, determined to sacrifice his Son-in-law to the household God of his caste; accordingly on the tenth day of the feast, he succeeded in mixing a poisonous and intoxicating drug in his victuals, not however without being perceived by his daughter, who was passionately fond of her husband. She continued without being observed to exchange his dish with that of her brother, who in a short time became intoxicated and senseless. The unhappy father seeing the helpless state of his son and despairing of his recovery, carried him to the temple, put him to death with his own hands, and made an offering of his blood to the idol Sukhtee; this being perceived by the young Brahmin, he asked his wife the reason of an action so shocking, and so unnatural, and was informed by her of the particulars of the whole affair and of his recent danger; he, alarmed for his own safety, and desirous that justice should be inflicted on the cruel Brahmin, contrived to make his escape, and immediately repairing to the Peshwah, fell at his feet and related the whole affair.

Orders were instantly given to seize every Caradee Brahmin in the city of Poonah, and particularly the infamous perpetrator of the horrid deed, who was immediately put to death, together with several hundred Brahmins, who were convicted of similar practices, all of the same sect, were expelled the City, and strict injunctions laid upon the inhabitants to have with them as little connection as possible for the future.

By this well-timed severity the Peshwah effectually prevented the repetition of similar crimes, and the Caradee Brahmins are now contented with sacrificing a Buffalo or a Sheep, instead of a human victim.

A Sale of New South Wales Government Bills to the amount of £10,750 16. 6. Sterling, took place on Monday last at the Exchange Rooms, and they went off at 25½ per cent. premium. The price paid for these Bills, drawn by the Sydney Government on His Majesty's Treasury in England, payable at 30 days sight and indorsed by one of the first Agency Houses in Calcutta, exhibits the unfavorable state of Exchange here, when the Sicca Rupee is not equivalent to 1s. 10½d. This state of things must operate very favourably on the Indigo Market, as this article will be eagerly sought as a mode of transmitting property to Europe, since it will be a saving to purchase it even above its intrinsic value.

POLICE OFFICE

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,—Knowing no better channel than through the medium of your JOURNAL to be informed on this subject, allow me to ask, why is not privilege allowed by the Police Office of this metropolis to individuals to hear Trials at that place, who resort there for that purpose, as is allowed by the Supreme Court?

A Friend of mine had lately occasion to go there to hear the trial of a Gentleman for whom he was interested, but the Constable in attendance prevented him from going into the room of the Magistrates, saying he had no orders from them to admit any body but the parties.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know why there should be any such restrictions in this Country, since it must be acknowledged that every British Court in the world, is at all times and on every occasion open to the public.

By your giving publicity to this, you will oblige

AN ENQUIRER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

SEPTEMBER.

23. Ship *Motra*, W. Hornblow, Commander, from Portsmouth 1st May, Madras 9th and Masulipatam 12th September.
 25. French Ship *Leermatis*, T. Godit, Commander, from Bourbon and Pondicherry 14th September.
 27. Ship *Larkins*, H. R. Wilkinson, Commander, from London 30th April, Macéira 22d May and Madras 13th September.
 — French Ship *Nouvelle Alliance*,—Catherine, Commander, from Bordeaux 31st May.
 — Arab Ship *Fatta Mobaruck*, from Muscat 24th August.
 — Ditto Ship *Absay*, from ditto the 30th ditto.
 29. Ship *Fort William*, A. Glass, Commander, from London 22d May, Isle of France 23d August and Madras 20th September.
 — Turkish Ship *Cudbrass*, Witrigée, Commander, from Muscat 23d August.

OFF CALCUTTA.

22. *George Cruikenden*.—26. *Mary Ann*, (Webster).—28. *George IV*, *Hope*, *Thetis*, *Forbes*, *Maria*, *Lemelle*, (F.) *Java* and *Zelle*, (D.)

AT THE COOLEY BAZAR.

23. French Ship *Penelope*.—27. *Mary Ann*, (Watlington)

PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *LARKINS*.—*From London*.—Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary Bryce, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Ferrar, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Peirson, Miss Buckley, Miss Helen Merchant, Miss Maria Yates, Miss Jane Cox, Miss Sarah Smith, Miss Charlotte Smith, Dr. James Bryce, Captain Dalgairns, 7th Regiment N. I. Captain Buckley, 18th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant Norman, Lieutenant Ferrar, Lieutenant Hume, and Lieutenant Smith, Quarter Master, H. M. 41st Regiment, Mr. G. Spry, and Mr. Robert Smith, Cadet, Mr. H. Lundie, Merchant, Mr. George Johnson, and Mr. J. Peirson, Free Merchants, Masters Wm. Smith, Henry Smith, James Smith, L. Smith, J. Ferrar, F. Ferrar.

From Madras.—Mrs. Yates, and 4 Children, Mrs. Sarah Orman, Lieutenant-Colonel Yates, Lieut. Warren, Mr. Murry, Mids. H. M. N. Liffey.

PER SHIP *FORT WILLIAM*.—*From London*.—Mrs. Bellaney, Misses E. Broders, and S. Broders, Mr. C. Bellaney, Asst. Surg. H. C. Service, Mr. Cathcart, Writer, Messrs. W. Ferguson, Mafr, Carnegie, M. Cravy and Lewis, Free Merchants, Mr. Van Haythusen, Cadet.
From Madras.—Mr. Croxford and Mr. Bosque.

REMARKS.

Dutch Ship *Columbus*, bound to Europe, lost off the Cape of Good Hope.
 French Ship *Lionelle*, spoke the *Kent*, (from Calcutta,) off the Sand Heads, disabled, and supplied her with a fore-top-mast.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

22. Ship *Isabella*, John Wallis, Commander, for London, via Cape and Gibraltar.
 23. Ship *Upton Castle*, W. Morgan, Commander, to complete her Cargo for Bombay.
 — Portuguese Ship *Camoës*, D. J. De Roza, Commander, for Lisbon.
 24. Ship *Nancy*, J. Thomson, Commander, for London via Cape.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER H. C. S. *DUTCHESSE OF ATHOL*.—*For Prince of Wales Island*.—Mrs. Coombs, Miss A. M. Coombs, (Child,) Major Coombs, Lieut. Macgrath, Ensign J. Macgrath, 20th Regt. N. I.

M A D R A S.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 11 Ship Neptune, W. E. Edwards, from Batavia 4th and Bencoolen 10th August.

Do Ship Zinobia, J. Paek, from Bordeaux 29th April, and Pondichery 10th September.

Do Ship Georgiana, R. Babcock, from Calcutta 6th August.

DEPARTURES—Sept 10, H. M. S. Tees, Thomas, on a Cruise.

Do H. M. Schooner Fenice, Cochran, E. Tincombe, on a Cruise.

11 Ship Duke of Lancaster, John Davis, for Liverpool.

Do Ship Aram, J. Daniels, for Rangoon.

Do Ship Elizabeth, George Vint, for Calcutta.

Do Ship Larkins, H. R. Wilkinson, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.

Do Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton, for Coringa.

Madras.

TO THE EDITOR of the MADRAS GAZETTE.

SIR,

If the following is worthy of a place in your Paper you will much oblige me by inserting it, as you did an account of a former play performed at this place—Trincomalie sports are so very few, or probably I might oftener give you an account of them.

I am, &c

AN AMATEUR OF ANOTHER THEATRE.

Trincomalie, August 24, 1822.

On the 16th ultimo, the Officers of the *Leffey*, entertained us with the comedy of "Wild Oats" and the Farce of "Raising the Wind." This early attempt on their part to enliven this dull place is very kind and makes up for the loss we feel in the absence of our old friends the *Leander's*. It would be impossible to give them too much credit for the beauty of their Theatre, which was on the Quarterdeck, and the universal applause which each performer received, shewed that all the characters were well sustained.

Sir George Thunder was a respectable veteran, both he and his valet-de-chambre John Dory were very amusing, the latter was a complete tai and not inferior to Tom Pipes in *Peregrine Pickle*.—We again recognised him in the Farce as the Yorkshire waiter, and could hardly have thought the sailor by changing his dress, could also so well change his manners and profession—Harry Thunder was very good, but rather too much of the gentleman for a youngster eloped from school to tread the Thespian boards. Rover would have done credit to Covent Garden or Drury Lane. His performance was far beyond what any one could have expected from a person who had not made the stage his profession. His Jeremy Didler in the farce was equal to his Rover. The Landlord was completely in character and seemed well accustomed to his business.

Farmer Gammon's appearance was that of the substantial purse-prod Farmer and his performance the same. Lamp's manners and address were those of the character he personated (the manager of a company of strolling players.) Ephraim Smooth was a complete quaker and did his part admirably; his love-scene with Jane was deservedly applauded.

Lady Amaranth Thunder gained much credit, which she well deserved. Amelia's appearance was rather too old, and it could have been wished that the Lady who has naturally a low voice, had exerted it a little on this occasion—not that any one could find fault with her performance, which was excellent, particularly the scene, where she discovers her husband and son. The lively little Jane looked very well and performed her part admirably—She and her brother Sim, are by no means common performers. The latter was also the Pain wounds of the Farce which did him credit. The best looking and also one of the best performers of the female characters was Peggy in the Farce, she certainly deserved the appellation of the "Beautiful Maid at the foot of the Hill," though the title was usurped by her aunt Miss Lauretia Durable.—This lady also did great justice to the character she undertook and received great applause particularly in her interviews with our favourite Jeremy Didler.

All the Beauty and Fashion at this place were invited and appeared much entertained by the performance, as well as pleased at the endeavours of the *Liffey's* to find some amusement for them.—Most of the Gentlemen were disappointed at not having a dance afterwards, particularly as the *Liffey* has an excellent Band; but the Ladies we were sorry to see did not appear inclined to complete the amusement of the evening. It is understood another Play is in embryo and will be ready for performing on the *Liffey's* arrival at Madras.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Capt. W. Preston, 1st Bat. 9th N. I.; Captain Mallet, 46th Regiment; Capt. G. H. Budd, 1st Bat. 22d N. I. Captain J. Henry, 12th Light Infantry; Captain E. Lane, 24th Regt.; Lieutenant J. Lawless, 54th Regt; Lieutenant G. Burn, 1st Bat. 6th N. I.; Lieutenant W. Longford, 21st N. I.; Lieut. J. Buchanan, 1st Light Cavalry; Lieutenant H. G. Marsh, 45th Regt.; Assistant Surgeon A. Campbell, 1st Bat. 17th Regt. N. I.; Quarter Master T. W. Edmunds, 69th Regiment.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.

JULY

27 At Bombay, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend H. Davies, Mr. Jolliffe to Miss F. Kennedy

29 At St. Thomas's Church, (Bombay) by the Reverend D. Young, Mr. Sub-Conductor Patrick Furlong of the Gun Carriage manufactory, to Mrs. Ann Johnston

AUGUST

21 At Madras, by the Revd. Dr. Rottler, at the Vepery Church, Mr. William Wilson, to Miss Charlotte Smart

24 At Cawnpore, at the house of Major Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, Lieutenant W. Simonds, 2d Bat. 9th N. I. to Miss Cecelia Angelo

26 At Vellore, by the Revd. R. Smith, Miss Jane Annet Elizabeth Campbell, to Major Joseph Nixon, Deputy Judge Advocate General

27 By the Revd. D. Corrie, Mr. John Bell, third eldest surviving Son of Charles Bell, Esq. of Litch, to Eliza, second Daughter of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. of Lacknow

SEPTEMBER.

2 At the Cathedral, by the

Reverend J. Parson, John Mackenzie, Esq. to Miss Mary Forbes Henderson

3 At Quilon, by the Revd. C. Jaffreson, Lieutenant James Woodward, 18th Light Infantry, to Harriet, seventh daughter of H. Selway, Esq. Quarter Master H. M. 59th Regiment

4 By the Reverend Mr. J. Irving, Mr. George Collins, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Christian, Esq. of Manghyr

7 At Bangalore, Edward H. Woodcock, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Bradie

8 By the Revd. D. Corrie, Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss Magdalen Parsons

11 At Madras, by the Revd. W. Roy, H. R. Wilkinson, Esq. Commander of the Ship *Larkins*, to Jane, youngest daughter of William Bushby, Esq.

14 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Corrie, Mr. Thomas Frisby, to Miss Mary Ann Marchand

20 At the Cathedral at Calcutta, by the Revd. Mr. Thomson, Capt. Samuel Cole, Commander of the Brig *Commerce*, to Miss Mary Cowan

BIRTHS.

AUGUST.

6 At Quilon, the Lady of Quarter Master Poula, of H. M.'s 87th Regt. of a daughter

7 At Hyculah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Christopher H. Agon, of the Regt. of Artillery, of a son

8 At Bombay, the lady of the late Lieut. Wm. Campbell, Superintendent of the Cadet Establishment, of a son.

9 At Bolaram, near Hyderabad the lady of Capt. Waddell, Paymaster Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, of a daughter

— At Vellore, the lady of Esq. Sayens, of a son

— At Serampore, the wife of Mr. C. Ashe of a son

14 At Belary, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, H. M. 46th Regt. of a son

16 At Madras, the lady of Captain Hitchen, of a son

17 At Poona, the lady of Cap. James. Henderson Dunsinville, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter

22 At Muttra, the Lady of Captain Robert. Edding Thomas, 1st Bn. 34th Regt. of a son

27 At Masaderpora, the lady of William Fane, Esq. of a son

28 At Patna, the lady of William Money, Esq. of a son

— At Madras, Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, of a son

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of James Monroe, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son

30 At Allypore, the lady of Lieutenant John Forbes Paton, Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer, of a Daughter

— The lady of Thomas Measures, Esq. of a son

— The lady of Lewis Betts, Esq. of a daughter

31 In Chowringhee, the lady of James Jameison, Esq. of a Daughter

— Mrs. W. W. Beck of a Daughter

SEPTUAGESIMUS

1 The lady of G. J. Morris, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter

2 The lady of Samuel Swiptch, Esq. of a son

— Mrs. Thos. B. Scott, of a daughter

3 The lady of Lieut. Hickey of a Daughter

4 At Dinapore, the lady of Captain L. Tulloch, 1st Battalion 27th Regiment, of a son

— At his Residence in Middleton Street, Chowringhee, the lady of W. P. Maston, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a daughter

5 The Lady of Captain James Green, of the Country Service, of a daughter

— At Chittoor, the lady of H. Burnby, Esq. of a daughter

6 Mrs. George Strafford, of a daughter

7 The lady of Major Alexander of a daughter

8 Mrs. Charles Scott, of a son

10 Mrs. Captain Naish, of a daughter

12 At Chinsurah, the lady of J. R. Vos, Esq. M. D. of a daughter

— In Park Street, the Lady of J. Betts, Esq. of a daughter

— At Burdwan, the Lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son

14 Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a son

— The Lady of D. Bryce, Esq. of a daughter

15 At Altipore, Mrs. M. C. Radcliffe, of a son

16 Mr. Francis Andrews, of a daughter

— At Cuttack, at the house of Thomas Packenham, Esq. the lady of W. Dent, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son

22 At the Presidency, the lady of Captain Gavin Young, of a daughter

23 On board the *Meira*, the lady of Lieutenant E. C. Chesne, of Artillery, of a son

26 The lady of Capt. John Oliver, 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, of a son

DEATHS.

JULY

1 At Kaludghce, after a distressing and painful illness of 8 days, arising from Epidemic Cholera, which he bore with great manliness and resignation, Lieutenant Dupre Brabazon, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the 2d Battalion of Pioneers, the son of Wabop Brabazon, Esq. of the County of Louth in Ireland

8 At Fort Marlboro', Assistant Surgeon Duncan McCalmann, of the Bengal Medical Establishment

13 Of Apoplexy, at Sattara, Major Robert A. Bromley

On board His Majesty's Ship *dauntless*, at Sea, after a few days illness, Mr Granville Sharp Williams, Midshipman, son of Captain Edward Williams, Royal Navy—and Nephew to Sir Admiral Thos. Williams.

AUGUST

3 Lieut. Colonel Wilford, who expired of debility, at Benares. This eminent Scholar has been long celebrated as a most learned and indefatigable cultivator of the Ancient History and Literature of the Hindus; he was one of the earliest members of the Asiatic Society, and soon distinguished himself by his contributions to their Researches: his extensive erudition and unwearied diligence received the highest encomiums from Sir William Jones, and secured the favourable notice of Warren Hastings, by whose encouragement, Lieut. Col. Wilford was induced to address his whole attention to those studies to which, with a perseverance superior to all selfish considerations, he devoted the rest of his life. His zeal has reaped its reward. His labours have been the theme of praise in all the leading languages of Europe, and his authority has become the basis on which the ablest scholars of the West repose their speculations. The name of Wilford is

in short identified with the reputation of Great Britain, and is one of the many proofs she has adduced, that her Indian Empire has not been exercised in vain

4 At Colaba, Mr. John King, Quarter Master, H. M. 47th Regiment, in the 44th year of his age. Mr. King was born in the 47th Regiment, and served in it from infancy till death

10 At Madras, Henry Harris, Esq. M. D. First Member of the Medical Board

11 Roderick Peregrine Ochterlony, Esq. only son of General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. greatly regretted by a fond parent, family, and friends; aged 38

11 At Madras, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. Charles Battle, of the Firm of Battle and Co. deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends

14 At Madras, Edward Uthling Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, in the 28th year of his age

16 At Bombay, Maria Magdalen, the infant daughter of Mr. Stephen John Cross, aged 5 months

17 At Cawnpore, John Whelan, Conductor of Ordnance

22 at Masulipatam. Captain Charles Waddell Paymaster, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force

23 Ensign John Taylor of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry. This promising young Officer, whose amiable qualities endeared him to every one who knew him, was drowned by the upsetting of his Boat opposite Panna

—At Calpee, Captain Richard Clements Walker, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, and Superintendent of Civil Buildings at that place

27 At Dacca of a lingering Fever, Captain F. U. Gladwin, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry

28 Captain John Gordon, of H. M.'s 82d Regt. of Foot, aged 34 years

29 At Benares, Captain James McIlarg, of the 1st Batt. 6th Regt. N. I. and Commandant of the 2d Nusseerree Battalion

30 After a short but severe illness, on board the Ship, at the New Anchorage, Mr. John Austin, Surgeon of the H. C. Ship *Duchess of Athol*. He was followed to the grave by Captain Daniel, and the Officers of the *Duchess of Athol*, with every mark of respect, for a Man whose private virtues will endear his memory to all who had the happiness to share his Friendship and who now deeply lament his loss

SEPTEMBER

1 At Delhi, Lieut Col W. A. Thompson, C. B. late in Command of the 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry and the Garrison of Delhi

— Mr John F. Humpage, of a bilious fever

4 At Benares, Major Francis Wilford, of the Invalid Establishment, much lamented

— At Howrah, Captain Ephraim Crouch, aged 66, who, through a laborious and chequered life, great part of which had been spent in the Bombay and Bengal Country Service, has always maintained the character of an upright and honest man. He was a native of Boston, and 44 years ago commanded a vessel belonging to that port

5 Mr. Samuel Roper, Supercargo of the Ship *Bengal*, aged 21 years

6 At Dalmaghar Factory, near Commercely, Abraham Hailey, Esq. for many years an indigo Planter in Jerone, aged 46 years

— At Delhi, Conductor John Hailey, of the Ordnance Commissariat

7 Captain Benjamin Halstead, Commander of the Ship *Adones*, aged 50 years

8 Samuel Salter, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, aged 38 years

10 John Breton, Esq. Computer

of the Indexes, in the Office of the Secret and Political Department

— At Chinsurah, Louisa, the infant daughter of Mr. Thomas William Betts, aged 1 month and 10 days

10 Mr. C. J. Thompson (of Budge Budge,) aged 36 years and 9 months

11 Mrs. Elizabeth White, wife Capt. J. White of Chittagong, aged 33 years

12 Master Francis Lynch, aged 15 years. In the act of steering a boat near Nundunpoor Indigo Factory, he unfortunately lost his balance, fell over-board, and was drowned. The body was found some hours afterwards, and interred the following day. The affectionate heart of this youth, will be long remembered by the numerous relations he has left to deplore his melancholy fate

— Near Kishengunge, Major Barre Latter of the 13th Regt. N. I. Agent to the Governor General and Commandant of the Rungpore Frontier Corps. By the death of Major Latter, Society has lost one of its most valuable Members, and the Bengal Army one of its brightest ornaments

13 On Board his Budgerow near Chunar, Ensign John Cates of the 2d Battalion 19th Regt. Native Infantry

14 At Kertab, Cornet John Page, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry

18 At Allipore the infant son of M. C. Radcliffe, Esq. aged 4 days

19 At the House of Mr. G. Clement, Durrumtollah, Thomas Measures, Esq. aged 27 years

20 Captain J. L. Tarvet, of the Country Service, aged 28 years

22 In Fort William, Mr. Maurice Owen, Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 87th Regiment

24 Mrs. Elizabeth Compton, of Howrah, aged 44 years

— At Garden Reach, Mrs. Mary Ann Wiltshire, lady of Mr.

T. R. Wiltshire, aged 21 years and 10 months

— At the House of J. Harton, Esq. Kedgeroe, Mrs. Sengrove, relict of the late Lieutenant Sengrove of the R. N.—This ill-fated Lady had the misery of losing her Husband and eldest Son of 8

years of age within 19 days of her own death. Two Children, one an Infant, are thus left Orphans; but the Subscription which was collected for Mrs. Sengrove, amounting to about 5000 Rupees, will no doubt be made over for the benefit of these unfortunate.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

<i>Thursday, Sept. 5, 1822</i>	
Remittable.....	19 0 a 19 4
Non-Remittable....	11 4 a 11 8
<i>Thursday, Sept. 12, 1822</i>	
Remittable....	19 8 a 20 0
Non Remittable....	11 8 a 11 12
<i>Thursday, Sept 19 1822.</i>	
Remittable.....	19 8 a 20 0
Non-Remittable.....	11 8 a 11 12
<i>Thursday, Sept. 26, 1822.</i>	
Remittable ..	19 0 a 19 8
Non-Remittable ..	11 8 a 11 12

SEPTEMBER, 1822.

	D.	H.	M.	S.	T.
○ Full Moon,.....	1	6	51	22	Morning
◐ Last Quarter,.....	8	3	41	22	Morning
● New Moon,.....	15	5	15	22	Morning
◑ First Quarter,.....	23	5	14	22	Morning
○ Full Moon,.....	30	5	51	22	Evening
⊙ Enters ♎ Libra.....	23	9	6	0	Evening

MON.	DS. M.	DS. M.	DS. WK.	HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c. &c.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		HIGH WATER CALCULATED		
					SUN	RISES.	SUN	SETS.	MORN.	E.	
					n. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
	17	1	Sun.	13th Sunday after Trinity	5	46	6	14	3	5	2
	18	2	Mon	London burnt, 1666. O. S.					4	0	3
	19	3	Tu.		5	47	6	13	4	35	3
BHADER, 1829.	20	4	Wd.	Fort of Aleeghur taken, 1803	5	48	6	12	5	11	4
	21	5	Th.	Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.	5	49	6	11	5	52	5
	22	6	Fr.		5	49	6	11	6	27	6
	23	7	Sat.	Enurachus.	5	50	6	10	7	32	6
	24	8	Sun.	14th Sunday after Trin. Nat.	5	51	6	9	8	41	8
	25	9	Mon	[of the B. V. Mary.					9	59	9
	26	10	Tu.		5	52	6	8	11	12	11
	27	11	Wd.	Battle of Delhi, 1803					12	12	12
	28	12	Th.	[at Quebec, 1759	5	53	6	7	0	38	0
	29	13	Fr.	Victory & death of Gl. Wolfe,					1	20	1
	30	14	Sat.	Holy Cross.	5	54	6	6	1	59	2
	31	15	Sun.	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5	55	6	5	2	17	2
	1	16	Mon		5	56	6	4	3	41	3
	2	17	Tu.	Lambert.	5	57	6	3	4	16	3
	3	18	Wd.						4	51	5
ASSIN, 1829.	4	19	Th.		5	58	6	2	5	26	5
	5	20	Fr.						6	6	6
	6	21	Sat.	St. Mathew. [III. crowned, 61	5	59	6	1	6	49	6
	7	22	Sun.	16th Sun. after Trin. K. Geo.	6	0	6	0	7	42	7
	8	23	Mon	Battle of Assye, 1803.					8	45	8
	9	24	Tu.		6	1	5	59	10	3	10
	10	25	Wd.						11	19	10
	11	26	Th.	St. Cyprian.	6	2	5	58	12	22	11
	12	27	Fr.	Battle of Busaco, 1810.					0	50	12
	13	28	Sat.	[chael.	6	3	5	57	1	34	1
	14	29	Sun.	17th Sun. after Trin. St. Mi-					2	14	1
	15	30	Mon	St. Jerome,	6	4	5	56	2	49	2

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 21. Ship *Moira*, Capt. W. Hornblow, from London 1st. and Port Pravo. 23d May.

Do. Ship *Clyde*, Capt. Thos. Driver, from London 31st March, Madeira 25th April, and Johanna 21st July.

Do. Ship *Mary Anne*, Capt. James Webster, from Port Louis and Mauritius 31st July.

Do. Ship *Manomed Shaw*, Capt. Daniel Oliver, from Covelong 21st Aug.

Do. Ship *Reliance*, Capt. M. Pike, from Coinga. 16th Aug

Do. Ship *King George the Fourth*, Capt. J. W. Clarke, from London 22d March, Sands 30th April, and Cape of Good Hope 3d July.

23. H. M. Ship *Glasgow*, Capt. B. C. Doyle, from Trincomalee 21st Aug.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 21. Ship *Mahomed Shaw*, Capt. Daniel Oliver, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship *Mary Anne*, Capt. James Webster, for Eskapelly and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS,

H. M. Ship *Glasgow*, Capt. B. C. Doyle.

Ship *Globe* of London, Capt. Thomas Cuzens.

Ship *Windsor Castle*, Capt. Simon Lee.

Ship *Francis Warden*, Capt. W. Webster.

Ship *Robarts*, Capt. C. H. Bean.

Ship *Moira*, Capt. W. Hornblow.

Ship *Clyde*, Capt. Thos. Driver.

Ship *King George Fourth*, Capt. J. W. Clarke.

Ship *Reliance*, Capt. M. Pike.

Danish Ship *Johanna Maria*, Capt. Henry Dauntlett.

Ship *Fulek*, Nacodah Galfan.

Brig *Catharine*, Capt. A. Smith.

Cutter *Sophia*.

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Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

SEPT. 12, 1822.

The Honorable F. J. Shore, Register of the Zillah Court at Beharunpoor.

Mr. E. Burv. ditto ditto at Rajeshahy.

Mr. J. F. M. Read, First Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports.

Mr. J. T. Rivaz, Second additional Register of the Zillah Court at Allahabad.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, Register of ditto ditto at Mymensing.

Mr. J. R. Best, ditto ditto at Behar.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, ditto ditto at Nuddea.

Mr. J. S. Shaw, ditto ditto at Purneah.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 12TH SEPT. 1822.

Mr. L. Magniac, Collector of Dacca.

Mr. W. J. Conolly, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

Mr. P. Lamb, ditto ditto Western Provinces.

Mr. J. A. Irwin, Assistant to the Collector of Benares.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

SEPT. 13, 1822.

Mr. Simon Fraser, Assistant to the Persian Secretary to the Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 6TH SEPT. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain E. F. Waters, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the 2d Nusseere Battalion, from the 29th ultimo to the 1st of March 1823.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 6TH SEPT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department under date the 6th Instant, to appoint Captain Hamilton G. Maxwell, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Escort attached to the Resident at Catmandoo, in succession to Captain Rogers, permitted to resign that Situation, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

The following temporary Appointments are made by His Lordship in Council.

Lieutenant J. Gavin Drummond, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to act in the Quarter Master General's Department, during the leave of absence of Captain Franklin, or until further Orders.

Lieutenant James Steel, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Deputy Pay Master at Muttra, during the absence of Brevet-Captain Christie, permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent Private Affairs, or until further Orders.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of Private Affairs.

Captain Cathcart Methven, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.
Brevet-Captain Charles Rogers, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Heude, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry on the Madras Establishment, is permitted to proceed hence to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Ensign R. J. H. Buch, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted under the peculiar urgency of his Case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for One Year, on his private affairs without pay, by the earliest opportunity.

Serjeant Major Michael Smith, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February, 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and permitted to return to Europe on the Provision in question.

W. M. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 13TH SEPT. 1822.

Adopting the Principle laid down in the Proceedings of Government under date the 13th June, 1805, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that, from the 1st Proximo, Officers in Command of Provincial Battalions shall draw Ten Surat Rupees per Mensem for each Company of their respective Corps, on account of the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements.

W. M. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH JUNE, 1822.

The following Addition to the Bazar Establishment of the Garrison of Fort William is authorized, viz.

- 1 Sindat Bearer, at 6 Rupees per Mensem.
- 2 Choppers, at 5 Rupees each.

W. M. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH SEPT. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council being of Opinion, that the extensive and important duties at present appertaining to the Foundry in Fort William, require, on principles of public expediency, the undivided attention of a separate Officer,

is pleased to resolve, that an Officer of Artillery be appointed Superintendent of that Establishment, under the immediate Orders of the Military Board, on the Pay, full Batta and Gratuity of his Rank, with Quarters in Fort William; and that in lieu of Staff Salary, he shall be allowed to draw the Premium per Centage or other Allowance for Guns, heretofore granted to the Principal and Deputy Principal Commissaries of Ordnance.

The Foundry Establishment, Boring Machine, &c. will be delivered over to the Superintendent by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, who will continue to grant such assistance to the Foundry from the Arsenal Establishment, as may be requisite.

The Principal Commissary of Ordnance will, on this arrangement taking effect, be held directly responsible for bringing all defects of Brass Ordnance received from the Foundry, under the special notice of the Military Board.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH SEPT. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever Officers Commanding Irregular Corps of Cavalry may have occasion to submit Bills for compensation for Horses killed by fatigue, destroyed or disabled in any other manner, or under any circumstances than by the Enemy, such circumstances are to be most fully explained; the nature of the duty on which the Animal was employed, is to be clearly stated, the authority for so employing him, either Civil or Military, is to be given; the Commanding Officer is to declare that the Accident arose from no neglect or cruelty of the Rider, as far as he is acquainted with the Circumstance; and he is also to state, to the best of his knowledge, that the Horse was in good and sound Health, and capable of performing his General duties, when detached.

The Governor General in Council will hold Commanding Officers of Irregular Corps of Cavalry responsible, that no Horses are detached on duties which are likely to be severe, but such as are considered capable of bearing a full proportion of fatigue.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct, that, henceforward, there shall be an Annual Inspection, by Committees, of the Corps of Irregular Cavalry on the 1st of January of each Year. The Committees will be formed under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the Division in which the Corps may be serving and their duty will be to direct the discharge of all such Horses as may be considered unfit to perform the Services required from Irregular Corps.

Whenever a Horse is condemned as unfit for the Service, his Rider shall be indulged by a continuance in the Corps for three Months, on 1-3d. of the rate of his Pay, at the expiration of which period, if he shall not have remounted himself to the satisfaction of the Officer commanding the Corps, he is to be discharged from the Service.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such further Orders as may be necessary, respecting the formation of the Committees, their Reports, and transmission of their Proceeding.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH SEPT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 8th May, 1822, be published in General Orders.

Para. 102 — "The undermentioned Officers have our permission to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Perkins.

Major Edmund Cartwright.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. James Pearson.

103. We have permitted Major George Becher to return to his duty upon your Establishment, by the Ship "Coldstream"

104. Anticipating the possibility of Major Becher's not reaching your Presidency before the 14th December, 1822, when his period of five years absence will expire; we have taken into consideration the circumstances which have prevented his return to India at an earlier period.

105. From a perusal of the applications which this Officer has from time to time made to us, for an extension of Furlough, and of the Medical Certificates which accompanied them; we are satisfied, that if he shall not arrive at your Presidency within the prescribed term of five years, (provided he proceeds on the Coldstream, and no delay which he may have been able to avoid shall have arisen in the course of the Voyage) his absence will have been occasioned by Sickness within the meaning of the Act of the 33d Geo 3d, Cap 52, Sect 70

106. We therefore direct, that, with the abovementioned proviso, you consider Major Becher upon his arrival in Bengal, as still in the Company's Service.

107. We have permitted Captain John Peterson, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service, from the 7th November 1821.

108. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England, viz.

Captain Robert Smith, until the departure for your Presidency of the Company's Ships in June next, and

Lieutenant Alfred Faithful, until the Month of July next.

109. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Littlejohn.

Lieutenant Charles Penrose.

Ditto Sidney Walker.

Ditto Richard Burney.

110. The undermentioned Persons have our permission to proceed to your Presidency, to practise as Surgeons; and we direct, that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment; their Rank will be settled at a future time, viz.

Mr. John Park Barnett.

Mr. James Ronald.

111. The following Officers having been absent from India beyond the period of five years, we direct that they be struck off the Army List, from the dates specified opposite to their respective Names, viz.

Lieutenant James Lindsay, from the 4th of July 1821.

Captain Charles Henry Raymond, from the 8th of January 1820.

Surgeon William Chisholme Scott, from the 14th of July 1820.

112. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, of your Establishment, to remain a further time in England, viz.

Captain Edward Simons, and Captain Samuel Houlton; until the Month of June next; and

Lieutenant Ebenezer Marshall, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822 23.

112. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment; viz.

Captain Frederick Buckley.

Captain Peter Laurie Pew.

114. Mr. Edward Jordon Yeatman has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

115. We have appointed Mr. John Davidson, now at your Presidency, an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, provided he is not the Son of a Native Indian, or exceptionable in any other respect, and that he is not under twenty years of Age; subject however to his being examined and found qualified for the profession by your Medical Board. Upon your being satisfied as to the beforementioned particulars, you will administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

116. His Order of Rank will be forwarded to you at an early opportunity."

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH SEPT. 1822.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that occasional Cases of considerable inconvenience occur to Invalid Pensioners, in consequence of being obliged to attend in person at the Pay Offices to receive their stipends, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to modify that part of General Orders under date the 22d April 1820, which exacts, in all cases, personal attendance, and to permit payment being made, on the production of a Certificate from any public European Officer of Government, Civil or Military, stating that the Pensioner is alive, as appears by a personal examination of the Invalid and of his Pension Certificate, but that, to the best of their judgment and belief, he is unable to proceed to the Pay Office to receive his stipend.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1822

The Governor General in Council directs the Name of Ensign John Edwin Dawes, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to be struck off the List of the Army, as all hope of the safety of the Ship Cornwallis which left this Port in January last for the Mauritius and on which that Officer was a passenger, appears to be relinquished.

The present Establishment of Native Doctors attached to the Garrison of Fort William having been found inadequate to the due performance of the several duties required of them, His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the employment of two additional persons of that description under the Garrison Surgeon.

The Pay of the Native Doctors attached to the Garrison of Fort William is, in future, to be drawn at the same rate, as authorized for Native Doctors with Troops in Cantonments.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA,

12th Sept 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Thomson, is removed from the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment to the Cuttack Legion, and Assistant Surgeon Brown from the latter Corps to the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment.

Corporal Archibald Miller and Bombardier Thos. Buckland, attached to the Delhi Magazine as Laboratory Men, are promoted to the rank of Sergeant from this date.

Lieut. J. D. Syers is removed to the 1st Battalion, and Lieut. A. Farquharson to the 2d Batt 3d Regt. Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment,—Ensign N Cumberlege, from 1st October, to 1st March, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

14th Sept. 1822.

In pursuance of General Orders by Government under dates the 28th and 31st ultimo, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that after the reduction and the dismissal of the 3d, 4th and 5th Troops of the 4th Light Cavalry, and of such Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of other Troops as were doing duty with them on the occasion which has caused their disgrace, those Troops shall be reformed, by the retention of such Individuals of them as have been exempted from the fate of their Guilty Comrades, and by such Drafts as may Volunteer a transfer of their Services from other Regiments under the operation of the 9th Article of the Government General Order of the 28th ultimo, completing them afterwards by Recruiting.

Subadars Meer Musnud Alle and Shaick Nader Alle and Jemadar Alyar Khan to be posted to the reformed Troops, but no other Drafts to be made into these from the Old Troops; it being the intention of Government and the Commander in Chief to keep the details of the two perfectly distinct.

There will remain to be completed from other Regiments.

- 1 Subadar,
- 2 Jemadars,
- 7 Havildars,
- and
- 9 Naicks

Exclusive of a Vacancy depending on the result of the further investigation on Joda Sing Havildar.—This case will be hereafter disposed of.

His Lordship has determined to fill the three Vacant Commissions of Subadar and Jemadar by a Selection from the Regiments which were most distinguished on Service during the late War. With this view the 6th Regiment is to give a Jemadar for Subadar, to be furnished from the Men who were in Action at Seetabuldee, and the 5th and 8th Regiments are each to give a Havildar for Jemadar.

The Vacancies in the Class of Non-Commissioned Officers are to be filled up by a Naick and a Trooper from each of the Seven Regiments of Light Cavalry and two Troopers from the Body-Guard, for Promotion to the ranks of Havildar and Naick respectively.

These Men to be selected with the utmost care and attention to former Services, as well as to their present characters and qualifi-

cations, and are to be sent off to Kurnaul, together with such of their relations as may under the 9th Article already quoted choose to accompany them, in order to join their new Corps.

The usual Rolls and Certificates to be furnished and Reports submitted to the Acting Adjutant General, for the Commander in Chief's information.

In preparing the Rolls of these Troops, the Native Officers and Men whether transfers or those retained, will take rank and place according to Seniority of Promotion or Enlistment.

His Lordship is further pleased to direct that on the approaching relief of the 4th Cavalry, the Regiment shall on the arrival of the Right Wing 7th Regiment at Neemuch, move entire, instead of by Wings as directed in General Orders, of the 1st of August.

Brevet-Captain N. Wallace, of the 27th Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Cuttack Legion.

Lieutenant J. P. McMillan, of the 6th Native Infantry, is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, vice Riley promoted to a Company.

Private S. Corbett, late Serjeant Major of His Majesty's 24th Foot, is promoted to Serjeant from the 25th ultimo, and attached to the Magazine at Nagpore. Serjeant Corbett is to be placed on the Town Major's List.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence :

European Regiment—Captain Walker, from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

8th Light Cavalry—Capt. Spiller, from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1823, to enable him to join his Corps.

1st Batt. 25th Regt.—Ensign Mackenzie, from 15th Sept. to 15th Jan. 1823, to visit the Presidency.

2d Light Cavalry—Surgeon S. Grant, from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough.

3d ditto ditto—Lieut. G. C. Smyth, from 1st Sept. to 1st March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Batt. 28th Regt.—Ensign J. T. Lowe, from 15th Sept. to 15th March 1823, to visit Patna, and eventually to the Presidency.

2d Batt. 3d Regt.—Lieut. J. Murray, from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1823, on Medical Certificate, to the Presidency.

4th Light Cavalry—Lieut. W. Mactier, from 10th Oct. to 10th Jan. 1823, in extension, to rejoin.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

26TH SEPT. 1822.

Capt. P. L. Pew is removed from the 6th Company 2d Batt. to the 5th Company 3d Batt. of Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence :

2d Batt. 16th Regt.—Lieut. H. V. Glegg, from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1823, to enable him to proceed and join his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

17TH SEPT. 1822.

Division Orders by Colonel J. W. Adams, C. B. Commanding Subsidiary Force, Nagpore, under date the 29th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Stenhouse to do duty with, and to the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 22d Native Infantry, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Guthrie on public duty at Baitool, are confirmed.

Station Orders by Colonel Sir A Campbell, K. C. B. Commanding, under date Berhampore 4th Instant, appointing Lieutenant Bacon, 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment, to officiate as Brigade Major during the absence of Captain Faithfull on Medical Certificate, are confirmed.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army

13TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The details for the 13th, 38th and 44th Regiments arrived from Madras on the Honorable Company's Ship *Prince Regent*, under the command of Captain Booth of the 53d Regiment, will, with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

53d Foot, Captain Booth, Lieut } These Men together with the
Sileci, Ensign Krefsting } Officers named in the margin,
who accompanied them from Madras when landed, will join Brevet
Major Digby's detachment and do duty with the 17th Regiment in
Fort William until further orders.

Captain Booth will deliver the accounts, &c &c. of his detachment to the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

13TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfer to have effect from the 25th instant

Private Simeon Birch from the 24th to the 46th Regiment of Foot.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

14TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant O'Brien of the 39th Foot, recently arrived from England, is directed to do duty until further orders, with the Volunteers of the 13th and 44th Regiments, at present attached to the 17th in Fort William

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

16TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

1st Foot

Lieut. Andrew Suter from half pay 28th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice W Orrock, deceased, 25th July, 1821.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign } Ensign Pulteney J. Poole
Cowell, vice Wardrop, and the ap } Sherburne, from the 70th Foot,
pointments of Pitts, and Swetenham } to be Lieut without purchase,
in succession. } vice Wardrop, deceased, 18th
April, 1822.

14th Foot

Lieutenant William Maxwell, from half pay 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Lloyd Franklin who exchanges, 11th April, 1822.

30th Foot

Captain Owen Wynne Gray, from half pay of the Regiment, to be Captain, vice James Fullerton, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 22d September, 1821.

Lieut. B Barlow from the 59th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. Garvey, deceased, 1st August, 1821.

34TH FOOT.

Lieut. Stephen Rice from the 46th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Nathan Ashhurst who exchanges, 25th October, 1821.

46TH FOOT

Lieut. Nathan Ashhurst, from the 84th Foot, to be Lieut. vice S. Rice who exchanges, 25th October, 1821.

*Cancels the appointment of Ensign } Rawdon Lawrie, Gent. to
Thos. Carroll, from half pay 53d Foot, } be Ensign without purchase,
vice Charles Carroll. } vice Carroll whose appointment
has not taken place, 16th April, 1822.*

54TH FOOT.

Lieut. Alexander Burnet to be Captain by purchase, vice Emett, who retires, 29th March, 1822.

Ensign and Adjutant John Dowdall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burnett, promoted, 17th April, 1822.

Ensign C. W. Thomas to be Lieut. without purchase, 16th April, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Lee Porcher Townshend from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dowdall, 16th April, 1822.

65TH FOOT.

Ensign William Fitzmaurice to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Madden, deceased, 13th June, 1821.

Lieut. John Carroll, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Mainwaring who exchanges, 10th October, 1821.

Robert Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Fitzmaurice, 16th April, 1822.

67TH FOOT.

Captain Henry Dwyer from half pay, 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Rowan who exchanges, 10th October, 1821.

87TH FOOT

Lieut. George Mainwaring from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Carroll who exchanges, 10th October, 1821.

Dennis A. Courlayne, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bunney appointed to the Company's Service, 16th April, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the *Calcutta Journal* of yesterday appeared the following letter:—

CASES OF CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the Journal.

DEAR SIR,—Reading in your *Journal* of this date, a Letter signed MEDICUS, offering his friendly advice and prescription for Cholera, and immediately under it another Letter, also signed MEDICUS, who warmly expresses his disapprobation of the other Letter, as exciting fear and alarm amongst the inhabitants of this opulent city, and that in his extensive visiting of sick persons of all classes and ages he has not of late met with a single case amongst Europeans, I do regret extremely to say, that I had the

misfortune to lose one of my patients, a European, of the Spasmodic Cholera on the 11th instant.

Mr. Duck, 109 Durrumtollah, was seized with violent spasms, vomiting, and purging, about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 9th, and continued without Medical aid until 10 o'clock the following day, when no hope of recovery could possibly be entertained; and this morning about 6- $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. I was called to a young Gentleman of the most regular habits, likewise seized with Spasmodic Cholera: the usual means I adopt were immediately used, and I am happy to say that he continues to do well. The above cases are not mentioned to cause alarm or contradict the author of the Letter of MEDICUS; but as called upon to state the fact, that Cholera does exist amongst Europeans—and that families should be provided with remedies to meet sudden or unexpected attacks of Cholera, until medical aid can be procured.

I am, dear Sir, your's obediently,
G. McCOWAN, *Police Surgeon*.

September 13, 1822.

P. S.—Amongst the Natives I witness Cholera more frequently, and find mustard bruised down to the consistence of paste, and applied over the abdomen in form of a poultice during the spasms, also causing the patient to take a few of the seeds internally, almost equal in checking the Disease, to the Cholera Mixture generally given to Europeans.

G. McC

The author of the above production, I have not a doubt, was actuated by the best motives when he wrote it—albeit there may not be wanting some who may judge differently. Inclined as I am, however, to do all honor to the philanthropy of the gentleman in question, I cannot say that I greatly approve of his taste on the occasion. The appearance of such a letter in a public paper can do no possible good, and may do harm, by alarming the timid and the nervous already sufficiently appalled by a recent casualty, which deprived society here of one of its most amiable and pious ornaments. Pray, Sir, let us hear no more of such letters;—by the way, the *Police Surgeon* states that he *used* the *usual* means which he usually adopts—it were to be wished he had mentioned them in kindness to us Tyros. I consider, Sir, the publication of the above letter as most needless supererogation, since the intention of

MEDICUS (whose letter it seems caused the 'Police Surgeon' to take up his pen) was to allay the apprehensions of the community, excited by floating rumours that Cholera was raging as an epidemic. What has the death of Mr. Duck to do with the question of Cholera as an epidemic? It was a Sporadic case, and had no more to do with a state of prevailing morbid influence than one of apoplexy. When I deny that the letter referred to is calculated to do any good, of course I do not include the Postscript to it. I hope, Sir, you will publish this letter, and also mention whether I am right or wrong, in your own opinion, when I assert that Cholera does NOT prevail in Calcutta. The Police Surgeon cannot deem this letter any thing than fair, since his own was calculated to court publicity, and whatever is submitted to the public eye is the property of any who chooses to examine its merits, when he does so in a legitimate manner.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

▲ NEWLY IMPORTED PILL BOX.

September 18, 1822.

In reply to the above, we have to observe, that within the compass of our own knowledge, Cholera does not prevail in Calcutta. Our Correspondent might have seen our opinion on the subject, cursorily mentioned in our last Thursday's number. We have made enquiries of practitioners in full practice here, and their reply confirmed what we then advanced. We take it that the General Hospital is a good criterion to go by, and it is a fact which may be relied on, that no case of Cholera has been seen there for several weeks.—EDITOR.

SEPTEMBER, 19.

Tuesday's Kedgerie report announced the arrival of the *Sherburne*, Captain WAITE, from China the 4th of July. In this morning's report, we find only the arrival of the *Cornelia* Brig, from Belligam 15th August.

Tuesday night was one of the closest and most sultry nights we ever experienced. There was a heavy fall of rain yesterday morning, which considerably cooled the air, but this has proved a pretty hot day.

After being closed for such a long time, we are glad to observe that St. Andrew's Kirk will be opened again next Sunday; when Dr. Byles, who arrived in town a day or two ago in excellent health, will preach. An advertisement upon the subject may be referred to in our first page.

We have heard bets made about the quantity of Indigo likely to be brought into the market this season. One party calculates the amount at a lack and thirteen thousand maunds, while others compute it as likely to be about a lack. Perhaps the latter calculation will turn out to be the most correct one as the extent of injury done by the rains in the upper provinces is not yet well known. From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of this morning we select the following:—

Statement of the Exportation of Indigo, from Calcutta, for the seasons 1813-14 to 1821-22 inclusive.

	Great Britain	Foreign Eur.	America	Persian Gulph, &c.	Total fact. mds.
1813-14	78,175	506		6,529	85,210
1814-15	86,991	1,701	102	11,973	1,00,067
1815-16	80,927	1,815	8,504	11,094	1,08,340
1816-17	68,904	8,235	2,873	14,119	89,180
1817-18	60,799	4,472	3,412	7,561	76,174
1818-19	52,525	9,397	6,439	1,056	69,417
1819-20	99-104	13,773	6,926	11,475	1,01,276
1820-21	43,648	10,468	6,075	9,091	69,992
1821-22	61,363	14,924	8,583	5,927	90,097

N. B.—The above Statement for 1821-22, includes the Honorable Company's shipments to Great Britain—the Cargoes of the *Alexander* and *Lady Nugent*, in all 3046 maunds, which came twice into the market, are deducted from the Exports to the Gulph and Foreign Europe.

We have seen a letter from Singapore, bearing date the 9th ultimo. A native Craft had arrived from Samarang, which brought a report to Singapore of a threatened rising of the Eastern and central districts of Java. General De Kock was said to be at Samarang with a force of 8,000 men, partly Dutch and partly Natives. The report was not generally believed at Singapore, though those who had no cause to bear any very great good will towards the Dutch were inclined to give it credit. It is understood that the Natives are very discontented with the present order of things, and the probability is, that had they arms, there would be no deficiency of inclination on their side to make a bold attempt at rectifying their real or supposed grievances. Some time ago the Governor General of Java with his suit, as well as the Military and Naval Commanders in Chief, &c. &c. were preparing to proceed on a tour to the Eastward, but they appeared to have no dread of an approaching insurrection. Perhaps the movements of such a party of magnates may have given the natives an idea that a rising of the Chiefs was in contemplation.

By a letter from the Persian Gulf, dated 8th July, we learn that the war between the Turks and Persians continued to be carried on with the sincerest vigor of hatred on both sides, and that considerable reinforcements were on their march from different quarters of the Turkish empire, to act against Persia. As both parties are brave and furious zealots, we may easily imagine, that when the two armies meet in any strength, the outset will be dreadful. The Cholera had made its appearance in the interior of Persia, and was last heard of at Yesd, destroying at the rate of 150 human beings per diem. It did not reach so far last year, and was supposed to be spreading on towards Ispahan, where the writer of the letter concluded it had arrived about the time he was writing.

The British Resident at Bushire had been called up to Court by the King, and had also received two furmauns from the Prince at Sheraz requiring his attendance. It was the intention of the Resident to comply with His Royal Highness's wishes and proceed as far as Sheraz. Further he did not conceive himself authorised to advance without the instructions of Government.

Accounts of the Siam Mission under Mr. CRAWFORD, dated Siam 10th June, have been received in town by the way of Penang. The business of the Mission was considered at an end, nor were the results so satisfactory as could be wished. The Siamese are so jealous, cautious and unaccommodating, that it must take some time before negotiation can effect much with them, either politically or commercially. They have, we understand, singular prejudices, which it is not easy to conquer. It may be hoped, however, that the dignified, generous and just conduct of our Indian Government, of which the Siamese have shown themselves not unconscious, will ere long produce the most desirable consequences.

The King of Siam is described as a man about sixty years of age, of bloated appearance, and of no very dignified habits. He gives himself, it is supposed, but very little concern about affairs of state, or the cares of government; the different departments of which he has divided among his children, who together with some of the principal aristocrats of the country, manage the affairs of the kingdom. Prince CHROMA-CHIT, the fourth in point of rank, is the Commercial Director General of the nation, and officially takes cognizance of every thing relative to commerce. He and his party, it is understood, would willingly abate something of the restrictive system in favor of a more liberal and extended system of trade. The party opposed to Prince CHROMA-CHIT, and which is considered the most respectable, stand-up for ancient rules, all however are disposed to receive European Ships into their ports. Properly speaking, the King is the only merchant in Siam, for no subject dares offer to purchase any thing until his Majesty has made his bargain, from the retail of which, he of course derives a handsome profit. His agents have by this arrangement a great deal of power in their hands, and are very difficult and hard to deal with.

The Mission was to remain at Siam until the month of September, nor was it, we believe, the intention of Mr. CRAWFORD to visit the Eastern islands of the Archipelago.

The scientific department of the Mission, we learn, has been conducted with the utmost assiduity and zeal. There is no finer field in the world perhaps for the Botanist than the peninsula of Malacca and the neighbouring islands, where the wonderful luxuriance of the vegetable kingdom is said to be beyond the power of imagination to preconceive, or of language to describe. Notwithstanding

ing various difficulties which stood in the way of scientific enquirer, some of which are obvious to who recollect the inconveniences of a seafaring life, and some of which were particular to the expedition, many rare and several new plants were collected; the Zoological collection was daily on the increase, and included complete specimens, being mostly different species of Mammalia, of Birds, a few curious fishes, and a few of the Amphibia. Two of the quadrupeds are undescribed by any author. A tolerably good specimen of that singular animal the Trichechus Dugong had been preserved, and particular attention had been paid to its internal structure, of which we may expect a full and accurate description. We have not heard whether any valuable mineralogical specimens were procured, but anticipate no great addition to this division of the scientific department from the peculiar circumstances under which the movements of the Mission were made.

The *Bombay Courier* of the 24th ultimo reached us this forenoon, and contains the following account of a new religious sect, which seems, it is said, to be making many proselytes:—

“DHUNDOOKA, 9TH JANUARY, 1822.

Memorandum respecting a Sect lately introduced by a person calling himself Swamee Naraen.

This sect is represented as having its rise from Odhow, to whom the charge of the human race was delivered by Christna when he left this world; but the first actual appearance of it in Guzerat, was upwards of one hundred years ago, when a Brimoharee called Gopal began to preach the new doctrine at Gopnath Mahadpo in the district of Valak in Goolwar.

His successor Atmanund became a Swamee; by which the person is understood to lay down the observances of cast, and devote himself intirely to the service of the Deity. Nir Naraen is the God worshipped, and an image of him is admitted, as by other Hindoos.

The grand principle of the system seems to be that the souls of all mankind are equal. Distinctions of Cast are observed by his followers, but they are told, that these trammels are only corporeal and will all be left behind with their bodies; and the souls freed from them, will receive the rewards or punishment of their actions in this life, without any regard to the Casts to which their bodies may have belonged.

The principal observances enjoined, are, abstinence from what are represented as the four besetting sins of the flesh, indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, eating flesh, stealing and connection with other than their own women.

His votaries are sometimes indulged with what they call a *hundred*, in which the spirit is said to leave the body, and to be transported to the blissful regions their imaginations are taught to expect after death, and during the periods of its absence, no wound or infliction produces the slightest effect, or pain, the trunk is presented to be perfectly senseless, and after its return the favoured person gives lively descriptions of what he has seen, generally abundance of gold and jewels, with palaces, &c. according to the fertility of his imagination. A multitude of minor observances are also prescribed. Those who become Fakirs receive a name, and are instituted to admit to any ill usage without resistance, or without allowing the slightest resentment to remain on their minds; they are to forswear all worldly goods and all the concerns of this world; they are not even to possess any article made of a metal, except a needle to sew their clothes and a knife to mend their pen for writing holy works; they are not to see, nor to think of a woman, if they do see one so as to distinguish her as such, if the idea of a woman comes into their minds, or if they touch one, they must fast for that day.

The followers, or those merely converted, are not enjoined to such strict observances; they are (besides the four great sins) to abstain from lying, and to speak truth, not to engage in quarrels, to abstain from using all intoxicating substances, and some others that happen to be proscribed by the Mooksh Dhorm Geeta, Bhugyut and Veeahnoo Sehnustri Nam, which the Swamee professes to make the rules of his instructions.

Like the Roman Pontiff he gives absolution for sins already committed, but does not venture (like him) to grant indulgences for the future.

People of all casts and persuasions resort to Swamee Narain, and the numbers of his followers are very great, estimated by the most intelligent natives at about one hundred thousand (100,000) principally from Kateswar and the western districts of Guzerat Hindoes of all the four classes, Mahomedans and even Dhers are admitted; but all are seated, and fed according to their Casts. The Swamee himself (who is a Brahmin) eats indiscriminately with any cast, as far down as Rajpoots, or Kates, but not below them.

Swamee Narain himself must be a very superior man, as he has acquired such influence over men's minds; and the distinguishing tenets between his system and that of other Hindoes, are so inoffensive, that they might at least have escaped violent opposition; this does not however seem to have been the case; all the orders of religious mendicants in particular used to take ample advantage of the peaceful professions of his disciples, by beating them sometimes unmercifully; and they boast that no instance ever occurred of this violence being ceased.

I shall mention (as tending to show the Swamee desires to practise what he preaches) that the approach of a multitude of 50,000 people started to accompany him on a recent visit to Ahmedabad, for the purpose of consecrating a Temple to Nri Narain, having occasioned some reports that measures of severity would be taken, which he heard of, he immediately sent a message to express his regret that his coming should occasion any trouble, and that rather than it should do so, he would prefer not coming at all.

These reports being of course unfounded, he came, and had obtained permission to occupy the *Shahyad* Bhadi, a house belonging to Government, but on his arrival, finding that he could not stay there without a risk of

his followers injuring the premises, he removed of his own accord to an uncultivated plain at a considerable distance, preferring to submit to all the inconvenience and want of accommodation, to running the risk of the slightest damage being committed by the people resorting to him.

The most intelligent people in the country, even while they regret (as Hindoos) the levelling nature of his system, acknowledge their belief that his preaching has produced great effect in improving the morals of the people; and my own intercourse with natives leads me to form the same opinion. * * *

THE PERSIAN PRINCE.

FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN, the son of LOOTF ALI KHAN, the last Prince of the Zund dynasty, has come as a visitor to India, and brings with him a complimentary and introductory letter from the PRINCE ROYAL of Persia to the address of the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Highness arrived in the *Volunteer* off Colvin's Ghaut on Thursday last, the 12th instant, when Captain MACAN, who has been appointed Mihmandar to the Persian Prince, proceeded immediately on board to wait on his Highness, and convey a complimentary message from the Governor General.

Friday evening having been fixed on for the landing of the Prince, a Deputation proceeded on board the *Volunteer*, at half past 5 o'clock, composed of Captain MACAN, Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief and Mihmandar to His Highness, and the Deputy Persian Secretary, Mr. MONTAGU, to conduct the KHAN to the house prepared for his reception, No. 1, Royd-street.

His Highness landed at Chandpaul Ghaut—Government boats were employed to bring him ashore,—and one of the Governor General's State Carriage was in attendance to convey the KHAN and the Deputation, and a sufficient number of hired Carriages were in readiness to accommodate his followers.

A Detachment of 2 Companies was drawn up at Chandpaul Ghaut—and a party of the Body Guard. The latter accompanied the KHAN to his house. A salute of 17 Guns was fired on his landing.

A Guard of Honor was stationed at the KHAN's house, consisting of a Jemadar's party.

Mr. SWINTON and Mr. STIRLING formed a Deputation to visit the KHAN immediately on his arrival at the house in Royd-street.

His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL directed the following arrangements for the reception of the first visit of ceremony of the Persian Prince.

One of the GOVERNOR GENERAL's Carriages, with four horses, and a Detachment of the Body Guard, were dispatched on Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M. with a Deputation, consisting of Captain MACAN, and one of His Excellency's Aides de Camp, to conduct the KHAN to the Government House. The KHAN's principal officer, AGA SYED KAUZIM, had also a seat in the Carriage.

An honorary Guard was drawn up in front of the Government House which saluted the KHAN on his arrival. A Deputation consisting of Lieut. Colonel MACRA, the Acting Persian Secretary, Mr. STIRLING, and the Deputy Persian Secretary, Mr. MONTAGU, met him at the foot of the grand entrance, and handed him to the door of the State Room in the third story, where his Lordship received and embraced the KHAN, and proceeded with him to his seat at the head of the room. The Band began playing on the Prince's entrance into the Antichamber fronting the great Hall, where the Body Guard was drawn up.

AGA SYED KAUZIM carried on a Tray, resting against his chest, the Nama, or letter, from the PRINCE ROYAL, ABBAS MIRZA, which, after the embrace had passed, the KHAN presented with his own hand to the GOVERNOR GENERAL. The whole scene had a grand and imposing effect, and the KHAN seemed to be much gratified by his reception.

The General and Personal Staff of His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and the Secretaries to Government were in attendance on the occasion, and seated themselves according to their rank on the left of the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S Chair, and on the right below the KHAN, and his principal officer.

After a short conversation a signal was made for the Ottur and Paun, which were brought forward, and the Ottur given to the KHAN to help himself. The Paun was separately bestowed on the servants. The PRINCE then returned in the same manner as on his arrival. His Lordship accompanied him to the door, and the deputation to the foot of the steps.

We understand that FOTTEH OOLLA KHAN is possessed of a most amiable disposition, and that he is both intelligent and accomplished. It is said that he esteems the English character very highly, and has always shewn a decided partiality to the society of our countrymen in Persia. His Father LOOTY ALI KHAN, was a Prince of a very distinguished and remarkable character. He was barbarously murdered, with nearly all his family and relations by AGA MAMOHMED, the father of the present King of Persia. FOTTEH OOLLA KHAN, then a bout four years of age, and an infant sister, were alone allowed to escape. The latter is now married to ABBA MIRZA, Prince Royal of Persia, and Governor of Azerbyjan, who resides at Tabreez, and is a great admirer of the English. FOTTEH OOLLA KHAN has lived chiefly in the family of his Royal brother in law, with whom he is a great favorite.

General Durbar.—The Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS held a General Durbar on Friday last at the Government House. The Nawabs Sulut Jung, Mehdee Koollee Khan, Zuffer Jung, and Hosham Jung, attended, and were met at the head of the grand flight of steps leading to the Marble Hall, by the Acting Persian Secretary, and Deputy Persian Secretary to Government. The two former were handed to their seats in the Durbar Room, at the head of the other Durbarrees, by the Acting Secretary, and the two latter by the Deputy. On the breaking up of the assembly they were conducted back in a similar manner.

The Burmese Vakeel, from the Minister in Assam, was likewise introduced, and received a handsome Ring, in return for one presented by him at the Persian Office, on the part of his Master. Mr. Rowland, the Burmese Interpreter, attended to assist the Acting Persian Secretary in communicating with the Euroy.

Maharajah Ramechunder Race, was prevented by illness from being in attendance.

The following were among the Residents, and Strangers, of distinction, who attended at the Durbar:—

The Nawab Sulut Jung, Son of the late Nawab Dilawur Jung, accompanied by his Son the Nawab Zuffer Jung, and his Nephew the Nawab Hoosam Jung.

Nawab Mehdee Koollee Khan, Son of the late Nawab Kurreem Koollee Khan.

Moulla Mohumud Kaim, Preceptor to Hoosayn Ali Mirza, Prince of Persia, and Governor of Shiraz.

Hanjee Mohumud Hoseyn, of Khorasah, a Merchant of respectability. Dilawur Uli Khan, Son of Nawab Ruhmut Uli Khan, of Malere Kotela.

Yayoung Yabo Narotha, Vakeel or Envoy from the Chief Burmese Military Officer in Assam, attended with the Burmese Interpreter to Government, Mr. Rowland.

Roy Kishen Chand, and Babou Brijenauth, sons of the late Maharaja Sookmoy. Ramchandra Muffick, eldest Son of the late Neemoo Mullick.

Maharaja Seb Sing Bahadur, with the Vakeels of several Chieftains in alliance with the British Government, and other persons of lesser consequence.

The following persons received Khelauts at the Durbar:—

Moulvi Mohummad, Preceptor to the Prince of Persia, on his presentation and return to Persia.

Moulvie Setafood Desai, late Causee ool Couzant, on his retirement from Office, and return on his Country.

Haujee Mohiuddin Hoseyn, a very respectable Merchant of Khorasan, strongly recommended to the notice of the Supreme Government, by the Honorable the Governor of Bombay, on his presentation.

Roy Girdharee Lohi, on his appointment as Acting Vakeel of his Highness the Nawab Nazim.

Yayoung Yabo Narotha, the Burmese Envoy, on his presentation received a Ring.

Roy Kishen Loebun, Vakeel of the Nawab of Dacca, on the death of his Master, the Nawab Nusrat Jung.

Moulvie Ahmad Alee, Vakeel of the Nawab Shahamut Ally Khan, Uncle of His Majesty the King of Oudh on his appointment.

Chondhinee Ehsau Oulla, Vakeel of the Maha Rana Kurut Sing, of Dolepore Buree, on his appointment.

Lalla Hurspurshad, Vakeel of Seet Dhoeul Ghund, on the occasion of his Master's investiture by the British Government, as the Representative of the family of the late Seet Ohhy Ghund.

Haujee Mirza Mohumud Mehdee, a respectable Persian Merchant, on his presentation; and others of lesser note.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

We have just seen a Letter, which mentions that "Sir JOHN MALCOLM, had arrived at Naples, and was "expected to reach Paris about the 24th of April."

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

As the want of union among some of the principal Professors of Music here has been long generally regretted, we rejoice at the prospect of this obstacle to one of the most delightful of our public amusements being happily obviated. In calling the attention of all Lovers of Music, to the proposed Meeting at the Town Hall, this morning at 9 o'clock, we cannot resist an expression of the most sincere hope that it will be numerously attended, and that the object in contemplation, will be effected. This we understand to be, the forming of a Committee of Management, who may establish a series of Concerts at the Town Hall, upon the most extensive scale, of which the talent now in the Settlement will admit. With this view it is intended to offer such terms to every Performer, without exception, as ought to secure acceptance; and if there should be any (which we can scarcely suppose possible) unwise enough to decline uniting their efforts towards the full satisfaction of the Public, with them must rest the blame. We sincerely hope that all who desire this union, will cautiously abstain from every thing calculated to revive that party spirit which has hitherto operated so fatally to prevent the gratification of the Public.

As the great obstacle to the establishment of Concerts, and a comprehensive one, has been the want of concord between some of the principal Professors, altho' the union of their great and acknowledged talents, quite indispensable to form an efficient concert, it seems absolutely necessary that the Public, or parties who are equally unconnected with either should take the matter into their own hands, and by holding out fair advantages to all parties, produce that union which they, of themselves, could perhaps never form. We hope the friends of either party will stand aloof on this occasion or waive their partialities for the individuals, for the sake of the public advantage, which ought to be the object of the highest consideration. It has been announced in the newspapers that as one of these leading Musicians (Mr. Linton) had publicly announced his Concerts at the Theatre before this Meeting at the Town Hall was proposed, it is probable that the one was the cause of the other. We are at a loss to dis-

over how the announcement of Concerts by one Professor can deprive the Public of the right they have to expect a union of all the Musical talents at the Settlement? We take it for granted that the Concerts at the Theatre were not calculated to attain this object; and we may venture to affirm that the necessity of the Union remains the same now as it was before. The mere circumstance of one man inserting an advertisement in the Newspapers, before another, surely does not give him a much stronger claim to the public patronage, unless it be, after the manner of some legal rights, acquired by a few hour's prescription. Except this accidental circumstance of prior announcement, the parties seem in all respects on an equal footing.

As we happen to be acquainted with the arrangements formed by Mr. Lacy for his annual Subscription Concerts, we can state positively, that the names of the Messrs. Delmar were admitted to his Orchestra of last year, and that they are under an equal promise to play for him, as for Mr. Linton; consequently he would have exhibited the same advertisement, but the plan now about to be brought forward having been suggested to Mr. Lacy by gentlemen on whose judgements he conceived it to be his duty to rely, he has delayed solely from this motive.

We cannot close this article without a few observations on the comparative advantages of the Theatre, and the Town Hall, for the performance of Concerts. We do not profess to be Critics on Music, or Reasoners upon Sound, as being more effective in one shaped building, or another, nor are we prepared to say why, in so large a room as the Town Hall, the most delicate tone in the female voice is audible in every part, even (and indeed superiorly so) in the gallery above: equally ignorant we must profess ourselves, as to the reason why the Theatre is *quite the reverse*; but we simply state the fact, as it is generally admitted so to be. Besides which, there are many reasons why the Town Hall should not be discontinued: the convenience and agreeableness of a promenade between the acts, as was the fashion last season, which breaks the form and fatigue of sitting still so long, and becomes thus an elegant Conversation, affording opportunity for remark upon the performance of the evening, added to the not inconsiderable advantage of enjoying the refreshments provided on such occasions.

There are also objections to the Town Hall, and one of its disadvantages is, that the room is too large for the strength of the Orchestra; this we hope will be happily removed by the union of the whole vocal and instrumental talents, which is the object of to-day's Meeting. But we have many doubts with regard to the Theatre. It might be asked whether the Proprietors of the Theatre would approve of this encroachment on their property? If (as indeed can scarcely be doubted) they have the same privilege of free admission to all performances in that house, then indeed they probably might not object; but, supposing this to be the case, as the 100 Proprietors, with each an additional ticket for a lady, include not only the largest part of the Settlement, but that portion best able and most likely to support musical entertainments, whence are the funds to be derived for remunerating the Performers at these concerts? and if the Proprietors do not exercise their privilege on these occasions, will they consent to risk the injury which must accrue to their property, from this use being made of it? The Proprietors are also aware that, as one portion of society (particularly that which is supposed to be condescended by the choice of the Theatre owing to the low rate of admission) generally set apart a certain sum which they can afford or determine to expend on amusement, if they, from novelty alone are attracted to the Concerts, it is clear that the Play nights will suffer! In short, all points considered, it appears to us to be very far from desirable to remove the Concerts from their natural sphere, a fine and splendid edifice, such as our Town Hall undoubtedly is; and we heartily hope such a proposition, should it be made, will be completely negatived. However, whether at the Theatre or Town Hall, we hope the Concerts will be formed on a comprehensive basis, and a fair and liberal offer being made to all the Performers, whoever reject the overture must be considered as disregarding the wishes and despising the patronage of the Public.

Madras.

Letters from the Camp of the Honorable the Governor dated the 18th Instant, from Cheeproopilly state, that they expected to be at Vizianagrum on the 20th.—*Govt Gaz.*

We have the pleasure of announcing that at a Meeting of Subscribers on Thursday morning, it was determined that another Subscription Ball shall be given on Thursday the 12th Proximo.—*Cour.*

Since our last publication the following Vessels anchored in the Roads.

The Ship *Hope*, Capt. Flint, from Gravesend the 2d May, and Port Louis on the 31st ultimo.

The Ship *Larkins*, Capt. Wilkinson, from Gravesend the 30th April.

PASSENGERS

Per Hope.—Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Tower, Miss Law, Miss S. Law; Lieut.-Col. Littlejohn, Captain Pearson, Captain Williamson, Lieutenant Fraser; Messrs. Wheatley, C. Wheatley, G. Wheatley, Mitchell, Roland, Parton, Handcombe, and Walker.—*From Mauritius*: Miss Eliza and Master Sanders.

Per Larkins.—Mrs. Mary Bryce, Miss Norman, Mrs. Ferrar, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Maria Bushby, Miss Jane Bushby, Miss Merchant, Miss Yates, Miss Cox, Miss Sarah Smith, Miss C. Smith; Doctor J. Bryce, Captain Burkley, Captain Dalgairns, Lieutenant Norman, Lieutenant Ferrer, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Hume, Mr. J. Pearson, Mr. R. A. Smith, Mr. G. Johnson, and Mr. G. Spry; Masters W. Ferrar, F. Ferrer, John Smith, L. Smith, W. Smith, H. Smith, and J. Smith.

Yesterday arrived the Ship *Aram*, Capt. J. Daniels, from Bombay 20th August.

Passengers.—Mrs. Wade, Miss Wade, and W. Chamier, Esq.

The *Marquis of Eutley*, Captain Fraser, and *Lady Melville*, Captain Clifford, for China, left Deal on the 1st May, and we may daily expect the arrival of the following Ships from England.—*Lady Raffles*, *Fluda*, *Atell*, *Daphne*, and *Bengal Merchant*, which latter Vessel was left at the Mauritius by the *Hope*.

Bombay.

A letter received yesterday evening from Cundapoor, mentions a very large ship having been driven into a most perilous situation by the violence of the gale on the 7th and 8th inst. The letter states—

“ By one of those miraculous escapes, under Providence, she cleared a passage from amongst a dreadful chain of rocks, amongst which she had been driven by the gale of the 7th and 8th. She sailed southward on the 9th, having rode out the 8th with 4 anchors out within a mile of the shore. She was manned by natives and there was no communication with her.”

The weather having been moderate excepting in rain, I do trust she has made a good offing.

JAVA PROCLAMATION.

We, GODERD ALEXANDER GENARD PHILLIP, Baron Van der Capellen, Great Cross of the Order of the Netherland Lion, Secretary of State, Governor General of Netherlands India, &c. &c. in Council.

To all that may see and read these presents, do send Greeting, and do make known.

Whereas the Supreme Government has taken it into consideration, that the commerce and mutual intercourse between the different Netherland possessions in India, is not so brisk as it could be wished.

That in particular the trade between those possessions and the Island of Java, is not so abundant and of that importance, as tho' in every respect favorable position and extensive cultivation of the last mentioned Island might give reason to expect.

That this drooping state of affairs requires a speedy, powerful remedy and assistance.

That for this purpose chiefly is required a diminution of the existing duties,—a more uniform mode in the collection of duties,—and, as far as practicable, an abolishment

of the formalities, to the observance of which the Native population that apply themselves to the navigation for as yet are bound.

It is therefore, that We, with a view of obtaining those ends, have found meet, with alteration and campliation in so far of the regulations respecting the collection of import and export duties on the Islands of Java and Madura, of the 28th of August, 1818, and of the different regulations and enactments on the collection of that revenue, at the Netherland possessions in India, beyond the Island of Java, to ordain as it is ordained by these presents.

§ A. *With respect to Java and Madura.*

ART. 1. All goods being the productions of places situated in the Eastern archipelago, and resorting under the Netherland dominion, or under the dominion of Indian Princes and nations, with whom the Netherland Government is on amicable terms, immediately imported from these places without having touched on a foreign part in Java or Madcira in Dutch ships or Native vessels, put on an equality with those ships, shall from henceforward be entirely relieved from the payment of import duties.

ART. 2. On the other hand, shall all goods mentioned in the foregoing article, when they shall be imported in Java and Madura in foreign vessels, or even in Dutch ships, or Native vessels, put on an equality with them, not immediately and not without touching a foreign port; and likewise all other goods not falling under the terms of Article 1st on their importation on the Islands of Java and Madura, remain subject to the full payment of the existing import duties.

ART. 3. In general shall of Goods that are to be exported from Java, be paid for exportation duties, two from the hundred of their value, to be estimated at the prices they bear in the market at the day of exportation, and that without difference whether these goods are loaded in Dutch or foreign vessels, or whether they are going to Dutch or to foreign ports, provided that with respect to some goods, no special orders already have been given, or hereafter shall be given, or shall be enacted by these presents.

ART. 4. In expectance of the completion of the general tariff, for the collection of the import and export duties in Netherlands India, and in observation of the partial regu-

lations respecting this matter already in existence, shall in the Islands of Java and Madura, the following exportation duties be collected on the undermentioned goods, viz.

On.	With Dutch ships.	With Foreign ships.
Campher (Japan) per catty...	3 15	7
Copper (Japan) per pecul....	3 15	7
Mace.....ditto.....	10 0	20
Cloves.....ditto.....	9 15	19
Nutmegs.....ditto.....	9 15	19
Cocoanut or Cabjany Oil.....	1 15	3
Tin.....per pecul.....	2 0	4
Bird's Nests,		
1st sort,.....	475	950
2d sort,.....	316	632
3d sort,.....	237	474

ART. 5. All goods without distinction, shall by their exportation from Java and Madura, with Dutch ships or native vessels, on an equality put thereunto, on application of the owner, by the respective collectors of that revenue, be provided with a certificate, in proof that the duties on those goods have been paid, on which certificate these goods are allowed to be imported in all the Netherlands possessions in India, and brought back from thence to Java, without paying any duty, and that as long as they shall be accompanied with their original certificate, with this condition however, that of the goods that have been deposited in the entrepot, and of which the full duty have not been paid, the payment of these duties, as well as of the exportation duties must be effected, in order to obtain the certificate mentioned here above.

ART. 6. An entrepot shall only exist at Batavia, and that under such restrictions as already have been made and shall hereafter be made, with exclusion from henceforth of Sugar, which no more shall be received thereon.

The fees of the entrepot are hereby fixed at a quarter of the duties for importation.

ART. 7. The coasting trade along the Islands of Java and Madura, carried on with Dutch coasting vessels, shall, except the obligation of rendering faithful declarations of their cargoes on their arrival, and petitions for loading or for discharging their cargoes, be free from all further formalities, consignations, securities, &c. under the following regulations and exceptions, viz.

a That said ships or vessels belonging to the Islands of Java and Madura, and carrying Coffee or Sugar from one place of Java or Madura to another place in the same Islands, shall in the manner now in practice, give small but good securities for the value of the duties on exportation on those articles, at the place from whence they are exported, which security bonds shall be cancelled on the production of a certificate, proving that those goods actually have been reloaded on the Islands of Java and Madura, while all these documents for so far as concerns the natives, shall be written in the respective offices on the verbal declarations of the owners without paying any fees.

b That all other ships and crafts not belonging to the ports of the Islands of Java and Madura, but that nevertheless are admitted as coasting vessels on these Islands, in like manner shall enjoy the same privileges, as ships and crafts belonging thereunto; with this exception, however, that they not only for Coffee and Sugar, but for all other goods, shall tender securities, or consignations for the re-importation of them in the Island of Java and Madura.

§ B. *With regard to Netherland India's possessions out of Java and Madura, (Malakka excepted.)*

ART. 8. On all Dutch possessions in India, with the exception of Malakka, equal duties on importation shall be levied as on Java and Madura, conform the stipulations expressed in Art 15 and 16 of the regulation of the 28th of August, 1818, and the explanations given thereof by the publications of the 7th of Sept. and 13th Oct. 1821, and 8th Feb. 1822, where for henceforward on all goods about which for as yet no fixed regulations are made, import duties shall be paid.

When they shall be imported with Dutch ships or native vessels considered equal therewith, six per centos, and when imported with foreign ships, or with ships navigating under Dutch colours, and belonging to owners residing in India, but coming from ports belonging to foreign potentates, and situated in Europe or in America, twelve per centos.

Calculated after the stipulations expressed in Art. 16th of the regulations, on which import and export duties of the 28th of August, 1818, of which the Opium alone is excepted, and likewise those articles on which already a certain duty has been affixed, and which stipulations by these presents are declared applicable in all Netherland possessions in India, Malakka excepted.

Freedom is further hereby given to the respective Governors and Residents, in case they should remark that this system of equal duties is not applicable or disadvantageous to some places, to deliver in their statements respecting it and the motives on which they ground their opinion.

ART. 9. At all the Netherland possessions beyond Java and Madura, goods without exception shall be exempt from import duties, which are accompanied with a certificate, mentioned in Art. 5, hereabove, which shall be imported in Dutch ships or native vessels in equality put thereunto.

ART. 10. The duty levied at present at the different settlements out of Java and Madura on exportation of goods, shall continue till other arrangements respecting them shall be made, with exception alone of such goods as are the productions of the soil, or of the industry of the inhabitants in those settlements, of which goods, when exported to foreign ports, the double exportation duty shall be paid, which, according to the existing regulations are not levied on them, when exported to a Dutch port, or to ports belonging to native Princes in amity with the Dutch Government, Siam included.

§ C. respecting Malakka.

ART. 11. The import duties at Malakka shall henceforth, with the exception of that on Opium, and all such articles as whereon by the now existing tariff, a certain duty is fixed, be levied as follows:—

On goods imported with Dutch ships, one per cent.

On goods imported with foreign ships, two per cent. ; to be calculated on their value at the time of importation ; while the exemption of duty mentioned in Art. 1. with regard to Java and Madura, shall likewise be applicable to Malakka, on native vessels considered in equality to the Dutch.

ART. 12. Likewise shall the exemption of duties, mentioned in Art. 9, with regard to settlements distant from Java and Madura, in every respect be applicable to Malakka.

ART. 13. The export duty in goods, being the production either of the soil, or of the industry of the inhabitants of Malakka, shall for first, and in expectation of other arrangements thereabout remain, as they are at present.

ART. 14. The export duties, on all other goods whereon import duty have been paid, or of which certificates will be shown as mentioned by Art. 12, are by these presents abolished.

4 D. General Stipulations.

ART. 15. By the above alterations and ampliations, it is not understood, that any alterations have been made, either in the regulations now in vigour at the places or harbours in Netherlands India, which may nor may not be touched at, or in the existing regulations on the trade and navigation in Netherlands India in general, all which regulations and stipulations must be considered as to remain in full force, till respecting them other orders shall be given.

ART. 16. Henceforward no seizures of any goods shall take place, except in cases of evident fraud, and wilfull intentions to avoid the payment of duties; and all contraventions, neglects of formalities required by law, and such like trespasses, when accompanied by any aggravated circumstances, shall henceforward be punished by a fine of one to three per cents. on the value of the goods, according to circumstances; and those fines will in singular cases be reduced below one per cent. on the value of the property; or at five and twenty florins to Europeans, and at ten florins to Natives, all at the option at Batavia of the Director of the import and export duties; and at other places, at the option of the respective Governors, Residents or other first Civil Authorities; whilst the owner of such property, in case he finds himself aggrieved by those fines, shall have the liberty to address the Governor General respecting it.

ART. 17. The abovementioned regulations shall be acted upon at Java and Madura, on the 1st of September next, and in all the other establishments fourteen days after this publication shall have been there received.

And in order that no one shall pretend ignorance hereof, this publication shall be made known at all places, in the Dutch, Native and China languages.

Ordering further, that to all the high and low Colleges, Judicial and Military Servants, each, for so far as it may concern them, shall render their assistance towards the minute executions of these orders, without favor or regard of persons.

Done at Batavia, the 9th July, of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

VAN DER CAPELLAN.

By order of the Governor General in Council.

The Secretary General.

P. MERHUS.

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NO-
BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1822

With Reference to General Orders of the 11th August 1810, and 21st August 1821, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the indulgence granted to European Women, the Widows of Soldiers to draw until the sailing of the first Ship of the Season the allowance which they received during the life time of their Husbands, to the Widows who, by existing Regulations are authorized during Marriage to draw the Allowance of 1 Rupee a Month they being the Offspring of European Fathers by Native Mothers. This indulgence is however limited to the period of 6 Months from the date of their Husband's decease

W CASEMENT, Lt Col Sec to Govt Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH SEPT 1822

The Batta and other Allowances for August, 1822, and Pay for September 1822 of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Saturday the 12th Proximo

W CASEMENT, Lt Col Sec. to Govt Mil Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 27TH SEPT 1822

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment.

13th Regiment Native Infantry

Captain George Thomas D'Aguiar, to be Major, from the 12th September 1822, in succession to Latter deceased

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant William James to be Captain of a Company, from the 12th September 1822, in succession to Latter deceased

Ensign William Hoggan to be Lieutenant, from the 12th September 1822, in succession to Latter deceased

Surgeon W P Muston to perform the Medical duties of the Marine Registry Office vice Assistant Surgeon Macra, appointed to the Civil Station of Bangalore.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry are admitted to the service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors and promoted to the Rank of Ensign and Cornet respectively, leaving the date of their Commissions for future Adjustment.

Engineers.

Mr. George Hampden Wheatley, date of arrival in Fort William 23d September 1822.

Mr. John Theophilus Boileau, date of arrival in Fort William 24th September 1822.

Cavalry.

Mr. Nathaniel Dunbar Barton, date of arrival in Fort William, 25th September, 1822.

Infantry.

Mr. Samuel Stapleton, date of arrival in Fort William 25th September 1822.

Mr. Isaac Henley Handscomb, date of arrival in Fort William 24th September 1822.

Mr. John Woolmore Mitchell, date of arrival in Fort William 24th September 1822.

Mr. John Chesney, date of arrival in Fort William 26th September 1822.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Littlejohn, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty at this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; date of arrival in Fort William, 23d September 1822.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain C. Christie, Deputy Pay Master at Muttra, is to commence from the 5th Proximo, instead of the 20th Instant, the period originally specified.

Assistant Surgeon James Duncan, attached to the Political Agency at Odeypoor, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for Ten Months.

Assistant Surgeon William Leslie, at present attached to the Civil Station of Meerut, was nominated in the Political Department, under date the 20th Instant, to officiate as Medical Officer at Odeypoor, during the absence of Mr. Duncan.

Brevet-Captain J. Robeson, Adjutant of the Benares Provincial Battalion, has obtained permission in the Judicial Department, under date the 19th instant, to be absent from his Station for four Months, to visit the Presidency on urgent Private Affairs from the 5th Proximo.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department, under date the 19th instant, to permit Assistant Surgeon J. Barnes, attached to the Civil Station of Jessoore, to visit the Presidency preparatory to making an application for Furlough; and to nominate Assistant Surgeon R. B. Francis, attached to the Civil Station of Dacca Jellalpoore, to perform the Medical duties of the former Station, until further orders.

W. N. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 27th SEPT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Removal and Appointment.

Captain E. F. Waters of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Commandant of the 2d Nusseerree Battalion, to the Command of the Rungpore Local Battalion, in succession to Major Latter deceased.

Captain Henry Weston, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the 2d Nusseerree Battalion, in the room of Captain Waters.

The following Promotion and Appointment are made by His Lordship in Council;

Ordinance Commissioners

Sob-Conduct James Drew to be Conductor from the 6th September, 1822, in succession to Hanly, deceased.
 Sergeant William Henry Tonsen, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to be Sub-Conductor, from the same date, in succession to Drew promoted.
 W. A. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta;

September 25th 1822.

The leave granted in General Order, under date the 24th August, to Brigadier-General Drew, is cancelled at the request of that Officer. The undersigned Officer has Leave of Absence
 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, — Lieutenant McC. Sherry, from 1st October to 15th December, 1822, in order to enable him to rejoin the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

25th Sept. 1822

A Special Committee will assemble at such time and place as the President may appoint, with the view to remove all misconception, and of finally determining upon all alterations and repairs required in the Building about to be constructed in the Department of the Apothecary to Government.

Present

Lieutenant Colonel C. Mowat, Chief Engineer.

Present

Lieutenant Colonel T. Wood, Engineer.

Mr. Alex. Russell of the Medical Board.

Mr J. Matwhister, Apothecary, H. C. Dispensary

Lieutenant C. Paton, Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings.

The Proceedings of the Committee, when closed, to be transmitted to the Acting Adjutant General, in duplicate.

The leave of absence granted in General Order of the 7th ultimo, to Lieutenant J. Turner of the 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry, is to commence from the 25th October, instead of the date therein mentioned.

The undermentioned Ordnance Warrant Officers are posted to Magazines as follows.

Conductor Ralph Saul to the Mhow Magazine.

Conductor Robert Laton to the Delhi Magazine, vice Hanly deceased.

Conductor William Hooper to the Cussack Magazine, vice Laton removed.

Conductor James Strong, (new promotion,) to continue at Cawnpore, vice Whelan deceased.

Sub Conductor Geo. Foote to the Cawnpore Magazine, vice Strong promoted.

Conductor Barnaby Murphy, (new promotion) to the Arrah of Fort William, vice Hooper removed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence

2d Battalion 1st Regiment, — Ensign W. Jackson, from 15th September to 15th December, to visit the Presidency, in private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Genl. of the Army

30th SEPT 1823.

Private-Captain J Read, of the 12th Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General R B Gregory, A. B., from the 16th ultimo, the date of the Major General's appointment to the Staff.

Lieutenant T. Webster, of the 30th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the Goruckpore Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Taylor, of the 11th Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 2d Battalion at Barrackpore until the 1st November next, when he is directed to proceed and join the 1st Battalion at Mhow.

Mahomed Bux, Native Doctor, attached to the 1st Battalion 38th Native Infantry, is transferred to the Escort of the Political Agent in Haroonie, from the 26th ultimo, the date of the Division Order by Major General Sir D Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B directing him to proceed to Kotah.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Bissoon Sing to be Subadar, from the 5th Instant, vice Shek Talliwund deceased.

Havildar Goss Tewary to be Jemadar, from the 24th August 1822, vice Shaikh Islam deceased.

Havildar Buctoni Sing to be Jemadar, from the 5th Instant, vice Bissoon Sing promoted.

Dacca Provincial Battalion.

Havildar Jomur Sing to be Jemadar, from the 14th August 1822, vice Roop Sing deceased.

Havildar Dengoer Sing to be Jemadar, from the 25th August 1822, vice Goordut Sing deceased.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 6th Regiment,—Captain Riley, from 1st October, to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency, previously to an application for Furlough.

General Staff,—Superintending Surgeon A. Dickson, from 5th October, to 15th February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Crommelin, from 25th September to 1st December on his private affairs.

7th Light Cavalry,—Lieutenant C Duffin, from 15th November to 15th February, 1823, to visit Merut, on his private affairs.

8th Lt Cavalry.—Major S. Reid, from 11th October to 15th January 1823, in extension, to enable to him to rejoin his Corps.

Pioneer Corps.—Lieutenant F. Welchman, from 10th November to 10th March 1823, to visit Nusseerabad, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment,—Captain Warden, from 4th September to 1st October, to visit Benares.

Lieutenant H. R. Osborn, doing duty with the 1st Numbered Battalion is appointed to the Charge of the 8th Company of Pioneers during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Welchman.

W L WATSON, Actg Adj. Genl. of the Army.

27th SEPTEMBER, 1823.

Cornet Henry Hallid, who was appointed to do duty with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry at Sultanpore Benares, by General Orders of the 17th May last, is directed to continue his route, by water, and join the 7th Regiment, to which he stands posted, at Lucknow.

Station Orders, by Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Commanding at Nagpur, under date the 12th instant, directing Lieutenant Wintle, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, to do duty with the 2d Battalion of that Regiment until the 31st of October, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Ensigns, doing duty with the European Regiment, being reported duly qualified, are directed to proceed by water and join the Corps to which they stand posted.

Ensign Thomas Gant, 1st Battalion 5th Native Infantry, at Agra.

Ensign W. R. Corfield, 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry, at Pertabghur (Oude).

Ensign E. Campbell, 1st Battalion 21st Native Infantry, at Nagpore.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotion.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment, Native Infantry.

Havildar Perasad Bux to be Jemadar, from the 1st July last, vice Jemadar Runjeet Sing, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Skiner's Horse, Lieutenant and Adjutant Martindell, from 31st October, to 28th February 1823, to visit Cawnpore, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment. Assistant Surgeon Corbyn, from 1st December, to 1st June, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Delhi Magazine. Conductor T. Hughes, from 16th October, to 15th December, is extended, so enable him to rejoin.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment. Major Captain J. Todd, from 26th September to 26th October, is extended, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

20th SEPT. 1822.

Ensign Samuel Hingston, whose commission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 27th instant, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry at Barrack pore until further orders.

Major G. F. D'Aguiar, Captain R. James, and Lieutenant W. Hogrin, of the 15th Native Infantry, are posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Quarter Master Sergeant Smith, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 7th Light Cavalry, vice Smith who has retired on the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotion:

Havildar Lal Singh to be Jemadar, from the 10th ultimo, vice Koshial Pandey, struck off.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCE IN INDIA.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1822
GENERAL ORDERS

1. Adverting to the approaching march from Nagpore of the 24th Regiment preparatory to its Embarkation for England, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that

the Volunteering from that Corps for the 13th, 20th, 41st 44th and 54th Regiments, agreeably to the instructions detailed in General Orders, Nos. 2340 and 2805 of the 15th March, and 26th April last, shall take place at the present Station of the Corps on the following days, viz. on the 8th, 9th and 10th proximo.

2. Two experienced Officers, or Three (should the proportion of Men require that number) are to be selected from the 24th to receive the Men for the 13th and 44th Regiments.

3. The Volunteers for these Regiments are to remain at Nagpore until the Season permits of their being marched to join their respective Corps agreeably to arrangements which Colonel Adams will be pleased to make, with reference to the Station of the Regiments concerned, and to the most convenient Route for moving European Troops.

4. The Officers selected to receive the Men for the 45th and 44th are to have the care of them on their march, and they will continue in Charge until the Volunteers shall be delivered over to the Corps to which they belong, or until further Orders.

5. The Men who extend their Services into the 41st and 54th Regiments on the Madras Establishment, are to be forwarded by the most convenient Route, at the proper Season, to join their Corps, under the Charge of a proportion of Officers from the 24th Regiment, to be selected for that purpose (and for the purpose of the receiving them upon their Volunteering) by the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

6. The Officer, or Officers who are placed in Charge of the Men advertised to in the foregoing Paragraphs, will, after having delivered them over agreeably to the instructions which Colonel Adams will be pleased to furnish them with, repair to the most convenient Port for Embarkation for England, to rejoin their Corps in Great Britain, reporting themselves to the proper Authority, in order to their being provided with Passages, or Reimbursing Passage Money, to provide themselves with accommodations as the case may be.

7. Such Men as make choice of the 20th Foot are to accompany the 24th Regiment to Bombay.

8. Colonel Adams will be pleased to provide for the Medical Attendance on the Detachments for Bombay and Madras.

9. The Pay Master of the 24th Regiment will have placed at his Command, the means of paying the Authorized Bounty which is to be delivered to the Men immediately upon their being attested.

10. The Volunteers are to be inspected by a Committee of three Medical Officers, of which the Surgeon of the 24th Foot is to be one, and no Man is to be passed who is not in every respect efficient and perfectly fit for Service.

11. The Boys who have been enlisted by Special Authority may accompany their Fathers or Friends to the Regiments of which they may make choice; and upon receipt at the Adjutant General's Office of a Descriptive Roll, they will be transferred accordingly in General Orders. These Boys it is to be understood are not entitled to any Bounty unless they have passed the Age of 18, when, as before they are to be considered upon a footing with the other Enlisted British Soldiers of the Regiment, and may transfer their Services in the manner, receiving the established Bounty.

12. It is to be particularly explained to the 24th previously to the commencement of the Volunteering, that the Men cannot be allowed to make choice of the 36th Regiment, that Corps having more than completed its Establishment from the 34th, 53rd and 55th Regiments.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

27th SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

14th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Trigg, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

87th Foot.—Quarter Master Paul, from 14th ultimo, for two months, in extensum, on sick certificate.

89th Foot.—Lieut. Stewart, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

The leave granted by his Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieut. C. Campbell of the Royal Regiment to return to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for two years from the date of his Embarkation is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

28th SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Spaight of the 87th Regiment has leave to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for three months from the 15th proximo.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30th SEPTEMBER, 1822.

With the sanction of Government, the five men belonging to the 36th Regiment, recently arrived from Madras, will proceed by water to Serampore, under the Command of Lieut. Taylor of that Corps, on Saturday next, the 5th proximo.

The Major General commanding the Presidency division will be pleased to make the necessary arrangement for providing a Boat for the accommodation of the above Soldiers.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

1st OCTOBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotion:

30th Foot.

Cancels Hospital Assist. Hospital Assistant John Rogerson Gilchrist to be Assistant Surgeon, vice appointment, vice Evans. (Evans, deceased, 20th December, 1821.)

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

1st OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

87th Foot.

Hospital Assistant William P. Birmingham to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M. Owen, deceased, 23d September, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Captain W. W. Davis, 1st Batt. 6th Regt. N. I. from Cawnpore.
 Captain W. W. Moore, 2d Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. from Etawah.
 Assistant Surgeon C. Bellamy, 2d Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. from Europe.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. T. McSherry 1st Batt. 16th Regt. N. I. to Ally Purg.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Sir,—The return of the Minister of St. Andrew's Church from England, in the full enjoyment of health, cannot fail to be extremely gratifying to his flock. They have access again to the public ordinances of Presbyterian worship, of which they had been long deprived in consequence of the illness and necessary removal to Europe of their other much esteemed pastor. They are summoned to unite in the devotional exercises of the Sabbath by the bell of their national Kirk,—and, although the effusions of piety might be equally consolatory to the heart in a desert, its fervour may be increased when they are associated with forms which are familiar to early recollections and regarded as peculiarly solemn.

Yet the seats of many, who formerly attended St. Andrew's Kirk, are now deserted or filled with other occupants. Some have gone home to mingle the offerings of their hearts to the Almighty Disposer of events with those preferred by their kindred and early acquaintances. Others have gone to their long home, and their remains have been deposited where the multiform pyramid and obelisks at the extremity of Park Street point out the dwellings of those who have been, and the affection or vanity of those who are. Why they have been carried thither to repose is more than I can tell, except that they could only claim companionship with the stranger, from the want of a resting place together with their brethren. Why such a resting place should be now wanting it is for others to explain.

Many months ago I recollect a subscription paper having been circulated for the purpose of raising funds wherewith to purchase a piece of ground to be made a burying place for the Sons of St. Andrew. Subscriptions were collected, but how they were appropriated does not yet appear. The expense of printing I know to be a grievous impost on the production of parish accounts, but surely some other means might have been found for pointing out what had been done with funds, the intended purpose of which no measures appear to have been taken to accomplish. I have no doubt that they are safe; I have no doubt that they are improving very favorably at the current interest of the period when they were collected. Yet as the expectations of the subscribers have not

been answered, and as various subscribers may have undergone the important change to which the intention had reference, the object seems to be partly defeated already. I can find no reason, indeed, to excuse the long neglect of the receivers, except that the subscriptions may have been insufficient. But this cannot excuse their silence, since means might have been otherwise found to render the funds sufficient, had it been made known, or at least the expectations of subscribers according to their own wishes, which some must have entertained, would not have been disappointed.

As a matter of private feeling I have no prejudice on the subject. Death may well have winged her flight from this tombstone, and I care not whether it moulder in a bag or be placed in a monument. I know, however, that opinions on this subject are very prevalent, and they constitute harmless prejudices, which no man can be justly blamed for indulging. From such indeed the project under notice must have originated, and I think its managers ought to have paid more attention to them. Judging from appearances, I advance this opinion, and accordingly when they have made the best excuse that they can for what appears pure neglect, they cannot fail to see the justice of making amends for past consequences, after they fairly accomplish their original intention. It is to be presumed that the subscribers, who have departed this life, when they paid their subscription, considered themselves entitled within a reasonable time to a resting place for their remains in return. They expected to mingle their dust with the dust of their countrymen. If the scythe of the Destroyer should level them to that distant land; and it is for the movers of the plot to consider, whether it is not their bounden duty to fulfil the implied terms of their voluntary contract by transferring the remains of departed subscribers to the spot which will no doubt be soon appropriated as a burial place according to their original intentions. I am, Sir, I beg to inform, Mr. Editor, to give the hint, which ought to be graciously received as it is kindly offered, and I cannot presume to tender any advice as to whether or not it is followed, but my lack of knowledge will be no excuse to any experienced heads, or my faulty judgment no objection to the corn of superior wisdom.

Yours in verity,

WALTER McALISTER.

Oct. 2, 1822.

OCTOBER 3.

To-day's Kedgerce Report announced the arrival of the Duke of Bedford, Captain EDWARD OAKES, from Bencoolen 19th Sept.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A most respectable meeting was held yesterday at the Town Hall, for the purpose of raising contributions in aid of the distressed classes of Ireland, at which many European Gentlemen of influence and several Natives of respectability attended. The latter were not so numerous as we had reason to expect, — and we must be allowed pretty plainly to express a wish, that the wealthy Natives of Calcutta, generally, would show, that one good man deserves another. We can assure them, that this is a rule not merely expressed in Europe, but daily acted upon; and that the ready, hearty, and efficient measures of relief which were adopted by Europeans in the Backergunge calamity, deserve a substantial return; and that if such is not made when so fit and melancholy an opportunity offers, Europeans will, in future, be very apt to attach a more literal meaning than they are accustomed to do, to the adage, which says, that Charity begins at HOME. About 1 o'clock P. M. SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN entered the Hall, and was with an unanimous voice called to the Chair. At the time we went to the meeting, it was merely our intention to give a brief abstract of the proceedings. With this view we took some notes of what fell from SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN in his eloquent and forcible address to the meeting; but if we could have had the least idea that a specific motion would have been made for printing and publishing that speech, we should have endeavoured to have taken a much more copious report of it, than we have done. At the conclusion of SIR FRANCIS' address, it was very apparent that it was the general wish a report of it should be drawn up. Accordingly, Capt. MACAN moved that the speech should be printed; but here a difficulty ensued — for SIR FRANCIS declared his inability to furnish a copy of it, as he had not committed any thing to paper, and had merely delivered his sentiments upon the spot of the occasion. Here, imperfect as we felt they were, we ventured to offer the hasty notes we had taken of SIR FRANCIS for his revision.

He very kindly and politely consented to look over them; and although we are pretty certain that it would have been much more agreeable to his own feelings that we should have submitted what fell from him in a less detailed form, still after glancing over our notes, and making a few necessary alterations, he has permitted us to submit them to the public. While perusing our report of Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN'S speech, therefore, we beg our readers to bear in mind that we were pushed for time, and that we do not pretend to give the speech itself verbatim et literatim as delivered, but the substance of it, as nearly as our pen could take it down, aided by the revision of the distinguished individual who delivered it.

We are extremely glad that it is to appear as a document connected with the other proceedings of the meeting; because, putting the authority which stamps every thing noticed by that respected individual out of the question, we are perfectly certain that the distinct and solid view which his experience enabled him to give of the present state of Ireland,—the unanswerable conclusions he drew from them with reference to the future,—and the manly tone of feeling and sincere sympathy which breathed through the whole,—produced the most powerful effects upon the minds of all who heard him. If we should have succeeded in extending that effect, and be the means of bringing in one Subscriber to the Irish charity, by putting him in possession of arguments that must convince any reasonable and feeling man, of the great necessity that exists for giving speedy assistance to the suffering sons of the Emerald Isle,—we shall be most amply rewarded for any trouble we have taken. Without further comment we proceed to give an outline of the speech alluded to, which, as nearly as we can recollect, was to the following effect:—

GENTLEMEN,

"I am most happy to observe that this is not taken up as an Irish question—there is not indeed any thing of Nationality belonging to it. From the appearance of this meeting, and the views of the Committee, it is evident that the cause excites an universal interest, in which the Irish here can take but a small comparative part.—It is a question of Humanity, and will therefore be considered by this community as the cause of mankind.

"To raise a supply at all commensurate with the exigency of the case, is, I am sorry to say, far from my expectation—but I hope we may, by the most active and

zealous exertions, succeed in supplying such a fund as may sensibly relieve the very poorest of the poor from the pressure which is now felt by them with intolerable severity.

"I know it has been proposed to make a contingent provision for the disposal of the funds to be raised in this country, and to appropriate them to another purpose, in case they should not be required for the actual wants of the poor in Ireland. There cannot be any objection in the abstract to our acting out of an abundance of caution, but I am very apprehensive that such a provision, altho' absolutely unnecessary, may nevertheless be injurious in its effects. It is, I think, certain, that many may be induced to withhold their subscriptions, and more to reduce their amount, if they are led to believe, that there is a doubt of the money being required for the immediate object. It is therefore as it appears to me injudicious to raise a doubt, if we have good reason to believe that none can possibly exist.

"For my own part I feel certain, that the actual wants of the people, when our funds reach Europe, will demand much more than those funds can possibly supply, and I think every man who considers the subject, will join in this opinion.

"The Parliament has been applied to for £50,000, and it has been granted. I confess when I heard of this pitiful sum, I felt it as a death-blow to my hopes. If Half a Million had been asked, I persuade myself it could have been voted of course. I am certain that the economists (who, to say the least of them, are by no means the most useless members of the Legislature) would have discriminated widely between the aids that are demanded by Prodigality and Pomp, and the supplics that are solicited for Sickness and Hunger.—£50,000 is all that has been obtained from Parliament?—That the people of England have been most munificent and noble in their subscriptions, we have every reason to believe, but there is nothing from which we can infer, that any thing like Half a Million of money has been obtained for the entire relief of the sufferers.—It is impossible that even the sum of half a Million could have yielded an effectual relief, or any thing like an effectual relief. Let us but take a cursory view of the Sufferers, and we cannot fail to be convinced of the fact.—We have a Report from the County of Clare, and it appears that there were upwards of

4 600 nearly 50,000, not in a state of want according to the ordinary acceptation of the word, but literally in a state of absolute destitution, actually without the means of prolonging their subsistence—perishing from a want of victuals to keep (according to the common phrase) their souls and their bodies together. Those who gave this melancholy detail, have very unnecessarily added, that the number of sufferers must inevitably increase. It was unnecessary to add it, for it is a corollary which must have followed from the fact in every man's mind. There are to be added the Counties of Cork, Tipperary, Galway, and Mayo, and above all, Kerry, which we learn from undoubted authority to be at least as distressedly circumstanced as any other County in the kingdom. Here, then, we have six Counties, and supposing each to have 50,000 inhabitants, situated at the time the County of Clare report was made, as the inhabitants of that County then were. It is surely a most moderate conclusion that there were within two months of that period at least 500,000 people in the six Counties, utterly without the means of subsistence. Every much doubt if the sum of £ 500,000 was raised together for the relief of such an immense mass of misery. We must believe besides, that the scarcity will extend itself into the adjacent Counties, and that the wants will increase in a proportion infinitely greater than the supplies. We must also recollect, altho' Englishmen will do more than any others on the face of the Earth towards the relief of their suffering fellow creatures, yet that charity in its nature is active and ardent, and it cannot be expected from the constitution of man, that its zeal will continue unabated and remain in the full force, by which it was set in motion by the first impulse. We may add to this, that on a supposition of the most favorable harvest, its produce must in effect fall greatly short of the produce of a year, which had not been preceded by famine. There are many causes which will conspire to produce this effect. supposing a supply of seed, oats and potatoes, to have been furnished, could it be expected that the wretched people would commit them to the ground if they were necessary to appease the cravings of their present hunger, a much smaller quantity of grain and potatoes will be cultivated, but this is not all. As soon as the potatoes, the chief support of the people, are obtainable, they will be dug up to satisfy the present demand. They then furnish a much less wholesome food, and they do not yield perhaps one-tenth of the produce that they would give if they were left in the

ground until they had come to maturity. I could mention many other causes tending to prove the absurdity of expecting that the rigour of hunger can be so relaxed by the time our funds reach Europe as to justify us in forming a hope that they can be applied to any other purpose, than that for which they are expressly raised. I confess it is my wish that any other application of them should not be thought, or at least spoken of, inasmuch as I am convinced it must prove illusory and cannot answer any purpose but possibly that of diminishing our contributions.

"As to the most beneficial mode of applying our subscriptions, I shall beg leave, as I am upon the subject, to state my humble opinion, which I must admit to be crude and formed entirely from my own judgment, therefore very likely not to be deserving of half the attention to which those will be entitled that we may hear from other quarters.* I think it evident (assuming that the distress must have continued) that it will be much better to have supplies purchased and sent to the scene of suffering than to furnish the inhabitants with money in order that they may supply themselves. If we gave them the money it would attract the supplies, but they would come to the place subject to two or three different intermediate profits, and increased in their price perhaps not less than 100 per Cent.† We may direct grain or potatoes to be purchased and supplied at their actual cost, and by such means I should hope that the people will receive twice as much of the necessary article as they would be able to get if they were furnished with money to make the purchases for themselves. It is, however, far from my intention to recommend, and still further to dictate, the most effectual method of carrying that which is the wish of us all into effect. There are many much more conversant on the subject, and my notions from the want of necessary information must as I feel, be very defective. I have given the matter my best consideration, but as I can only offer the result of my own reflexion, I must feel that it is entitled to but little attention; if I can claim any merit, it is from having endeavoured to do that which I know to be desirable upon all such occasions.—I have endeavoured to simplify my motives, and to make them accessible to every man's comprehension.

"I must once more advert to a topic which I have touched upon already.† I hope and confidently trust, that

* He afterwards moved that the funds be remitted to the Hib. Sec.

† This was spoken of in the earlier part of the speech, but omitted in this report.

there is not any one who can think of imputing arrogance or presumption to any gentleman who is placed upon the present Committee. A meeting had been invited to assemble in these rooms for the purpose for which we are now met.

The requisition was not made by any ostensible authority, and from some cause the project, however laudable in itself, appeared to have failed. It occurred to some, that such a pursuit ought not to be abandoned, and that notwithstanding one failure success might attend a second effort. I was applied to, as I believe the other Members of the Committee were, to offer our names to the public (whatever the offer might have been worth) by way of showing that the call for a meeting had such a sanction. It would have been insolence if we had presumed to go farther. We did respectfully but earnestly solicit this meeting, and I am happy to see that our solicitation has not been made in vain. But I know I speak the sentiments of every Member of the Committee when I say, that this is the utmost extent to which we intended to go. Having been asked for the use of my name, I should not have thought myself justified in a refusal, and I think I may affirm that every Member of the Committee acted on the same principle. It will never, I trust, be imputed to us that we set ourselves up as Patrons of such a work, or even as leaders in it. We had no such intention. We all, believe, well know, that compassion and charity are their own best patrons, and that the officious interference of any assumed superiority must operate injuriously to the cause. There was no time to be lost, and nothing can more strongly prove the haste with which the measure was adopted than my name standing where it does, while the names of many, who would have been much more worthy of a seat on the Committee, are entirely omitted. We did, however, take upon us to solicit this meeting, and we have succeeded; and here our duties in one sense are at an end. I shall, before I sit down, beg to know from those present, whether or not it is their opinion that the Committee which occasioned their assembling, should (together with others that may be added) be continued in the capacity in which they took the liberty of calling you together.

“Whatever numbers may be put upon a Committee, I am of opinion that there will be work for all. It will require great exertion and personal solicitation to make the most that can be made of a subscription. It is not, I fear, to

be expected, that people will come forward to offer their contributions; we ought not, if possible, to leave any person unsolicited. For my part I shall be happy to be in any respect useful and proud to be a Beggar in such a cause.

"I do not wish to lay Poverty under contribution, but from the lowest circumstances something may be spared. Desperate indeed must be the situation of that man who can afford nothing! Be it ever so little, it will be thankfully received; and he who gives a little from small means is at least equal in merit to him who gives much from abundance. No one ever yet suffered by the exercise of charity. The widow who satisfied hunger out of her scanty store had her reward. Her oil cruse and her meal barrel were preserved to her unwasted, until the season of plenty came round.

"I hope, and I feel confident, that we shall all exert ourselves to the utmost, and leave no source from which anything can be expected, unexplored. Means will, I hope, be taken to interest the principal Natives of Calcutta on behalf of our undertaking. I expect their aid on the ground of philanthropy alone, and I am sure they will never be displeased to call the *Irish sufferers their fellow subjects*."

During the delivery of the above address, Sir FRANCIS was frequently interrupted by the warm applauses of the audience. He concluded by moving that the former Committee should be continued.—This motion was carried by acclamation. Sir FRANCIS also particularly alluded to Mr. L. A. DAVIDSON, who had kindly offered his services, and proposed that he should be nominated as a member of the Committee; and finally suggested that any person anxious to promote the benevolent views of the meeting should be put upon the Committee, on his expressing a wish for the same.

In a desultory conversation which ensued after the passing of the Resolutions, Mr. J. PALMER said, that the best mode would be to forward the funds that may be collected to the Hibernian Society, to be disposed of as might appear most advisable. Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN agreed in the propriety of the suggestion, and explained, that he did not mean to recommend sending supplies in kind from this county to the scene of distress.

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE MEETING OF YESTERDAY.

1st—Resolved, that the Committee (the names of which we published on Monday last,) be continued.

2d.—That the names of A. Davidson, E. Macnaghten, J. C. C. Sutheiland, W. Hogg, Edward Molony, Charles Franey, J. Breen, and Capt. W. Costly, be added to the number.

3d.—That the names of the following Native Gentlemen be added to the Committee :

Ramgopaul Mullick, Ramrutton Mullick, Boistum Doss Mullick, Hurrymohun Tagore, Rajah Ramchund Roy, Chunder Comar Tagore, Ladlymohun Tagore, Cossinauth Mullick, Roopchurn Roy, Goopemohun Deb, Moharajah Rajkissen Bahadur, Roggoram Gossain, Ramdololl Day, Rajuarain Sein, Rossomoy Dutt, Gooroopersaud Bose, and Cossinauth Ghossaul.

4th.—That the Committee individually and collectively exert their best efforts in obtaining subscriptions to the Fund.

5th.—That the same when collected, be remitted to the Hibernian Society in London, to be applied by them to the relief of the Irish.

6th.—Resolved, that the Speech of the President, Sir F. Macnaghten, be printed and circulated.

7th.—Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Francis Macnaghten, for his animated speech and able conduct in the chair.

The following sums were immediately subscribed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mackintosh and Co., 1000	V. Holcroft,..... 32
Capt. Chas. Paton, .. 32	J. A. Penman,..... 50
Gopee Kissen Deb, .. 16	W. Denman,..... 50
Mrs. B. Roberts, .. 100	W. Molloy,..... 25
Alexander and Co., 1000	P. W. R. Shedden, .. 100
Sir F. McNaghten, .. 1000	Dr. Gilman,..... 400
E. C. McNaghten, .. 500	E. Coulon,..... 32
R. W. Poe,..... 500	An Ex-Lieut. of the
Davidson and Co., .. 800	8th R. I. Dragoons, 32
Captain Macan, 300	J. O. Fergusson, .. 50
J. W. Hogg,..... 500	B. Fergusson,..... 500
R. Marnell,..... 200	C. K. Robinson, 200
Captain Costley, 50	J. Palmer,..... 500
Charles Reed,..... 400	F. Brightman,..... 400
J. Higginson,..... 50	F. McNaghten, jun. 200
Hon. W. L. Melville, 200	H. Darwall,..... 100
R. McClintock, .. 400	J. D. Herbert,..... 200
Meicer and Co., .. 1000	G. Crowe,..... 60
Russomoy Dutt, 32	C. Blaney, 300
Roopnarain Sein, .. 32	Robert Ince, .. 100
M. Laruletta, 500	S. Arnot,..... 32
H. Carendish,..... 32	M. F. Crisp,..... 32
W. H. McNaghten, .. 200	J. Buckland,..... 25
E. Molony,..... 200	Capt. Powney,..... 100
T. B. Scott, .. 50	Gunter and Hooper, 50
R. Humphreys, 50	J. S. Buckingham, .. 100
J. Breen,..... 200	Major G. H. Gall, .. 300
R. Frith,..... 100	James Dunne,..... 20
Mr. Kirchoffer, 50	Dr. J. Grant, .. 40
W. H. L. Frith, 200	Compositors of the
Lieut. W. Burlton, .. 50	John Bull Office, .. 16

THEATRICALS.

We confidently expect a very high treat to-morrow evening at the Chowringhee Theatre. The pieces given out for representation are two lively farces, viz. *The Midnight Hour*, and *My Landlady's Gown*. The latter, we believe, was never acted on an Indian stage. In addition to the entertainment which we expect from the great veterans of our Drury, a young Amateur, new to the board, is to make his first appearance as *Derinot O'Flinn* in "*My Landlady's Gown*." The part is a very comic one, and from our knowledge of the talent for genuine Irish humour and drolley which that Amateur possesses, we can venture to promise such of our readers as may be prevailed upon to go and judge for themselves to-morrow evening, a rare three hours entertainment.

(From a Correspondent.)

"WHO WANTS A GUINEA," and "THE REGISTER OFFICE," were played at the DumDum Theatre last night, (Wednesday.)

Morgan as *Solomon Gundy* was excellent. His *Dunkirk French* and *English*, "by direct inversion," were quite the *tip ye*.—*Jonathan Old Skirt* (Mr. Hart) was truly from the back of *St. Clement's*.—Mr. Fawcett as *Sir Larry McMurragh* was the Irishman to the eyes, but not sufficiently so perhaps to the ear.—*Andrew Banz*, (Blackmore) was very spirited and happy in the general conception of his character, but he latterly appeared to address his acting to the Pit, as he threw too much activity and buffoonery into his part.—Mrs. Francis in the *Old House-keeper* was very happy. Her dress, carriage, and shrill tones seemed to me to realize the *beau ideal* of the species. *Funny* was very respectably filled by Mrs. Hart.

Mr. Provan as the *Scotsman* in "THE REGISTER OFFICE," gave the broad farce and broad brogue parts of the character to the entire satisfaction of his auditors. The *Frenchman* was sufficiently mercurial and *petit maitreish*. Mrs. Francis's indisposition prevented the farce from going on. The Artillery Mess afterwards entertained a party to a Dance and Supper, where a disposition to please and to be pleased made the entertainment pass very agreeably.

The opportunity for having Musical Entertainments on the most extended scale, has, we regret to say, gone by, and may never return again. We little thought that musical talents could have a chance of being duly ap-

preciated at the Court of an Oriental monarch,—but we were mistaken, and are constrained to confess, that although we had been aware of His Majesty the King of Oude being a man of taste and accomplishments, we never imagined that he would have gone beyond many of the inhabitants of the good City of Palaces in calculating the true value of rare science and acquirement. His Majesty, we understand, has absolutely invited Mr. and Mrs. LACY to Lucknow, and made them such an extremely handsome offer of patronage, as would leave them open to the charge of the greatest indiscretion, were they not thankfully to accept his Majesty's munificent terms. Though we were as anxious as any person could be for the Union Concerts, we cannot but congratulate Mr. and Mrs. LACY now upon the inauspicious termination of the negotiation for getting them up; because, had the wishes of the Musical Committee been met as they ought to have been met by ALL parties, Mr. and Mrs. L. would now be under engagements which their own sense of propriety, putting any other check out of the question, would have prevented them from infringing. They are consequently free to follow the new path opened to them, and which we trust will lead to the happiest results for themselves.

Those who have on former occasions listened with the greatest pleasure to the strains of Mrs. LACY, will have one opportunity more of doing so again before she and Mr. L. quit the Presidency, as they intend giving a farewell Concert at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, the 31st instant, which we hope will be as numerously attended as their well known talents and the readiness they lately testified to do all in their power to meet the wishes of the public, so richly deserve.

FRIEND OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—I have just seen the sixth number of the FRIEND OF INDIA, and beg to offer for insertion in your paper, some brief remarks on the first article it contains.

I must however premise in general, that this Indian publication is decidedly inferior to Quarterly works in Britain conducted on a similar plan. The design of the Editors is highly laudable, and the light they have helped to shed on some subjects of deep and general interest, will no doubt ultimately disperse the darkness by which it is at present resisted. Thus in the concluding article of the present number, we have a succinct history of the controversy respecting the burning of widows—a clear analysis of the arguments on both sides of the question,—a correct exposition of existing

British law as amply sufficient for the suppression of this cruel practice,—and a powerful appeal to all the principles and feelings, by which we ought to be actuated as men and as Christians in seeking for its entire abolition. I earnestly hope that the whole of this article may be printed in all the Calcutta papers to give it the widest circulation possible, and that it may also be published as a separate tract with a view to diffuse still more generally correct ideas on this important subject. But while I am not blind to the excellencies by which this publication is distinguished, neither can I shut my eyes to the numerous faults that appear in its pages. There is such a heavy sameness in the style of their composition,—such an affected profundity of remark joined with a real inanity or weakness of thought,—such a canting repetition of benevolent sentiment on subjects where it is altogether uncalled for,—and such a degree of bigotry and superstition on theological subjects even within the precincts of orthodoxy, as greatly to lessen the influence which they might otherwise exercise by means of this publication, for the promotion of the best of purposes. Let them call into their assistance a greater portion of that real talent which I am convinced lies within their reach amongst the members of the Baptist Mission in India, if they will condescend to employ it. Let them avoid the perpetual recurrence of drawing sentimentality, and exhibit more of the spring and elasticity of genius. And, above all, as enlightened religionists of the nineteenth century, let them inculcate piety without degrading it by the reveries and intolerance of superstition, and enforce the doctrines and precepts of Christianity without superinducing on them the obsolete ritual of Judaism.

The justness of these remarks will appear from a consideration of the first article in the present number. It contains a thorough exposure of the evils attendant on the Hindoo festivals, and with the details on this subject I most fully coincide, but the writer of it has committed a great blunder in asserting that the Hindoos have no Sabbath. The Hebdomadal division of time might almost be pronounced universal, and there can be no doubt that it has long subsisted amongst the Hindoos. Monday is set apart by some, Saturday by others, and as all Hindoos either are or ought to be worshippers of the Sun, Robeehar or Sunday, by most. Again, if as this writer supposes the Hindoos have no Sabbath, and Christians no festivals, on what possible ground can he contrast the Christian sabbaths, and Hindoo festivals? If both had Sabbaths, or both had festivals, he might show the points of agreement by comparing, and the points of discrepancy by contrasting them, but when the one has precisely what the other wants, how can he either institute a comparison or draw a contrast?

The contrast, however, which he has drawn has not only led him into a just exposure of the Hindoo festivals, but also into an equally deserved encomium of what he calls the Christian Sabbath. The evils of the former he exposes on political, social, and moral grounds; and if he had been contented to rest the benefits of the other on the same grounds, I should have cheerfully joined with him in maintaining the propriety of its observance. But when he rests our observance of a weekly Sabbath on strictly religious grounds,—when he calls it a Christian institution,—when he confounds the Lord's Day of Christians, with the Patriarchal or Jewish Sabbath,—and when he identifies the spirit of the Sabbath with the spirit of religion itself, so that no one destitute of the one can be possessed of the other,—I am compelled to dissent from the conclusions to which he comes.

1. The rigid puritanism of this writer is inconsistent with the general spirit and design of Christianity. It was evidently intended to be a universal religion, and as such is adapted to the most improved state of human nature. But a strict observance of *times* is at variance with both these marks which belong to it, and in perfect consistence, therefore, with reason, we find no stress laid upon any particular day in the New Testament. See Rom. xiv. 5. 6.

2. It is inconsistent with the principles maintained, probably by the same writer, in another article of this number. He very successfully traces the resemblance between certain heathen and Romish superstitions. Each has its second birth, its holy water, its incantations, its holy places, its festivals, its deification of human beings, its domineering priesthood, its mendicants, its ascetics, its extreme unction, and its service for the dead! But let me ask this writer, does it not accord as much with heathenism and as little with Christianity, to attach a peculiar sanctity to any particular *time*, as to any particular *place* or *person*. The truth is, the religion taught by Jesus Christ and his apostles is alike opposed to one and all of them. It makes religion the business of all persons, places, and times, and of no person, place, or time more than another.

3. He identifies the Sabbath of the Jews with the Lord's Day (Apoc. I. 10,) of Christians, and against those who neglect the latter he directs all those threatenings which were originally addressed to the Jews to deter them from violating the former. Can this writer be ignorant that all those passages which he quotes from the Scriptures respecting the Sabbath, have an exclusive reference to the Jewish Sabbath, and that therefore he is himself living in the habitual neglect of that sabbath the observance of which he inculcates with so much seriousness? It will be vain for him to say that he contends not for the name but the thing, the consecration of *one day in seven* to religious purposes. Not so Moses and the Prophets, Christ and his Apostles. They taught and observed the *seventh* of the *seven*, and to conceive therefore that a sabbath is rendered binding by the passages he has quoted and not *the* sabbath to which they exclusively refer, and to substitute the *first* for the *seventh* on the general principle of observing *one* in *seven*, is doing as gross a despite to sacred authority as any thing of which he has been able to accuse the Romish Church.

4. The sabbath mentioned in the scriptures is not, as this writer asserts, of universal obligation, but is, on the contrary, a purely Mosaic institution, and must consequently stand or fall with Judaism. See Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, Vol. II. Book V. Chap. 6. This writer should not have assumed with so much certainty the universal obligation of the sabbath without even noticing the very cogent and scriptural arguments of Paley against

5. What authority from the New Testament has this writer for the observance of what he calls the Christian Sabbath? If there be any authority similar to what we have for baptism and the Lord's Supper, he will of course be able to point it out. The authority derived from the example of the Apostles he will be able to produce; but mere example unsupported by any command will scarcely be considered as constituting obligation in the case of a positive institution: and even if it does, the example of the Apostles is only an example to meet on that day for the public exercises of religion without affording the slightest countenance of that rigid observance of it as a *holy day* for which this writer contends.

I offer these brief notes, because while I am convinced that Religion is the great solace of human life, and Christianity the best of all religions, I yet consider it a matter of deep regret that those engaged in its propagation among the heathen, should inculcate upon their converts such superstitious notions respecting the Sabbath as are dwelt on in this article. Let the Editors of the *Friend of India* in their Missionary as well as in their Editorial capacity, rest the obligation of setting apart one day in seven to religious purposes, upon its political, social, and moral advantages, and they will equally serve the interests of true religion, and cause many to look with greater complacency upon their various labours.

Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1822.

NEMO.

DESCRIPTION OF SECUNDRA.

(For the *Calcutta Journal*.)

At the distance of six miles from the Fort of Agra, you approach the grand Southern gate, that leads to the Mausoleum of Achar, which is situated on an extensive terrace, in the centre of a grove two miles in circuit: red stone walks 70 feet in breadth, and raised considerably above the level of the ground, divide the garden into four equal squares, adorned with several small cascades, and with a grand gate in the centre of each face of the outer wall.

The Mausoleum is of the pyramidal form, with octagon towers at the angles, built chiefly of red stone, rising 120 feet in height from a base 120 yards square, with numerous Pavillions, with marble cupolas, and arcaded open gallery round each decreasing story of the pyramid, and terminates above in four small marble turrets, that rise from the angles of the supernal room, which is partly open at top. This edifice comprises twenty two apartments; the upper-room, which is composed of white marble, being thirty yards square including its open colonnade, the outer arches of which are filled up (as at *Eatimad-ul-Dowlah's Tomb*) with delicate lattice work cut through the solid slab; the pavement is tessellated of black granite and white marble, the cenotaph of white marble is raised on an oblong base of the same materials; the sculpture is divided into compartments of flowers and Arabic inscription, executed with a taste and delicacy truly admirable: at a short distance is a marble pedestal three feet high, on which a * golden lamp, formerly stood the turrets, are in a ruinous state, one having fallen some years ago; the body is deposited in the central room below, in a neat sarcophagus, on which is insaid in black marble characters, simply the name of "Achar."

The grand gate on the Southern face is built of red stone with octagon towers at the angles and raised on an extensive terrace; it forms an oblong square, 130 feet by 90 in breadth; in the centre of the principal faces a magnificent arch 40 in breadth, rises to the height of 60 feet; the wall surmounted by battlements is carried 18 feet higher; the wings are decorated with a gothic arch of smaller

* The lamps were carried away by the Tauts 70 years ago.

dimensions, in two stories from each angle of the roof, a fluted minaret of white marble rises in two stories with a balcony round, to the height of 60 feet; the pavilions which once surmounted them, have long since fallen; the front is curiously inlaid in compartments with marble and different coloured stones: an Arabic inscription in marble characters, executed in fine relief, decorates the grand arches.

The plan of the interior is a central octagon room, with a hemispherical ceiling rising nearly to the top of the building, it is 40 feet in diameter, and is decorated with gothic arches on the different faces, with suites of apartments in two stories round it.

On the road to Agra about three miles distant from the Mausoleum, you pass through a handsome gate, which connects two large portions of a wall, that once enclosed the city of Agra, and is said to have comprised a space 12 + coss in circumference; between this gate and Secundra the eye is presented with one wide extended view of ruined building, square mosques, gates, pavilions and extensive gardens, which evince the grandeur of this once splendid Imperial Residence.

+ 18 English miles.]

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—In forwarding you the following Extract of a Bill sent for the charges of an Officer's Funeral. I wish to be informed whether a Clergyman has a right to demand a Fee for permission to erect a Monument over the deceased.

It appears that the ground appropriated for receiving the remains of frail mortality, is entirely the property of Government, and the Clergy appointed for the purpose of reading prayers, &c. &c. are paid a very handsome monthly salary. The custom of the world demands that a Priest should attend the remains of a Christian to the grave, and also that some mark of respect should be shown, by the erection of a monument.

Now it appears to me a hardship that the estate of a poor Subaltern in the Army should be incumbered with a charge of Fifty Rupees, when probably he does not leave assets sufficient to provide a decent Coffin for him. It would be better were a space of ground appropriated for the reception of the bodies of the Officers, unburthened with a Fee of this kind, and I am sure that it is not the intention of Government to admit of such a charge. The office of a Priest was originally instituted to instruct and console mankind not to take from where there is little to receive. I disclaim every thing personal, merely wishing that an evil of the kind should be remedied.

EXTRACT OF A BILL.

"1820.—To the Clergyman's Fee for permission to erect a Monument of the dimensions of one grave over the remains of the late Lieut.———, Sonat Rupees 50."

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1822.

A. F.

Bombay.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1822.

The rains commenced this year so unusually early, that from the quantity which had fallen up to the date of our last number, we naturally concluded they had nearly finished their inundating course; and that the remnant would be moderate and gentle, not exceeding the quantity that was necessary for agricultural and other purposes. From that day to the 31st. ultimo, however, the rain fell with little or no intermission, and on the night of the latter day, the storm raged with its utmost violence! With the morning of the 31st the gale gradually moderated, when it was found, that the damage in the Harbour was by no means equal to what had been apprehended!—We are concerned, however, to learn, that the Ships *Eliza* and *Asia Felix* drifted from their anchorage, and were wrecked; the former on Cross Island, the latter off Mazagon. The *Eliza* was insured to her full amount.—A large Ketch, having on board treasure, to a considerable amount, belonging to native Banyans of this place, bound to Bhownuggar, also drove and went down off Cross Island, but we are happy to find that the principal part of the money has been recovered. Another vessel, a Brig, was more fortunate; she dragged her anchors and rode over the reef of rocks which project N. E. from Butcher's Island without touching any thing, and brought herself up at safe anchor in good ground to leeward of (and protected by) the reef towards the boat's tongue. Such are the tidings that have reached us, with this addition, that every ship in the Harbour had sustained some loss in anchors and cables, or were otherwise injured; that many vessels which had left it had been forced back; that 3 or 4 Pattumars, it was feared, had foundered, and some lives had been lost.

The interior of the Island presented a most melancholy and distressing picture. Trees were seen levelled in every direction, many of which in their fall, had brought down the dwellings of their owners. It may not be uninteresting here to describe a most Providential circumstance, among, no doubt, many which have not reached us. A Carriage in passing the road into Town on the morning of the 31st was struck about the centre of the roof by a falling Coconut Tree, by which the vehicle was dashed to pieces, and yet the Passenger, a respectable Parsee merchant, received but a slight blow on the hand, while the Coachman and horses escaped totally unhurt.

Within the Fort, the Houses in general from being composed of the most durable materials have gone uninjured, but a few solitary Trees have been broken down, and in that number, a very remarkable one near to the Church gate, which

It is said, has stood its ground upwards of a century ; a circumstance, which among many others is a strong test of the violence of the late storm.

The gale of November 1803 (which is fresh in our recollection,) and which caused such extensive destruction to the shipping, was not more severe, we are of opinion, than the one in question.

There has been much more destruction amongst the Hamlets and Oarts this year :—therefore, that the Shipping should have suffered comparatively so much less, is owing solely, we conceive, to the present efficient state of our fine Harbour.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR MR EDITOR,

" Dum spiro spero—o"

As no mention has yet, I believe, been made of the celebrated *Waturk Hunt*, from which the above Motto is taken, a short account of its Constitution and Laws, may be novel to some of your readers.

I countenances all kinds of Hunting from that of the Savage Boar to the insignificant *Pie*. The two Senior Members are constituted President and Vice ; the keenest sportsman Secretary. In "taking the first spear," the *magnum bonum* in the field, no member is allowed to pass another in close pursuit of game on the right or spear side. And "poking" is forbid as long as an opponent is in sight, unless the Hog be making fast for an impenetrable cover. The highest reward that the Hunt bestows is a golden tusk. The next a silver-spear. The meritorious holder of the former is denominated K. G. T. and of the latter C. G. T.

"The first meeting next season is advertised to take place at Bhoonpoor, on the 2d Monday of January. All members are requested to attend in full uniform at Gunfire, and to bring any of their friends who may be ambitious of enrolling their names in the Ledger, as candidates for the rank of member, to which no one attains without taking three first spears from the hunt.

"Dinner and breakfast Camp fashion as usual.

"*Grand Tusk* in the chair.

"P. S. Should a candidate break his collar or any other bone in the field, he may if he chooses add one to his number of first spears, provided he has not already taken two, at which time the accident does not count in his favor."

Your's Obediently

PHILO-VENATOR.

26th August 1822.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

OCTOBER 7.

There was no arrival of interest since our last, with the exception perhaps of the *Rosalia*, from Lisbon the 17th May. For other particulars we refer our readers to our corner for shipping intelligence, in another column.

The following Circular was issued from the Bankshall on Saturday evening :—

Extract from the Report from the Ship Travancore, Capt. John Boag, from Bussorah 6th July, Bushire, Muscat, Bombay and Madras the 27th September.

Left in Madras Roads on the 27th ultimo, the following Ships :—

H. M. Ships *Liffey* and *Glasgow*.

Lad. Raffles,

Astell,

Bengal Merchant,

} Free Traders.

H. M. Ship *Glasgow* was to sail next day for Penang, and the other vessels in a few days for Calcutta.

THE THEATRE.

We regret that we cannot be so full as we generally are, in our present Theatrical report—a circumstance, which perhaps, some of our readers who may have thought us usually too prolix on this head will not be sorry for. We were happy, on entering the house, last Friday night, to find it so well filled, and to see many of the staunchest friends of the Drama in their places, at the end of the rain and at the commencement of another cold season. As if the Demon of heat, however, were determined to give us another specimen of his calorific powers, before bidding adieu for some eight months to come, the evening was excessively sultry.

The performance, which consisted of two farces, viz. *THE MIDNIGHT HOUR*, and *MY LANDLADY'S GOWN*, commenced upon the entrance of the GOVERNOR GENERAL and the MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS, who, as usual, were warmly welcomed and greeted by a numerous and brilliant audience. A little after the rising of the curtain an unavoi-

able incident prevented us from witnessing the performance; but we learn, that it passed off with uncommon spirit and effect. We have heard the names of several of the performers mentioned in the most flattering terms on the occasion, and the fair representative of FLORA, we are glad to hear, was, beyond praise, happy in her part.

The author of *My Landlady's Gown*, we suspect, was indebted to the Comedy of the *Honeymoon*, for so much of his plot as refers to the transformation of *Dermot O'Finn* into his Master *Sir Pascal Paradox*. At least, we immediately thought of the *Duke Aranza* and his man *Jacques*. It gives us much pleasure to state, that our favorable anticipations of the success of the amateur who made his debut in *Dermot O'Finn* were most delightfully fulfilled. He was the genuine laughter loving, quick, witty, good humoured Irishman, and never spoke, but a roar of the heartiest mirth and a round of louder applause testified his success. It was indeed a most surprising first appearance, and evinced more of the ease, self-possession and stage effect knowledge of a Veteran than we could have at all calculated upon. His genuine brogue of itself, was pure unadulterated nature; and gave great advantage in the part. It remains to be seen whether he can assume characters out of that national walk. We have not a doubt of it. We are certain that the audience were ignorant of the fact from the brilliant and mercurial style of his performance; but we think it ought to be known, in justice to the great exertions made by this amateur for their amusement; that he laboured all the time under indisposition, which at one moment appeared so serious, that it was feared he could not proceed. We congratulate our Theatrical band upon this accession to their strength, which is likely to be further increased by the arrival at the Presidency of the inimitable NICHOLAS TWILL of a well remembered night. *Jack Jocund*, by the *Proteus* of our Boards, we need scarcely observe, was capitally supported. The scene in which he first appeared in "*My Landlady's Gown*" was irresistibly ludicrous. *Sir Pascal Paradox* was extremely well supported, and did much credit to the discrimination of the amateur who had the part—and who deserves our best wishes for being ever ready to stand kindly forward when the interest of the Theatre requires it.

Monsieur Genlis was very good. *Timothy Button* was by the *Sebastian* of the first piece. He was so completely disguised, and looked the tailor so naturally, that unless we had been aware of his metamorphosis, we should never have known him. In his manner and delivery however, he seemed to us more to resemble a French than an English tailor. The little, Percival had to do, was well done.

Mrs. Higginbotham was sublime, and occasioned great amusement, especially in the arresting scene. *Biddy* did her part in a very pleasing manner; *Lauretta* was a creditable enough performance. May we not hope, that something will be done for the suffering Irish on our Boards? The Proprietors, we are pretty certain, would as they ever have proved themselves on similar occasions, be quite agreeable to such a measure, and sure we are the Amateurs would not stand back.

Last Saturday forenoon there was a meeting at the Town Hall of several of the Subscribers to the CALCUTTA ASSEMBLIES for 1922. CHARLES TROWER, Esq. having been called to the Chair, the Gentlemen, whose names are subjoined, were nominated to be Stewards of the Assemblies, by a large majority:—

Charles Trower, Esq.
Colonel Stevenson,
Capt. Hon. G. Keppel
Capt Cobbe
C. Hogg, Esq.

H. Forbes, Esq.
A. Colvin, Esq.
W. Palmer, Esq.
J. Grant, Esq.
Lieut. Doyle.

The following Resolutions were then passed:—

1. That the Stewards shall be always on duty by rotation.
2. That Colonel Stevenson, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. C. Hogg, be constituted a Committee for superintending the wines and the general supper details.
3. That Mr. Rappa be engaged to furnish the Band.
4. That on every Assembly night, supper be announced precisely at 12 o'clock; and that the Stewards on duty stop the music peremptorily as soon as Mr. Gunter intimates that supper is on the table.
5. That the distinguishing decoration of the Stewards as a badge of their office be, a light blue ribbon under their coats.

6. That the Stewards on duty shall be at the rooms on each assembly night at 9 o'clock.

7. That the following days be fixed upon for the Assemblies :—

Wednesday, the 23d October.

Wednesday, the 13th November.

Wednesday, the 27th November.

Wednesday, the 11th December.

Wednesday, the 1st January.

Wednesday, the 15th January.

8. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr Trower, for his conduct in the chair.

(Signed) *

C. TROWER,

Chairman

TOWN HALL,
Calcutta; Saturday, 4th Oct. 1822. }

The Subscribers to the Irish charity, we are happy to say, are fast on the increase. The Marquess of Hastings, it will be observed, has given a most handsome contribution to it. The total amount by the subjoined extract from the subscription books, *already* exceeds Twenty-nine Thousand Rupees.

“ Town Hall, October 5, 1822.

Proceedings of the Committee for managing the Subscriptions for the relief of the distressed Districts in Ireland.

PRESENT.

Sir FRANS. MACNAGHTEN,	Captain COSTLY,
J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, Esq	ROBT. MCCLINOCK, Esq.
J. W. HOGG, Esq.	L. A. DAVIDSON, Esq.
E. MOLONY, Esq.	B. ROBERTS, Esq.
Captain T. MACAN,	

1st. Resolved, that Sir Francis Macnaghten be requested to take the Chair.

2d. Resolved, that the thanks of the Committee be offered to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings and the Calcutta Subscribers, for their liberal contributions since the 2d instant, amounting to 26,563 Rupees.

3d. Resolved, that as soon as the sum of £5,000 shall have been realized, the same be remitted by the Committee to the Hibernian Society in London.

4th. Resolved, that the Committee meet at the Town Hall on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue their sittings at the same hour every succeeding Saturday, until the objects for which assembled have been fully carried into effect.

5th. Resolved, that the following Gentlemen be added to the General Committee.

William Macnaghten, Esq. also Chunder Koomar Tagore, Nob Kishen Singh, Gopee Kishen Deb.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount already published,.....	24,563	Brought over.....	27,391
The Most Nob. the Mqs. of Hastings,	2000	Major Coombs,	80
	26,563	Major Stewart,	80
Mrs. G. S. Dick.....	25	Major Doyeton,	80
G. S. Dick, Esq.	25	Captain Maddock, ..	50
M ^r . T. Palmer, (Firm of Dick and Crump,) ..	16	Captain Hutchinson,..	50
Wm. Crump, Esq.	50	Captain Cooper,	50
Mr. T. C. Schorm,	16	Captain Bourke,	50
Mr. N. Hudson,	20	Lieut. Garstin,	50
Mr. R. Alexander,	16	Dr. Cameron,	50
D. Shearman, Esq.	25	Dr. Hewett,	32
Mr. W. G. Bruce,	25	A B.	32
S. Nicholson, Esq.	100	Captain Pope,	32
Geo. Bacon, Esq.	50	Holt Mackenzie, Esq. ...	200
E. Harding, Esq.	32	C Lushington, Esq. ...	100
James Molony, Esq. ...	32	G. Hunter, Esq.	100
W. B. Smith, Esq.	32	A. Stirling, Esq.	50
Captain Bean,	32	M. Ricketts, Esq.	100
H. Hough,	32	Geo. Crowe, (addl.) ...	10
J. Q. Stretch, Esq.	100	Ram Rutton Mullick, ...	200
Colonel C. Mouat,	200	Dr. James Hare,	100
		Graham and Brewer ...	200
		W. Carr, Esq.	20
		A Friend,	25
Carried over	27,391	Sa. Rs. 29,132	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

OCTOBER.

1. Ship *Earl Kellie*, R. Edwards, Commander, from Eskapelly 18th September.
- Dutch Ship *Baroness Vander Capellen*.—Canbernon, Commander. from Owend 27th January and Batavia 9th August.

- Ship *Hashmy*, J. J. Danham, Commander, from *Zakapelly* 18th September.
- Schooner *Highland Lass*, C. W. Eaton, Commander, from Madras 12th and Coringa 18th September.
- Arab Ship *Monsoory*, Mahomed Bensencon, Commander, from Muscat and Allepee the 24th Aug.
- 3. Ship *Duke of Bedford*, E. Oakes, Commander, from Bencoolen 19th September.
- 4. Ship *Calcutta*, J. R. Stroyan, Commander, from Batavia 6th September.
- Ship *Phœnix*, T. Weatherhead, Commander, from Port Jackson 20th July.
- Ship *Elizabeth*, G. Vint, Commander, from Kisnapatam 22d September.
- Ship *Eliza*, B. Gibson, Commander, from the Mauritius 27th August.
- 5. Ship *Travancore*, John Boag, Commander, from Bussorah 6th July, Rushire, Muscat, Bombay, and last from Madras the 27th September.
- Portuguese Ship *Razalea*, M. J. de Freitas, Commander, from Lisbon 17th May.
- 6. Arab Ship *Faza Robanny*, Nacoda, from Muscat 31st August.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Sept. 29. French Ship *Nouvelle Alliance*.—Oct. 2. Arab Ships *Futtah Moharruck*, and *Abbassy*.—5. Arab Ship *Cabrass*, *Duke of Bedford* and *Barranes Vander Capellen*.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Juliana, *Isabella*. H. C. S. *Ernaad*, Schooner *Mory* and *Upton Castle*.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

- 5. Ship *Victory*, M. F. Crisp, Commander, for Madras.— American Ship *Bengal*, Thomas Moriarty, Commander, for Boston.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *NANCY* —For Madras:—Lieut. Winholt, Madras N. 1. returning to Madras and two native servants.
 PER INDIAN *OAK* —For Penang:—Ensign Sherer, and native servant, Mr. Carnegie, six native women —For Batavia:—Mr. Manuel Johanna, and his native servant.
 PER SHIP *VICTORY*.—For Madras:—G. G. Willis, Esq. and Monsieur Olivera.

M A D R A S.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 16. H. M. Sloop *Curlew*, R. C. Dunlop, on a Cruise
 20. Ship *Fort William*, Andrew Glass, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship *Lifey*, Commodore Charles Grant, c. 3.
 H. M. Ship *Glasgow*, B. C. Doyle.
 H. M. Sloop *Sophie*, George Frenche.
 Ship *Windsor Castle*, Simon Lee.
 Ship *Daphne*, A. T. Chatfield.
 Ship *Agincourt*, James Mahon

Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown.
 Ship Alfred, Dolge.
 Ship Zenobia, J. Peick,
 Ship Georgiana, R. Babcock,
 Ship Union, A. Former.
 Brig Catharine, J. L. Garrick,
 Schooner Colombo.
 Cutter Gertruyda N. Birsao.

Madras.

SEPTEMBER, 11, 1822.

The late heavy rains in succession to the storm of the 30th ultim, form at present the only local subject on which we have to offer a remark. The total quantity of rain which has fallen during the Monsoon is stated to have been 113½ inches — or 9½ feet nearly; so that admitting the fall to have been uniform all over the Island, and that the latter admeasures 36 square miles, the total quantity that has fallen must have been 52 millions of tons; a quantity sufficient to freight 52 thousand Ships of 1000 tons burthen each!—This matter, however, is not that which surprises us most; for rumour says, there was nothing felt of the late gale either at Bancoottee or Bessem, a circumstance, which, when compared with the storm of 1803, puts our philosophical conjectures rather upon the jar.

It is a well known fact, that the last mentioned tempest was felt even at the Cape of Good Hope, where it commenced exactly 22 hours prior to its appearance here; and as the Crow flight between the Cape and Bombay is about Four thousand, six hundred miles, the wind must have flown, at the astonishing rate of about 209 miles an hour.

FORT WILLIAM ; 30TH SEPT. 1822.

Captain B. E. Craigie, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Captain Craigie's Furlough is to commence from the 24th January last, the date on which the Honorable Company's chartered Ship Kingston, on which he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, proceeded to Sea.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, under date the 27th Instant, to appoint Assistant Surgeon George Green Spilsbury to perform the Medical duties of the Political Agency in Saugor and the Nerbudda Territories, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Irving deceased.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM ; 4TH OCT. 1822.

The particular attention of Officers in Command of Divisions, Stations, &c. of the Army, is called to General Orders of the 18th November, 1820, respecting the hire of temporary Establishments of Draft or Carriage Cattle, Hackeries, Bearers, Coolies, Artificers, or Labourers; and on all such occasions the Commissariat Officer is to present to the Officer Commanding, a Certificate in the following "Form" for his Signature, which Certificate is to be invariably transmitted with the Commissariat Officer's Bills, as authority for making the Charge in his Accounts.

[FORM.]

I do hereby Certify, in pursuance of a General Order, by the Governor General in Council of 18th November, 1820, that the necessity of sending into the adjacent Country to procure the undermentioned (*Hackeries, Draft or Carriage Bullocks, Bearers, Coolies, or Labourers of any description, as the case may be*) to comply with

Indent for the transport of (*Ordnance or other Stores, as the case may be*) to as directed in Station Orders of _____ date; has been explained to my satisfaction by _____ in Executive Charge of this Division of the Commissariat.

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH OCT. 1822

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments:

ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

2d-Lieutenant Charles Grant to be 1st-Lieutenant, from 19th September 1822, in succession to Cumming deceased.

✓ Lieutenant Robert Adair McNaghten, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Cawnpore Division of the Army, in succession to Captain E. B. Cragie, who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough. This appointment to have effect from the 24th January last.

✓ Assistant Surgeon James Laing to the Medical duties of the Commercial Residency of Etawah and Calpee.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their Rank.

✓ Brevet-Captain James Pearson of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, Date of Arrival at Fort William 29d September, 1822.

✓ Lieutenant C. C. Chesney of Artillery, Date of Arrival in Fort William 21st September, 1822.

✓ Assistant Surgeon C. Bellamy, Date of Arrival at Fort William, 1st October, 1822.

✓ Brevet-Captain William Guise, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Private Affairs.

✓ The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant W. Sargent of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 18th August 1821, to make a voyage to New South Wales, for the benefit of his Health, is extended for Three Months beyond the period therein specified.

✓ Brevet-Captain James Stewart, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

✓ His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 20th ultimo, to appoint Ensign David Ross to do duty with the detached portion of Sindiah's Contingent: Ensign Ross is directed to repair to Gualior and place himself under the orders of the Resident with Dowlut Rao Sindiah.

Assistant Surgeon William Erskine, of the Establishment of Bombay, who came round to Bengal in Medical Charge of Volunteers from His Majesty's 65th Regiment, has Two months leave of absence from the 1st Instant on urgent Private Affairs.

MEMORANDUM.

In General Orders of the 27th ultimo, for "Assistant Surgeon James Duncan, attached to the Political Agency at Oudeypoor," read "Assistant Surgeon Joseph Duncan, &c."

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH OCT. 1822.

Adverting to the trifling repairs that are constantly required to the Choppers, Jaumps, &c. &c. of the different Stud Buildings, and to the loss and inconvenience that would arise by the delay in having such referred to the Barrack Department in the regular way, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all repairs of the above nature, be effected by the several Stud Officers when a Barrack Master is not present; but if one should be present

the repairs are to be immediately undertaken by him, at the requisition of the Stud Officer, in whose contingent bill the expence is to be charged, without any previous reference to Government.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 4TH OCT. 1822.

In Connexion with Minutes of Council of the 5th August 1779, and 21st October 1792, and General Orders 14th January 1796, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each Year, the Sub-Treasurer shall transmit to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, an Account of all Deposits in the General Treasury made from the Estates of deceased European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Service of the Honorable the E India Company, during the preceding Six Months, detailing Name, Corps, date of receipt, from whom received, and the Amount of each.

That on the receipt of this Document, it shall be the duty of Secretary to cause its publication in the Government Gazette, in General Orders to the Army, at the same time notifying that any Claim not preferred before the first of the following half year periods, cannot be attended to in this Country.

In the event of any Claim being preferred within the prescribed periods Six Months, it is to be submitted to Government, if parties be at the Presidency, accompanied by the necessary Documents to Substantiate the Demand: If not at the Presidency, claim is to be made at the Head-Quarters of the Corps to which the deceased belonged, the Commanding Officer of which will assemble a Regimental Court of Enquiry to examine into it, and transmit the Proceedings for the Orders of Government.

At the expiration of the period of 6 Months it will be the duty of the Sub-Treasurer, to transmit a Second Statement, or Duplicate of the former, but in addition clearly exhibiting the Sums which may have been paid under the Orders of Government since the Original was prepared.—This Duplicate Statement is intended for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors, in order to enable them to Settle with the Heirs of Individuals in Europe without further reference to this Country.

As the Court have intimated to Government that they experience considerable trouble from Claimants in Europe, it is particularly directed, that the utmost punctuality and regularity with respect to the Accounts now called for, shall be observed.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Cl. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 4th OCT. 1822.

Lieutenant S. Walker, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry on furlough, who proceeded to Europe, on furlough, on the 13th of August 1817, not having reported his return to Fort William till the 14th September 1822, or more than five years from the date of his furlough, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council notifies, that Lieutenant Walker has thereby become incapacitated, under the 70th Sec of the Act 33d George 3d Cap. 5 from resuming his place in the regular Army, until permission to that effect shall be received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

30 Oct. 1822.

Ensign Boileau, of Engineers, (lately arrived) is appointed to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to proceed by Water to Calcutta. He will receive instructions for his further progress from the Quarter Master General of the Army.

Gunja Sing, Havildar of the Out-Pension Establishment, being reported fit for Garrison duty, is directed to be enrolled on the 1st Battalion of Native Invalids from the 1st Proximo. Major-General Thomas will be pleased to give orders for his proceeding to Allahabad accordingly.

Sewnarrin Pattuck Sapahie, who was transferred from the Out-pension Establishment in September last to the 1st Battalion Native Invalids, being found unable to perform Garrison duty, is directed to be transferred to the Out-Pension Invalid Establishment from the 1st Proximo.

Lieutenant P. Middleton, at present doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, is directed to proceed and join the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry to which he belongs.

Gunner Audley Browne, late an Overseer in the Barrack Department, but reduced by Sentence of a European Court Martial, is to be sent to join the 2d Company 3d Battalion of Artillery at Kurnaul.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns are directed to proceed by water to join and do duty with the following Corps.

Cornet Barton, to join the first Regiment Light Cavalry, at Sultanpore Benares.

Ensign Dalyell, to join the second Battalion 10th Regiment Berhampore.

Ensign Armstrong, to join the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, Berhampore.

Ensign Molony, to join the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, Cuttack.

Ensign Bolton, to join the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment, Dinapore.

Ensign Michel, to join the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment, Dinapore.

Ensign Stewart, to join the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment, Allahabad.

Ensign J. Bartheman, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, is appointed to the charge of the young Officers proceeding to Berhampore, Dinapore and Sultanpore Benares, and directed to take the necessary steps, in communication with the Superintending Officer of Cadets for expediting their departure from the Presidency,—reporting the date of their leaving Calcutta and also their arrival at every Station to the Adjutant General's Office.

The following Ensigns are appointed to do duty at Barrackpore.

Ensign Chesney, with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment.

Ensign Riddell, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment.

Ensign Burnett, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment.

Ensign Bigge, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment.

Ensign Smith, with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

Ensign Handscomb, with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

The following correction is to be made in General Orders of the 26th September, appointing Brevet Captain Read, of the 12th Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Gregory.

For "is" appointed Aid-de-Camp, read "is appointed to Act as Aid-de-Camp."

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

8th Light Cavalry,—Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien from 20th November, to 20th August 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

5th October. 1822.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Removals and Posting:

✓ Lieutenant Colonel H. Dare from the 1st Battalion 25th to the 2d Batt. 22d Regiment.

✓ Lieutenant-Colonel P. Littlejohn from the 2d Battalion 22d to the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment.

✓ Brevet-Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Vansenen, from the 2d Battalion 25th to the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment.

✓ Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Heathcote is posted to the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment.

✓ Brevet Captain Meade, His Majesty's 82th Regiment, appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Reynell; and Cornet Dalzell, 13th Light Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Dalzell: to have effect from the date of the appointments of the Major Generals respectively.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

✓ Captain Thomas Watson, of the European Regiment, to Command the Infantry Levy at Cawnpore, vice Craigie who has proceeded to Europe.

W. L. WATSON, Acting. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

7TH OCTOBER, 1822.

✓ Major W. Ball, of the 14th Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Captain Bishop's appointment of Lieutenant Soady to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, from the 20th ultimo, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Lieutenant McMillan who has been nominated in General Orders to that appointment.

✓ Ensign J. A. Fairhead, of the 13th Native Infantry, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment.

✓ Lieutenant Hailes is removed to the 2d Battalion, and Lieutenant Moodie to the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence,
2d Battalion 23d Regiment,—Lieutenant Farley, from 11th August to 11th October, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

✓ 2d Battalion 2d Regiment,—Major Bird, from 15th Oct. to 15th January 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

8TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Field Artillery Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, C. B. under date Cawnpore 24th September 1822, appointing Lieutenant Kirby to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to Captain Curphey's Detachment of 3 European and one Native Artillery Company proceeding from Cawnpore to Saugor and Nagpore, are confirmed.

Serjeant William Colgan, at present borne on the strength of the Town-Major's List, is transferred to the Town-Major's Department.

✓ Cornet B. T. Phillips, doing duty with the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is directed to proceed to Neemuch and join the 7th Light Cavalry to which he stands posted, on its arrival at that Station.

Gunner Robert McGregor, of the 5th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery, is appointed a Laboratory Man in the Magazine at Allahabad in the room of Bombardier O'Donald, who is removed, and is to join the Company of Artillery at that place.

Gunner R. McGregor is transferred to the Town-Major's List, and is to be struck off the strength of the Artillery from the date of publication of this order at Allahabad.

✓ Captain Turnor, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General L. Thomas, C. B. The appointment to have effect from the 9th of June last, the date of the Major General's appointment to the Staff.

Gentleman Cadet G. E. Van Heythuysen, lately arrived, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment at Berhampore, and directed to proceed to that Station by water.

Gentleman Cadet Boland, lately arrived, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, and directed to join at Barrackpore. Ensign E. Jackson is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry at Jubhulpore, instead of 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, and is directed to proceed and join.

The undermentioned Ordnance Warrant Officers are posted to Magazines, as follows:

✓ Conductor W. McKenzie is posted to Cawnpore, vice Sault removed.
✓ Conductor Drew (new promotion) posted to Allahabad, vice McKenzie removed.

✓ Sub-Conductor Heath (new promotion) posted to Allahabad, vice Drew promoted.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 19th Regiment,—Brevet Captain A. Orr, from the 20th September, to 28th December, on Medical Certificate to proceed on the River.

2d Battalion 3d Regiment,—Lieutenant A. Farquharson, from 2d October, to 2d March, 1823, to enable him to join his Battalion.

Artillery.—Capt. P. L. Few, from 29th September to 5th January, 1823, to enable him to join his Company at Cawnpore.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;

1st October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

✓ *Br. Major Digby.*
✓ *Captain Jacob.*
✓ *Lieut. Stepney.*
✓ *Dr. Hunt.*
✓ *Dr. Cuppage.*

The Officers named in the margin belonging to the 65th Regiment are relieved from duty with the Detachments of the 13th and 44th in Fort William.

The unexpired Portion of the Leave of Absence granted to Captain Gill of the 24th Regt. in General Orders of the 15th April last, is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to do duty with the Volunteers of the 13th and 44th at present attached to the 17th Regt.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

2d October, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfer to have effect from the 25th Instant.

Private Ralph Taylor, from the 30th to the 41st Regt. and Private Thomas Kirk, from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

4th October, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

✓ 11th Dragoons.—Lieut. Ausqu, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

✓ 41st Foot.—Lieut. Warren, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

✓ 87th Foot.—Lieut. Spaight, from the date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

4th October, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

46th Foot.

Roger Swetenham, Gent. to be Ensign without } *Date to be here-*
purchase, vice Rawdon Lawrie, removed to the } *after announced.*
11th Dragoons.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

5th OCTOBER 1822.

Captain Turner, of H. M. 14th Foot, is appointed an Aide de Camp to Major General Thomas.

Captain Graham, H. M. 59th Regt. has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

5TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Lieut. O'Halloran of H. M. 38th Regt. has leave to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for three months from the 10th instant.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

7TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Birmingham, whose appointment to the 87th Regt. was announced in General Orders, No. 2716 of the 1st instant, will continue to do duty with the 59th Regt. until further Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

OCTOBER 10.

On the 29th of May, the following Resolutions were passed by the Court of Directors. They strongly testify the high estimation in which the eminent services of the GOVERNOR GENERAL are held in at home :—

“ Resolved, that this Court, highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor General in India, are anxious to place on the Records of the East India Company, their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

And this Court being desirous that the sense they entertained of the Conduct and Services of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe,—have further

Resolved, that the Thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K.G. and G.C.B. for the unremitting zeal, and eminent ability, with which during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company."

Last month there was a calculation made of the quantity of Indigo likely to come into the market this season, which it was supposed would amount to a lac and eighteen thousand maunds, or to a lac and thirteen thousand as calculated in the following table :

INDIGO, 1822-23.

12th September, 1822.

Messrs. Fergusson and Co.....	15,000
Palmer and Co.....	14,000
Alexaner and Co.....	13,500
Colvins and Co.....	14,000
Cruttenden and Co.....	15,800
Mackintosh and Co.....	8,000
Barretto and Sons.....	3,000
Davidson and Co.....	9,000
McClintock and Co.....	9,000
Individuals and Natives,	12,000

Total Maunds 113,300

It now, however, appears almost beyond doubt, that in consequence of the great failure of the Indigo Crop in Oude, from the effects of bad weather, the above estimate is over-done by at least 18,000 maunds which will bring the produce of the season to an aggregate of about 95,000 maunds.

We are requested to notice, that owing to the rising of the Rivers, and bad state of the Roads on the Route from Bombay to Nagpore, five Presidency Mails, of the 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Sept. arrived together at Nagpore on the 23d ultimo, whence they proceeded with the Mails of that day to Calcutta, and arrived on the night of the 4th instant, at the General Post Office. The same impediments on the Bombay side of Nagpore checked the progress of the Mails of the 13th, 15th, and 16th of Sept. and that of the 14th is still unfortunately missing.

We have the pleasure of submitting the following extract of a letter written on board the H. C. Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, dated 16th May last, addressed to a Gentleman in Calcutta, by whom it has been communicated to us, for publication.

"As there is a Ship fast approaching us, apparently bound for India, I am happy in having the opportunity of acquainting you with our safe arrival thus far. We sailed from St. Helena on the 7th May in the Evening, and are now under the Line and in 20' West Long. with a fine breeze. All the Passengers we took from Calcutta, are in excellent health; much better indeed than we received them. Pray proclaim this, that their friends may hear of it and be comforted! The *Rose* is in company and all were well, on board of her on sailing from St. Helena."

DISTRESSED IRISH.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions already published,	29,592	Capt. Pariby,	50
T. Dykes,	50	G. O. Jacob,	100
Dewarakanath Tagore,	200	1st Lieut. R. G. Beldingfield,	20
D. Templeton,	25	1st Lt. B. Brown, ..	20
H. Hamilton,	16	2d Lt. G. H. Dyke, ..	10
Wm. Scott,	10	2d Lt. E. C. Hughes, ..	30
C. H. Burke,	20	2d Lt. J. Turton,	20
J. McPherson,	16	2d Lt. N. Markhouse, ..	50
M. Burke,	5	2d Lt. T. Blair,	20
John Small,	50	2d Lt. Pepper,	50
Capt. Conroy,	100	2d Lt. J. Revell,	20
H. Peddington,	32	2d Lt. R. H. Wiggins, ..	15
J. Jameson,	50	2d Lt. P. B. Burlton, ..	20
John Turner,	200	2d Lt. T. P. Ackers, ..	16
John Templeton,	100	2d Lt. F. T. Lane,	10
Chas. Hogg,	200	2d Lt. J. B. Backhouse, ..	10
W. D. Smith,	100	Asst. Sur. G. Baillie, ..	20
Thomas Lewin,	200	Asst. Sur. Ch. Motley, ..	20
G. Money,	200	2d Lt. E. Blake,	60
A. Machier,	300	2d Lt. E. H. Ludlow, ..	10
B. Comberbach,	100	Capt. J. C. Hyde,	50
W. Eaton,	200	2d Lt. H. B. Dalzell, ..	10
G. Wodsworth,	100	2d Lt. J. R. Greene,	10
J. B. Swinhoe,	100	Warrant Officers,	24
Geo. Hamilton,	100	Apothecaries & Steward 2d and 3d Batts. Arty,	76
Robt. Howard,	100	Non-Commissd. Staff 2d Bn. Arty,	60
A. F. Hamilton,	400	Non-Commissd. Staff 2d Bn. Arty,	40
G. Udny, senr.,	100	Non-Commissd. Officers filled Staff Appointments,	72
R. Udny,	50	Drum and Fife Major 2d Bn. Arty,	20
G. Udny, junr.,	50	Non-Commissd. Officers and Gunners belonging to the Free Mason's Lodge 2d Com. 2d Bn. Art,	94½
Lt. Gen. Sir John MoDonald, K. C. B., ..	500	3d ditto ditto,	81½
Maj. H. Huthwaite, ..	400	4th ditto ditto,	120
Simpson, Wallace and Ranken,	300	5th ditto ditto,	123½
I. N. thio' Messrs. Cruttenden and Co., ..	20	6th ditto ditto,	143
John Trotter,	100	7th ditto ditto,	55
G. J. Siddons,	400	8th ditto ditto,	84
R. H. Blechynden,	100	R. M. Thomas,	100
Charles Tucker,	100	Samuel Swinton,	200
Mr. C. Bernard,	32	Samuel Stacy,	50
Rustumjee Cowasjee, ..	50	M. Cockburn,	16
H. Dawes,	100	The Writers in the Court House,	16
Ram Gopal Mulick,	200	J. Mendieta,	50
James Angus,	8	J. M. Urarte,	100
W. M. Hamilton,	8	Capt. H. B. Henderson, ..	50
John Savage,	100	James Pattle,	200
Wm. Watts,	400	Wm. Trower,	100
B. Preston,	100	Dr. Nosky,	100
Wm. Mann, Esq.,	50	Stewart and Co.,	400
Denny, Esq.,	50	Capt. R. H. Sneyd,	120
Capt. R. Armstrong, ..	60	J. Welsh,	20
A. Friend,	50	Lt. Cl. Wood,	100
R. B. B.,	105	M. G. White, Lieut. 23d Nat. Inf.,	50
G. G. M.,	50	D. Bellew,	50
A. O.,	25	A. F. Lind,	50
W. R. F.,	50		
C. D.,	25		
J. H. W.,	100		
J. B.,	25		
T. C.,	25		
C. B.,	25		
P.,	20		
Maj. Gen. F. Hardwicke,	200		
Lt. Col. J. Abmuty,	50		
Major J. F. Dundas, ..	50		

OCTOBER 14.

Saturday evening an Extra Bankshall Report announced the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Astell*, Captain T. W. ALDHAM, from London 23d May, and Madras 30th September. The following is a list of her passengers :—

From England: Mrs. Isabella Boyd, Miss Ochterlony, Major Edward Cartwright, and Major Mosseau Boyd, Bengal Est.; Mr. John Lord, Merchant; Mr. Richard Chitty, Cadet.

On the 1st August, the *Astell* spoke the *Mermaid* of Calcutta, from Cadiz, with troops for Manilla. Lat. 34° S., Long. 3° 14' W.

Yesterday's Shipping Report contained no arrival of interest.

On Friday evening His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL gave a Dinner to the Persian Prince FURTEH ULEE KHAN, to which all the Civil and Military heads of Departments were invited. Every person appeared in full costume. A little after 7 o'clock, His Highness came to Government House, and alighted at the private entrance, where he was received by a guard of Sepoys.

On his entering the anti-chamber, the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS embraced him, and led him to a chair, when the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen present had the honor of being introduced to His Highness. During dinner, the Band of H. M. 17th Regt. played many beautiful and appropriate airs. At 9 o'clock His Highness took his departure. The Prince on this occasion was dressed in a plain manner, wearing robes of white muslin only.

On Friday forenoon, the meeting of Mercantile men, to which we adverted in our last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of bringing about an equalization of the duties on East and West India Sugars, took place at the office of J. PALMER, Esq. who was called to the Chair. The Chairman explained the object for which the meeting had been called, in a very able and clear manner; and proposed that those who were interested in the East India trade here, should petition Parliament to grant an equalization in the duties alluded to, without which there could be no fair competition between the East and West trades. Drafts of Petitions were then read, and a Committee was appointed to prepare or select such a petition as might be deemed proper, for the attainment of the object of the meeting. The Committee, we understand, will meet to-day.

The *Madras Gazette* of 28th ultimo, reached us yesterday. We see no mention made in it of a Subscription towards the relief of the distressed Irish; so that we fear the laudable and benevolent endeavours of our contemporary, the *Courier*, to excite sympathy in the good cause, have not been as yet crowned with that success on the Madras side of India, which might be wished. In Calcutta the Subscription, we are glad and we are proud to say, already exceeds 47,000 Rupees! Let it be remembered, that the contributions expected from the different corps, and stations of the *Moffussil*, are not included in this amount, which has been realized in Calcutta and its suburbs alone. Underneath are the last Resolutions passed by the Committee of Management.

While on this subject, we cannot omit noticing the kind intentions of the Revd. Mr. HILL, who has decided upon preaching a Sermon at the Union Chapel, Durrumtollah, for the benefit of the charity in question. The example is a most praise-worthy one, and we trust Mr. HILL will accept our m^{ild} of applause as it is meant,—in the light of an honest compliment, called forth by his zeal and goodness of heart in the cause of human suffering. We have heard also, that there is a likelihood of an Evening Sermon being preached at the Cathedral for the same excellent purpose.

Calcutta, Oct. 12th, 1822

Proceedings of the Committee of Management of the
Subscription for the relief of the suffering Irish.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN—Chairman.	
JNO. O'BRIEN TANDY, Esq.	WM. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
EDWARD MOLONY, Esq.	Captain WM. COSTLY,
B. ROBERTS, Esq.	CHARLES BLANET, Esq.

1st.—Resolved, that the thanks of the Committee be given to the Subscribers who have liberally contributed Rs. 21,012—4. in addition to the sum of 26,565 Rs., recorded at our last meeting of the 5th instant.

2d.—Resolved, that Major-General Hardwicke be requested to offer the grateful acknowledgements of the Committee to the Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment of Artillery at Dum Dum, for their generous contributions in behalf of the suffering Irish.

3d.—Resolved, that as some errors have appeared in the publications, that on the final close of the Subscription Books, a corrected Alphabetical List of Subscribers, and the whole of the Proceedings of the Committee, be published for general information.

4th.—Resolved, that the Subscribers be requested to send in their respective contributions with as little delay as possible, to B. Roberts Esqr. who has been requested to act as Treasurer to the Committee.

5th.—Resolved, that Commodore John Hayes be nominated to the general Committee of Management.

6th.—Resolved, that the meeting of this Committee be adjourned to Friday next, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Town Hall.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Amount already published,	42,906 4	Asst. Surgeon Barnett,	32
Wm. McKoy,	8	Capt. H. Morison, . .	50
E. Moran,	50	Major Genl. Dalzell, .	100
F. Wall,	10	Capt. F. A. Weston, .	50
An Irishman,	50	Capt. A. A. Dalzell, .	32
J. Mackenzie,	100	Major Bowen, 10th	
F. H. Barlow,	100	N. I.	50
A Friend,	50	Lieut. Thorpe, ditto, .	32
W. H. B.	32	Lieut. Manning, ditto, .	20
R. H. M.	50	Lieut. McLaren, do. .	16
An Irishman,	150	Ensign B. Scott, do. .	16
R. Spankie,	500	Ensign G. O. Johnston, ditto,	16
L. Lapremaudaye, . .	100	Ensign Todd, ditto, .	25
Ram Rutton Mukerjee,	80	Ensign Batley, ditto, .	20
Nun Dollol Day, . . .	32	Ensign Nesbitt, ditto, .	30
Gorind Day,	32	Major Robertson, 11th	
Mirza Akbar Ally, . .	25	N. I.	50
Collesunker Gosaul, .		Capt. Dun, ditto, . . .	32
and Cosenhaut Gosaul,	50	Lieut. Hicks, ditto, .	16
Major Genl. Gregory, .	100	Lieut. Davidson, do. .	32
J. Gilbert,	50	Lieut. Wilson, do. . .	32
Norowfu Jamsutgu, . .	50	Lieut. C. Thomson, .	
Rajkishore Day, . . .	16	ditto,	20
James Dowling, . . .	50	Lieut. G. H. Irvine, .	
Lieut.-Col. J. McRae, .	50	ditto,	16
Capt. H. Caldwell, . .	50	Lieut. P. Grant, do. .	16
Dr. J. Sowers,	80	Ensign Stewart, do. .	16
The Hon'ble Captain Keppel,	50	Capt. Manby, 20th N. I.	50
Captain Berwick, . . .	50	Ensign Symes, ditto, .	25
Captain Crole,	50	Ensign Codrington, .	
Captain Campbell, . .	50	ditto,	25
Captain Cooke,	50	Ensign Long, ditto, .	16
Major Vaughan,	50	Major Povelari, 23d N. I.	25
J. Dewar,	50	Lieut. Barrowe, do. .	16
Rev. J. Parson,	200	Lieut. W. Fraser, do. .	16
S. T. Goad,	100	Ensign McMundo, do. .	16
Mrs. Hayes,	100	Ensign Ormsby, do. .	16
S. Sweeting,	50	Ensign Boisragon, do.	16
B. Bails,	25	Ensign Sturt, 20th	
J. J. Twisden,	25	N. I.	16
W. Baxter,	16	W. P. Muston,	32
E. D. Fahrman,	20	Capt. W. Swinton, . .	50
Richard Wall,	10	Dr. Adam,	50
Richard Dundas, . . .	20	Lieut. E. C. Archer, .	
John Strathan,	10	H. M. 87th,	32
R. Carter,	10	C. F. Archer,	32
John Dyer,	10	Francis Vignon, . . .	100
W. Howrigan,	10	William Shanks, . . .	50
T. N. Gibson,	16	Edward Cropley, . . .	100
Capt. Maxfield,	50	Burn and Co.	50
Capt. Collie,	50	Henry Mathew,	50
Pro Deo et Irelandia, .	100	F. W. MacLeod, Esq. .	50
Asst. Surgeon Haynes, .	50		
		Total	47,575 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

OCTOBER.

7. Ship *Exmouth*, A. Bramwell, Commander, from Rangoon 20th September.
 — Portuguese Ship *Triunfo Americano*, J. J. da Souza, Commander, from Lisbon 28th March and St. Salvador 4th July.
 — French Brig *Le Grand Navigateur*, L. Couids, Commander, from France 6th May and Bourbon.
 8. Ship *Bengal Merchant*, A. Brown, Commander, from London 10th April, Isle of France 15th Aug. and Madras 29th September.
 — Ship *Columbia*, James Chapman, Commander, from Liverpool 13th June.
 11. H. C. Ship *Astell*, Thomas Wedlock Aldham, Commander, from London 23d May and Fort St. George 30th September.
 12. Ship *Mary Ann*, J. Webster, Commander, from Mauritius 31st July and Eschapelly 29th August.
 — Ship *George Cruttenden*, J. J. R. Bowman, Commander, from Madras 8th August, Masulipatam, Coingã, and Culingapatam 21st August.
 13. Ship *Edward Strettell*, R. Allport, Commander, from Chittagong 29th Sept.
 — Turkish Ship *Atiet Rohomany*, Saic Ameer Hussen, Commander, from Judda 15th August and Alleppe 20th September.

OFF CALCUTTA.

6. *Travancore* and *Eliza*.—7. *Le Grand Navigateur* (F.) and *Rozella*, (P.)

AT THE COOLY BAZAR.

6. *Phoenix* and *Calcutta*.

PASSENGERS.

- PER SHIP *BENGAL MERCHANT*.—From London:—Mrs. Hemptsen, R. Brooks, Esq. R. Haldsworth, Esq. and Captain P. Earl.
 From Madras:—Mrs. Uthoff.
 PER SHIP *EDWARD STRETTELL*.—From Chittagong:—Mr. F. Castello, merchant, and Mr. John White, Harbour-master at Chittagong.
 PER ARAB SHIP *ATIET ROHOMANY*.—From Rome:—Diadato Da Fama, Diadato Da Panja, Francisco De Vinger, Padres Capuchin's.—From Italy:—Batolomew, Andrew Vala.—From Cochin:—3 Jews.
 PER H. C. SHIP *ASTELL*.—From Madras:—Captain Burrowes, H. M. 41st Regt. 17 Rank and file, 1 woman and 2 children.

REMARKS.

On the 4th October, 1822, the *Edward Strettell* spoke the Country Ship *Gloster*, from Penang, in Lat 21. 13 North Long 91. 00. East bound to Calcutta.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The *Nancy* and *Bengal*, (Amr.)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

5. Brig *Haratia*, John M. O'Beedwell, Commander for Trinc malie.
 6. Ship *Dorothy*, J. Hargraves, Commander, for Liverpool.

- Ship *Jane*, C. Maitland, Commander, for Isle of France.
- Ship *Indian Oak*, J. Reed, Commander, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia.
- 9 Brig *Sarah*, J. Nicholls, Commander, for Rangoon.
- French Ship *Zele*,—Travers, Commander, for Isle France.
- Ship *Sultan*, J. Hodges, Commander, for Persian Gulph.
- Bark *Dolphine*, G. East, Commander, for Coast and Madras.
- 10. H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, D. Jones, Commander, for Colombo.
- Ship *Ceres*, H. B. Pridham, Commander, for Madras.
- Ship *Eleanor*, C. Tabor, Commander, for Batavia.
- Ship *Portsea*, E. Worthington, Commander, for Rangoon.
- French Ship *Henry*, Savegnac, Commander, for Bourdeaux.

M A D R A S.

ARRIVAL.—Sept. 25, Ship *Flora*, Sheriff, from Barang 7th September.

DEPARTURES.—Sept 24, Ship *Georgiana*, R. Babcock, for Calcutta, Do Ship *Eliza*, R. Gibson, for Calcutta.

25. Ship *Travancore*, J. Boag, for Calcutta.

Madras.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Astell*, Captain Aldham, from England the 28th May, arrived in the Roads this morning.

PASSENGERS FOR MADRAS: Mrs. Hawker, Mrs. Vincent, Col. Hawker, 13th L. Dragoons; Lieut. Col. J. W. Malet, 89th Regiment; Major J. Wallis, 46th Regiment; Captains R. C. Rose, 89th do.; J. Leslie, 54th do.; L. M'Laine 1st Royal Regiment; A. M'Donald, do. do.; T. H. J. Hockley, Madras Establishment; Lieut. and Adjutant G. B. Rose, 69th Regiment, Lieutenants Alexander Campbell, 46th do.; E. Biscoe, 41st do.; R. Hiley, 54th do.; A. T. H. M'Lean, 41st do.; J. H. Finch, 46th do.; Chas. O'Neile, 89th do.; J. G. Bewan, 54th do.; J. Blackhall, 30th do.; Lyman, 13th Light Dragoons; L. G. Manuara, 54th Regiment; F. Thurnbury, 54th do.; Thos. Vincent, 41st do.; G. A. Mahan, 46th do.; W. Kennedy, 46th do.; A. Piskett, 1st Royal Regiment; Ensigns G. W. Malin, 54th Regiment; C. Stewart, 69th Regiment; E. Muller, 1st Royal Regiment; W. H. Church, do.; G. Morecheaux, 30th Regiment; John Ford, 69th do.; F. Considine, 54th do.; J. P. Garden, 89th do.; Assistant Surgeons James Walsh, 69th do.; G. Leach, 54th do.; W. Orr, 89th do.; A. Howard; Mr. H. Hider, Free Merchant; Messrs. D. B. Considine, J. L. Jones and F. R. Crozen, Cadets.

FOR BENGAL :—Mrs. J. Boyd Miss Ochterlony, Majors M. Boyd, and E. Cartwright, Mr. R. Lord, Merchant; Mr. R. Chetty, Cadet.

The Ship *Lady Raffles*, Captain Coxwell, from London the 14th of May, also arrived this morning.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. C. M'Combe, Mrs. Ewan Low, Mrs. Willows, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Armstrong, Miss M. Armstrong, Miss M'Combe, Mrs. Hungerford, Miss Hungerford, Miss Hayes, Miss Minchin, Miss Briston, Miss Willows, Sir Sandford Whittingham, Lt. Col. Armstrong, Captain Willows, Lieut. Metcalfe, Capt. Tennant, Rev. R. W. Moorsom, Mr. J. P. Elliot, Mr. G. Woodfall, Mr. E. J. Simpson. Doctors James Ronald, E. J. Yeatman, M. Park.

We have not been able to learn that any thing of Public Importance had occurred in the short interval between the sailing of the *Fort William* and the *Astell*.

No local occurrences of any moment have happened in the last week.

Letters from the Honorable the GOVERNOR'S Camp inform us that the progress of the Party continued to be interrupted by the recent inundations. In some districts the fall of rain has been incessant.

The weather at the Presidency continues extremely hot and sultry, and but little rain has lately fallen.

H. M. Ship *Sophie* sailed on Saturday evening for Bombay and the Gulph.

The Packets for the *Windsor Castle* are advertised to close on the 30th current, but it is not thought she will sail so soon.

The Post Office Packets by the *Astell* contained only 800 letters, and those by the *Raffles* 600.

The *Moira*, Captain Hornblow, and *Reliance* Captain Pike with Troops from this Port reached Masulipatam in 28 hours, the *Moira* sailed again for Calcutta immediately, and the *Reliance* returned to the road on Saturday.

The Ship *Eliza* came in yesterday from the Cape, which she left in the beginning of August. She reports that a dreadful gale of wind had been experienced at the Cape, by which many Ships had been lost, and many houses blown. We have not been able to obtain the particulars.

We feel peculiar pleasure in giving publicity to the following Correspondence:—

Honorable Company's Ship *Astell*,
Madras Roads, 22d Sept. 1822.

SIR,

At the end of so long a voyage on board your Ship from England to Madras, we beg you to accept the expression of our thanks for your liberal and general attention to us.

From the great number of Officers on board, we are impressed with a sense of the difficulties of so arduous a task to yourself, and are convinced that nothing but your anxious wishes, so often expressed, and your exertions to promote our comforts, could have rendered our situation as agreeable as it has been.

On our separation from you, we beg you to be assured of our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity and that we remain,

Very faithfully your's,

THOS. HAWKER, Col. Lieut. Col. 13th L. D.
 JNO. WM. MALLETT, Lt.-Col. 89th Regt.
 M. BOYD, Major, H. E. I. C. Service,
 EDM. CARTWRIGHT, Major, Bengal Infantry,
 JAMES WALLIS, Major, 46th Regt.
 RICHARD C. ROSE, Captain 89th Regt.
 JAS. LESLIE, Captain, 54th Regt.
 L. MACLAINE, Captain of the Royal Regt.
 A. MACDONALD, Captain of the Royal Regt.
 T. H. HOCKLEY, Captain, Madras Artillery,
 A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. 46th Regt.
 EDW. C. BRISCOE, Lieut. 41st Regt.
 RICHARD KELLY, Lieut. 41st Regt.
 A. H. MCLFAN, Lieut. 41st Regt.
 GEO. B. ROSE, Lieut. and Adj. 69th Regt.
 J. H. FRENCH, Lieut. 46th Regt.
 CHAS. O'NEIL, Lieut. 89th Regt.
 JNO. G. BLAVIN, Lieut. 54th Regt.
 J. BLACKALL, Lieut. 30th Regt.
 JOSEPH LYNAN, Lieut. 13th L. D.
 G. MANNERS, Lieut. 54th Regt.
 FRED. THORNBURY, Lieut. 54th Regt.
 THOS. VINCENT, Lieut. 41st Regt.
 G. A. MAHON, Lieut. 46th Regt.
 WM. KENNEDY, Lieut. 89th Regt.
 ALMUND PICTET, Lieut. of the Royal Regt.
 GEO. W. MALIN, Ensign, 54th Regt.
 CHAS. STEWART, Ensign, 69th Regt.
 E. A. G. MULLER, Ensign of the Royal Regt.
 WM. HENRY CHURCH, Ensign of the Roy. Rt.
 CHAS. HY. MARECHAUX, Ensign, 30th Regt.
 JOHN FORD, Ensign, 69th Regt.
 FRD. CONSIDINE, Ensign, 54th Regt.
 J. P. GORDON, Ensign, 89th Regt.
 JAS. WALSH, Assistant Surgeon, 89th Regt.
 GEO. LEICH, Assistant Surgeon, 54th Regt.
 HUGH ORR, Assistant Surgeon, 89th Regt.
 JOHN LORD, Firm of Christie, Lord and Co Calcutt

To Captain T. W. ALDHAM,

Commander of the H. C. Ship Astell.

FOR OCTOBER, 1822.

503

H. C. Ship Astell,

Madras Roads, 23d Sept. 1822.

To

COLONEL THOMAS HAWKER,

THE OFFICERS UNDER HIS COMMAND, OFFICERS
OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE, AND
PRIVATE PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to acknowledge your Letter of this date and to assure you the flattering attestation of your feelings on my conduct as Commander of the *Astell* is highly gratifying.

Your number required many indulgent considerations of the difficulties imposed on me, and it is but justice to ascribe the pleasure and satisfaction you express, in a far greater degree to your own most polite sense of those difficulties and gentlemanly deportment than to my exertions.

Be pleased to accept my warmest thanks for this testimony of your approbation and good wishes and allow me to wish you all health and happiness and that in their full enjoyment you may return to your Native Land.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your's with sincerity,

THOS. W. ALDHAM,

Commander, H. C. Ship Astell

Madras Gazette, 28th Sept.]

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XLII.] OCTOBER 1822. [NUMB. 3rd G.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 30 OCTOBER, 1822.

Mr. R. C. Plowden, Salt Agent for the Division of Hidgelee, and Collector of Land Revenue at Ditto.

Mr. W. H. Benson, Assistant to the Mofussil Special Commission, acting under the Provisos of Regulation I. 1821.

OCTOBER 10, 1822.

Mr. H. Ricketts, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Mr. Welby Jackson, an Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sadar Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 8th OCTOBER, 1822

The appointment of Captain C. H. Baines, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to the temporary Command of the Farruckabad Provincial Battalion, in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, does not take place, in consequence of Major Keriu having applied to cancel his leave of absence.

Captain Baines is however directed to proceed to Bareilly, to command the Provincial Battalion at that Station, during the absence of its Commanding Officer, Major Hall, or until further orders.

W. S. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 11th OCTOBER, 1822.

The facility of enlisting Drummers for the Native Army, having in many cases prevented sufficient attention being paid to the restrictions imposed on Commanding Officers of Corps by the Regulations of the Service, which prescribe applications for Drummers to be, in the first instance, made to the European Regiment, and next to the Orphan School thro' the Adjutant General, before any Native Drummer be entertained, His Lordship in Council has been pleased to direct:

1. That all Drummers or Fifers now in the several Infantry Corps of the Line, who have not been received from the Orphan School, or are otherwise not the Children of a European Father or Native Portuguese Christian, be, from the 1st Proximo, placed on the Pay and Batta of Sepoys, excepting such as have already served 6 complete years, or obtained the rank of Drum or Fife Majors.

2. That such Mahomedan or Hindoo Drummers or Fifers as are, by Cast, Age, Size and figure, fit for the Banks, have the option of being placed on the Rolls as Sepoys according to date of Enlistment, or of taking their discharge, if they decline to remain as Drummers or Sepoys, ay and Batta, with the above exceptions.

3. That in all future cases where it may be found impracticable, on application to the Adjutant General of the Army, to procure Drummers from the European Regiment or Orphan School, Commanding Officers shall first look for the Children of any indigent Europeans in their Neighbourhood, and failing therein for Native Portuguese; of whom, in either case, a full Descriptive Roll shall first be forwarded to Head-Quarters, for His Excellency the Commander in Chief's sanction to their enrolment, on the full Pay of Drummers.

4. Mahomedans, (Africans excepted) and Hindoos are expressly excluded, in future, from being enlisted as Drummers, Fifeers, or Band Boys in any of the Regular Corps of this Army, except in cases of extreme emergency by Orders from Head Quarters, and then they will only receive the Pay and Batta of Sepoys.

The pay of Mahomedan and Hindoo Drummers in the Calcutta Native Militia, Bhagulpore Hill Rangers, and Local and Provincial Battalions on this Establishment, shall not exceed the Pay and Batta of Sepoys of the Line, after the 1st Proximo, excepting such as are now 6 complete years in the Service.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 11th Oct. 1822.

With reference to General Orders of the 16th June 1821, the Advances to be made to Barrack Masters on account of Stud Buildings will be granted in future thro' the Military Board, instead of by the Board of Superintendence, and Bills for the Construction of new and repair of Old Stud Buildings, with exception to the trifling repairs, the payment of which is specially provided for in General Orders of the 4th Instant, will be transmitted for Adjustment by Barrack Masters through the Superintendents of Public Buildings to the former instead of the latter Board; accompanied by the prescribed Certificate from the Stud Officer, as to the extent and nature of the Work executed, and his opinion of the Workmanship and Materials in Situations where a regular Survey cannot be held with convenience.

It is not intended by this order, to deprive the Board of Superintendence of suggesting and directing such arrangements, and making such improvements in Stud Buildings as their experience must necessarily enable them to do; the object of Government being to extend the same System of Check and Account to the Stud, as to all other Military Buildings.

The Military Board will accordingly make the same Communications henceforward to the Military Accountant, regarding Stud Buildings, as are now made when Buildings are completed in other branches of the Military Department.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 11th Oct. 1822

In continuation of General Orders of the 5th July last, the Syces who may occasionally become Supernumerary with the Light Field Batteries of Foot Artillery, are to be retained with their Companies, until the Horses are replaced, and are not to be made over to the Commissariat.

Any Syces of the description above mentioned which may have been transferred to the Commissariat Department, and yet remain with it, are to be transferred to their respective Companies.

This order is to have operation with respect to the mounted portion of the Cuttack Legion henceforward.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 11th Oct. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

✓ Ensign DAVY Sir, son to be Lieutenant, from 4th October, 1822, in succession to James Stewart, who has resigned the Service.

✓ Assistant Surgeon R. B. Francis to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Jessore, *vice* Barnes promoted.

✓ Captain Frederick Buckley, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, has been permitted to return to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank: Date of Arrival at Fort William, 4th October, 1822.

✓ Surgeon John Barnes is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private Affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Major D. V. Kerin, Commandant of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, as published in General Orders of the 21st June last, has been cancelled at the request of that Officer.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH OCT 1822.

In consequence of a recent Letter received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, detaching certain appointments to be in future filled by Engineer Officers, and with advertence to General Orders of the 13th ultimo, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council extends to that Corps the eligibility of holding the situation of Superintendent and Director of the Foundry of Fort William, to which appointment Captain Hutchinson of Engineers is hereby nominated.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH OCT. 1822.

Mr William Corbet is admitted to the Service as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Fort William 11th October, 1822.

✓ Captain W. Bulwell, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH OCT. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, in conformity with the Mutiny Act of 1822, Section 26th, that the Sum of six Pence per diem shall be paid on account of Subsistence for each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of His Majesty's Service confined in any Jail, Prison or Congee House by the Sentence of a Court Martial; the Pay of such persons being drawn by their Pay Masters or the Brigade-Major of the King's Troops in full, and the balance beyond the Six Pence a day, appropriated to the purpose of providing such Prisoners with eight Articles of Clothing, under the authority of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The per diem allowance on account of Subsistence for Military Prisoners in the Jail of Calcutta, is payable to the Sheriff.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

HEAD-QUARTERS; CALCUTTA,

9th October 1822.

Captain Lachlan of His Majesty's 17th Foot, Captain Comyn of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and (Brevet) Captain Guise of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, are relieved from the General Court Martial of which Lieut. Col. Shaw is President. Lieut. Mactier, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed a Member of the Court Martial; and Major-General Dalzell will nominate two other Officers to complete the Court, and forward their names to the Adjutant General's Office.

Major Barnes's appointment, on the 4th of August last, of Lieut. G. Bellev to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant F. Bellev, is confirmed.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

10TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Major-General Mailey's appointment, on the 27th ultimo, of Captain McQuhine to officiate as Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad during the absence of Captain Stephen, is confirmed.

✓ District Orders by Major-General L. Loveday, Commanding Benares Division of the Army, under date 1st Instant, appointing Brevet-Captain Herring, of the 18th Regiment, to act as Major of Brigade to the Division during the absence of Captain Baldock on general leave, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Ensign Sage, from 15th October, to 15th November, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

✓ 2d Battalion 4th Regiment.—Major Faithfull, from 5th November, to 5th March 1823, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment.—Captain Stacy, from 1st September to 1st December, in extension.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment.—Lieutenant C. Griffiths from 1st October, to 1st April, 1823, to Bareilly, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

12TH OCTOBER 1822.

✓ Lieutenant David Simpson, of the 14th Native Infantry is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

Lieutenant C. Penrose, of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Member of the General Council of India, in place of Lieutenant Colonel Shawe of His Majesty's 87th Regiment as President, instead of Lieut. Church of the 17th Foot who is relieved.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Barnett is appointed to officiate Medical aid to the Camps of Hill Biddals employed under the orders of the Quarter Master General of the Army, and to whom Mr. Barnett will be pleased to report himself.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke's appointment, under date the 30th ultimo, of Brevet Captain Geo. Thornton to act as Staff to the Detachment under the Lieutenant-Colonel's Command, is confirmed during such period as the Troops composing it may remain employed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment, (doing duty).—Ensign W. E. Hay, from 12th October, to 12th December, to visit the Presidency.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA.

9th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Foot.

✓ Lieut. William Sullivan to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Macbeth, deceased, 3d Sept. 1822.

✓ Ensign Chas. Deane to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. Sullivan promoted, ditto.

✓ Chas. Wynne Barrow, Gent to be Ensign without purchase, vice Chas. Deane promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
THOS. M. MURPHY, Col. A. G.

11TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Quarter Master Genl of the 8th Regiment has an extension of Leave of Absence for two months and a half from 1st Sept. 1822, to enable him to join his Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
THOS. M. MURPHY, Col. A. G.

12TH OCTOBER, 1822.

✓ The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieut. Andrews of the 30th Regiment to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Hawkins of the 89th Regt. who came round to this Presidency on duty, has permission to visit the Upper Provinces on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for six months from the 15th instant.

Captain Jacob and Lieutenant Stepney of the 65th Regiment are re-attached to do duty with the Details of the 13th and 44th Regiments in Fort William, until further Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

12TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Details of the 13th, 38th and 44th Regiments arrived from Madras on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Astell under the Command of Captain Burrowes, 41st Regiment, who, with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

These Men together with Capt. Burrowes when landed will join Captain Gull's Detachment and do duty with the 17th Regt. in Fort William until further Orders.

Captain Burrowes will deliver the accounts, &c. of his Detachment to the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

12TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Lieut. Child of the 21th Regiment having performed the duty upon which he was detached from Fort William, he will resume the Charge of the Invalids of the 47th Regiment now at the Presidency.

Ensign Poole of the 24th, at present doing duty with the Invalids of the 27th, will place himself under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the 17th Regiment for the purpose of being employed with the Detachments of the 15th and 14th Regiments.

In the Details of the two above Corps Lieutenant Cook of the 17th, is likewise attached until further Orders. He will accordingly report himself to Colonel Edwards.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

13TH OCTOBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

✓ *Under the Appointment of* Hospital Assistant George Osborne to Hospital Assistant H. W. } he Asst. Surg., vice Baitor, deceased,
29th November, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

15TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

✓ *69TH FOOT.*
Hospital Assistant William Peter Birmingham to be Assistant Surgeon,
vice W. Brown deceased, 18th September, 1822.

✓ *47TH FOOT.*
Hospital Assistant W. W. Vowey to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M. W. Brown deceased, 29th September, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The Appointment of Hospital Assistant W. P. Birmingham to be Assistant Surgeon in the 87th Regt. vice Owen, as stated in the General Orders, No. 2716, of the 1st instant, has not taken place.

Assistant Surgeon Birmingham will join the 69th Regiment to which he now stands appointed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

- ✓ Major Cartwright, 24th N. I. from Europe.
- ✓ Major Boyd, 1st Batt 25th N. I. ditto.
- ✓ Lieut. Bignell, Quarter Master 1st Batt. 8th N. I. from Keitah.
- ✓ Cadet R. Chitty, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.

- ✓ Surgeon Hough, 11th N. I. to Cawnpore.
- ✓ Captain C. Rogers, 5th N. I. to Europe on the Dorothy.
- ✓ Lieut. G. Griffiths, 17th N. I. to Cuttack.
- ✓ Lieut. T. Webster, Goruckpore Light Infantry, to Goruckpore.
- ✓ Lieut. Macdonald, 23d M. N. I. to Europe, on the Dorothy.
- ✓ Ensign Freeth, 2d Batt 26th N. I. to Cuttack.
- ✓ Ensign Foley, 27th N. I. to Europe on the Dorothy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—I read with surprise and uneasiness the passage giving above:—I know the sentiments it contains to be most un-christian like, and think them to be most absurd.—What should the *rich* Natives of Calcutta manifest a want of benevolence in not sufficiently contributing to relieve the poor Irish, are the Europeans in India (calling themselves Christians), in consequence, to refuse succour to the *poor* Natives when they be perishing for want of Food!—Whence did you acquire this abominable principle?—It is in direct opposition to the precepts of Christianity; and I do not think that either *the Koran* or *Shaster* contain any thing so detestable (on the subject under consideration.)—More need not be said regarding this anti-scriptural, this degrading principle:—its absurdity is no less gross.—

This quoted passage will appear equally absurd, whether considered in regard to the object for which it must be supposed to have been written or the accuracy of its

assumption.—Benevolent Persons need no more than to be informed of the sufferings of their fellow creatures : to afford relief is to them the greatest possible gratification ; and assistance is to be obtained from sordid beings by complacent management not by force.—Do you think men are to be coerced into subscribing?—A Child will convince you of the absurdity of such thought :—all attempts to force an alteration in our inclinations necessarily strengthens them ;—and consequently this most ill timed threat must tend to prevent rather than to procure subscriptions.—

Next it is assumed.—That the Europeans here, *afforded ready, hearty, and efficient measures of relief to the Sufferers at Backergunge.* This is a most extraordinary assertion !—The case of the Backergunge Subscription, so far from being creditable to the Europeans of this Presidency, is, with the exception of the comparatively few Subscribers, and most particularly excepting the worthy Gentleman, who proceeded to the scene of suffering, a disgrace to the European name !—On an occasion, where upwards of *thirty thousand* Human Beings were destroyed, and consequently many times that number left to suffer every bodily distress to which human nature is subject, less than

Rupees were subscribed by the European Inhabitants of Bengal ! And, this you call—“ *EFFICIENT RELIEF !*” Now, Sir, what share of this sum do you think each surviving sufferer could receive ; and, would your wants be satisfied with *such efficient relief*, were you destitute of House, Raiment and Food ?—You may say—“ I am an European, and require costly Shelter, Clothes, and Food ; but the Sufferers at Backergunge were *black fellows* for whom any kind of Shelter, Raiment, and Food is good enough.—You may now audaciously say so ; but will you dare so to speak on your death bed ?—Most assuredly not !—When about to appear before our CREATOR, we see our relative situation in a true light !—We—but I will not write more on this part of the subject. I have experienced much pain in writing thus far ; and regret the cause of my writing ; but I thought it improper to let the noxious passage pass unnoticed.—

So long as nominal Christians possess these unworthy principles, Christianity is not likely to make much progress in India ; but genuine Christianity must necessarily make converts ; it's spirit, it's effects, are too engaging, too lovely not to produce the desired effect on most who witness them ; and my Countrymen of whatever religi-

bus persuasion, may rest satisfied; that although some Europeans, pretending to be Christians, may act on the base principle here reprobated, so long as real Christians remain in India, who possess the means of affording relief to the suffering fellow creatures, they will readily succour the distressed Natives, whether the sufferers be Christian, Mahomedans, or Hindoos, and that without looking to any worldly recompense.

In conclusion, I hope the passage in question was penned when something had clouded your understanding and deadened your feelings; that you regret having written it, and that you will duly state that regret to the Public.—I equally hope that my Countrymen, Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, on the present occasion will not manifest a want of humanity: the greater the amount of the Subscription, the greater will be my joy;—but it would be unreasonable to expect the two latter descriptions of persons to contribute equally with the former.—

One who has Contributed his mite for the relief, of the Sufferers at Buckergunge, &c. and of the Sufferers in Ireland, and who is

A NATIVE,

Calcutta; October 6, 1822.

OCTOBER 17.

The arrival of the French Ship *Nancy*, Capt. GUEZENEC, from Bourdeaux the 26th June, was announced on Tuesday. The *Agincourt*, Capt. J. MAHON, from London 14th April, was reported yesterday. Her passengers are:—

From London:—Mrs. Mahon; Revd. J. Richards; Revd. Wm. Maish; Mr. John French, Free Merchant; Mr. George Forbes, Cadet.

There have been also arrivals from the Eastward, for particulars our shipping list may be referred to. To-day the arrival of the *Matilda*, Capt. MARCHANT, from Mosambique 23d August, and *Johanna* 7th September, is the only one stated in the report.

The following extracts are from the *Penang Gazette* of the 31st August, and 4th and 7th September:—

“ *Penang*, Aug. 31.—The Honorable Company's Ships *Buckinghamshire*, Capt. F. ADAMS, and *Macqueen*, Capt.

JAMES WALKER, passed this Island on their route to China on the 12th instant, all well.

"Late on Wednesday evening last, accounts were brought from Mount Palmer, sent by the Jemadar at the Police Tannah stationed there, that a Brig manned entirely with Europeans was laying aground within 100 yards of the Beach; at day-light the following morning, the H. C. Schooner *Sylph*, with two large cargo boats were dispatched to her relief. We have since learnt from the Supracargo (Mr. PRINCE), who arrived in town yesterday morning, that it is the American Brig *Anne*, 106 days from Salem; the Commander mistaking Pulo Bittong for Pulo Tecoose, had borne up in the thick hazy weather, which has prevailed for these several days past, and ran the vessel far in the mud before it was noticed. Before the Supracargo left the Brig, the *Sylph* and boats had arrived, and as the weather has moderated considerably, it is hoped she will be got off with little damage and may be expected in the harbour during the day.

"Penang, Sept. 4.—The H. C. Ship *Sir David Scott*, W. HUNTER, Esq. Captain, left the harbour on Monday morning for China.

"We have much satisfaction in stating that the American brig *Anne*, reported in our last, to be on shore on the West side of the island, has been got off and came into the harbour on Saturday afternoon. On examination, it appears, that she has not suffered any damage.

"Penang, Sept. 7.—On Wednesday evening, came into the harbour, the ship *Wellington*, Capt. E. MAXWELL, from Calcutta the 17th ultimo. The H. C. Ship *Earl of Balcarras*, P. CAMERON, Esq. Captain, from Calcutta the 21st ultimo, anchored in the harbour late on Thursday evening."

"Yesterday forenoon Mr. MACALISTER landed (from the *Balcarras*) at the Jetty, under the customary honours. We are concerned to state, that the infant son of Mr. MACALISTER, died at sea during the voyage.

"The H. C. Ship *London* is reported to sail this day, in prosecution of her voyage. The brig *Stonham*, from Calcutta, passed the Island on Thursday."

The weather for the last 48 hours has been exceedingly disagreeable, rainy and gloomy. We trust it will not continue so many hours longer, and that this unpleasant change is the immediate precursor of cold dry weather. We have heard of little or no news, general or local, for the last three days.

On Monday last, the Persian Prince FUTTER ULEE KHAN went up to Barrackpore, on a visit to His Excellency the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS. During His Highness's stay there, his Lordship gratified him with a sight of a Steam Engine, which seemed to excite his admiration, and to afford him much pleasure. His Highness returned to town this morning, apparently impressed with a deep sense of his Lordship's kind attention and hospitality.

There was a launch yesterday at Fort Gloster, and notwithstanding, the unfavorable state of the weather, the party assembled from Calcutta to view the spectacle, were highly gratified by the beautiful style in which the Ship glided off the stocks about 2 o'clock, P. M. The Ship, which is a perfect model of naval architecture and does the greatest credit to the artist Mr. DAVIS, was christened the *James Colvin*. This ceremony was performed by Captain SNODGRASS, of the 4th Regt. N. I. After which, a party sat down to an excellent dinner, where success was drank to the *James Colvin*, and the fatigues of the day amply compensated for in a flowing bowl.

The remarks which we made in the *India Gazette* of the 3d Instant, expressive of our disappointment at not seeing more Natives at the meeting which was held at the Town Hall on the preceding day, and of our hope that the Natives generally would contribute to lessen the distress of their Irish fellow-subjects here, if we may judge from the letter signed A NATIVE, in our Correspondence department, of to-day, hurt the feelings of some members of the Native Community. We are sorry if this is really the case, and can assure the *respectable* Natives of Calcutta, that our observations, however bluntly thrown out, were intended rather to rouse their attention, than to excite their anger. So much for the *respectable* Natives of Calcutta, we come now to those whom we cannot allow to be in that honorable class, at the head of whom we beg our Correspondent A NATIVE to take his place without loss of time. His letter we have given exactly as we received it, though the production is below Criticism, its *spirit* is evident. We can do nothing but smile at the

inferences drawn, respecting ourselves, but when we read that the case of the Backergunge Subscription so far from being creditable to the Europeans of this Presidency, is "A DISGRACE TO THE EUROPEAN NAME!!!" We hasten to express our indignation at this black calumniator's contempt of truth, lest we should be supposed to silently approve of such a deliberate libel upon the Europeans, who kindly contributed according to their means, to relieve thousands, who comparatively received but little aid from their *Countrymen*. We will not say that the conduct of the wealthy Natives or the poorer Natives of the Presidency in the Backergunge case, was a disgrace upon the Native name, but we would suggest to Natives the propriety of their not forcing Europeans to make comparisons between Native, and European liberality, even upon that *one* occasion, lest they should say with Dogbery that "Comparisons are odorous." For the few Natives who have kindly come forward in aid of the Irish Charity, we, in common with the generality of the European Community feel grateful; to those who have kept back—preferring to expend thousands upon the festivals and orgies of Doorgah Poojah, we have no right to say any thing. If they consider the Nautches a better field to exert their munificence in, than a vast space of Country covered with the dead and the dying—they have *their* religion on their side, and he who is intrenched behind a religious barrier is admirably fenced in, even against the reproaches of suffering humanity.

By the joint philanthropy of Natives and Europeans—it is, however, delightful to observe, what a large fund has been raised in Calcutta for the poor forlorn suffering children of Erin. The amount it will be seen by a reference to the subjoined list already exceeds, fifty three thousand Rupees! In producing such an aggregate for the relief of human misery, Natives and Europeans have nobly united, and may they ever be thus united in whatever has improvement or benevolence for its basis. We refer our readers also to the proceedings of the Committee of Irish relief, on the 15th and 16th instant, and the subjoined letters of the Chairman, by which it will be seen, that the Christian Pastors of Calcutta, of whatever denomination, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Catholic or Independent, have kindly volunteered their services in the

good cause. Charity sermons are to be preached at the several places of worship at the Presidency in the following order.

By the Reverend Doctor BRYCE at St. Andrew's Kirk, in the forenoon of Sunday next the 20th Instant.

By the Reverend Mr. HILL at the Union Chapel, on the evening of the same day.

By the Reverend Vicar FEE MANOEL DA SANTA THEREZA, at the Chapel of Nossa Senhora De Rozario, on the forenoon of the 27th Instant,—and

By the Reverend Dr. CORRIE at the Cathedral, on the forenoon of the 3d proximo. It is proper to observe that the last mentioned Reverend Gentleman expressed his intention of preaching a Charity Sermon several days ago, to which circumstance we alluded in our last. On his return from Barrackpore, where he had gone for change of air, he fixed on the day specified for carrying his benevolent intentions into effect.

The Committee we learn will assemble again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Town Hall, and it is to be hoped that the attendance will be full with the view of making the requisite arrangements for remitting a large portion of the funds by the *Adrian*.

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DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

LETTERS FROM THE HON'BLE THE CHAIRMAN.

To the Committee.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to inform you that I waited this morning on the Reverend Doctor Bryce and solicited his good offices on behalf of the suffering Irish. I suggested, if he would have the goodness to preach a Charity Sermon upon this most distressing occasion, that it could not fail to render effectual service to the cause of humanity.

I was highly gratified to find him animated by the spirit to which we owe so much; he adopted my suggestion with the utmost good will and was anxious to know the manner in which he could most effectually aid us in obtaining the benevolent object we have

Smith

in view. He was so kind as to say he would preach a Charity Sermon for the benefit of the Fund either on the next Sunday or on the one succeeding it in the forenoon.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obdt. Servant,

(Signed) F. MACNAGHTEN.

Tuesday, October 15, 1822.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following Resolutions were agreed to by the Committee in consequence of the foregoing communication:

“Resolved, that our sincerest acknowledgement and thanks be offered to the Reverend Doctor Bryce, and that he be assured we fully appreciate the christian beneficence to which we owe his good offices.

“Resolved, that the Reverend Doctor Bryce be entreated to preach a charity Sermon in behalf of the distressed and famishing Irish on Sunday next the 20th instant in the forenoon.”

To the Committee.

Gentlemen.—As I was not personally acquainted with any of the Roman Catholic Clergy, I wrote to Mr. Barretto begging that he might obtain through his mediation the benefit of a Charity Sermon at the Chapel of Nossa Senhora de Rosario in aid of our subscriptions.

I have now the pleasure to inform you of his having applied to Fre Manoel da Santa Thereza, Commissary and Prelate of the Augustinian Order and Vicar of the Chapel, and that he humanely complied with the wish which Mr. Barretto so kindly communicated.

Sunday sen'ight the 27th instant has been appointed for the Sermon, at Nossa Senhora de Rosario Chapel.—I trust we shall by such charitable means materially increase the fund which is accumulating by the efforts of this community for the relief of the suffering Irish.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most faithful and obdt. Servant,

(Signed) F. MACNAGHTEN.

Wednesday, the 16th October, 1822.

The following Resolutions were agreed to by the Committee in consequence of the foregoing communication:

Resolved that Mr. Barretto be requested to offer our most cordial thanks to Fre Manoel da Santa Thereja for his humane compliance with the request which we made in behalf of the suffering Irish and to assure him that we gratefully acknowledge his goodness in co-operating with us towards the relief of our distressed and helpless fellow creatures.

The Treasurer having submitted a correspondence between him and the Revd. D. Corrie. Resolved that the thanks of the Committee be offered to the Revd Mr. Corrie for his humane intention to preach a charity Sermon in the forenoon of Sunday, the 3d proximo, at the Cathedral, in aid of the subscriptions for the relief of the distressed suffering Irish.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount already published, .. 47,575, 4	Lieutenant MacTier, .. 50
A. P. .. 50	G. W. Briestacke, .. 49
Sadodeen Shaick Ally Coor, .. 20	J. P. Larkins, .. 100
Mr. J. A. Cawell, .. 20	E. A. Roussac, .. 100
Native Writers in Mr. Carey's Office, .. 60	A Sailor, .. 16
H. Pasmore, .. 40	Maj. T. D. Broughton, .. 50
F. Master, .. 100	Capt. A. Lockett, .. 100
C. Cardew, .. 50	M. H. Turnbull, Esq. 100
T. C. Harrison, .. 100	G. T. Bayley, .. 100
Charles Phillips, .. 100	Lieutenant Waddilove, .. 50
J. A. Pringle, .. 50	The Rev. J. Henderson 100
Mr. J. C. .. 50	Maj. W. G. Patricson, 100
A. J. Silva, .. 50	C. Lefevre, .. 32
Antoa Ah. Louis, .. 10	J. J. L. Hoff, .. 8
Francisco de Paulo Roiz, .. 10	A Poor Half Cast, .. 20
Guiche Gonzaga, .. 20	J. W. Hoff, .. 20
A. G. S. F. 10	A Poor Half Cast, .. 8
A. A. de Carvalho, .. 20	Richard Jones, .. 16
A. C. G. .. 10	Ganganarain Doss, .. 200
J. H. F. .. 10	Capt. Wm. Kennedy, 150
T. T. R. 10	Lieut. Col. J. A. Paul
T. G. Duarte, .. 10	McGregor, .. 100
T. T. Pinho, .. 10	J. P. Jones, .. 100
Todo da Costa Silva, 10	M. Staunton, .. 50
Antonio Lopes de Sa, 10	J. Kerr, .. 25
Candido Jose de Matta 10	W. Stacy, .. 10
M. J. F. 16	A. M. Kennon, .. 10
Manuel De Silva, ... 50	H. Martindell, .. 50
Messrs. Davidson and Co. Additional Subscription, .. 200	E. C. Sneyd, .. 50
Richard Bagnall, 32	John Bull in the East, 200
Dr. James Mellis, 100	W. M. Farrell, .. 100
John Shum, .. 100	W. Byrne, .. 32
W. H. Oakes, .. 100	Thos. de Souza, .. 100
C. T. Glass, .. 100	Mathew Smith, .. 20
C. Morley, .. 100	John Mountjoy, Sergeant Major, Fort William, .. 25
C. Hudson, .. 32	Robt. Skinner, Dum-Dum, .. 10
T. H. Hudson, .. 32	C. Birch, of Jungapore 100
W. O. 16	A Senior Civilian out of employ, .. 100
L. B. 12	M. Lumsdalne, .. 130
D. C. 12	L. R. Stacey, .. 20
F. W. 12	Lieut. Geo. Minchin, 100
Natives Acct. Genl's Office, .. 83 1/2	Mrs. Minchin, .. 100
F. W. Russell, .. 100	Capt. J. Scott, .. 32
G. J. Taylor, .. 100	Major W. L. Watson, 50
Nob Kissen Singh, .. 200	Sir. Fredk. Hamilton, Bart. .. 400
Master Arthur Roberts 100	
	Total Sa. Rs. 53,430 12

Hints suggested for consideration in drawing up a Petition to Parliament for a Repeat of the Protesting Duty on Sugar imported from the East Indies.

That your Petitioners are extensively engaged in the trade of the East Indies.

That your Petitioners understand that it has been proposed to your Honorable House to remove the restrictions which have hitherto confined the trade of the West India Colonies to the Mother Country, and that Bills have been ordered to be brought in to extend the Commercial intercourse of those Colonies with the United States of America, with Independent Spanish America, and the Continent of Europe,

That your Petitioners are cordial Friends to every measure, which proceeding on fair and impartial grounds, has for its principle the removal of those restrictions, which at the present moment fetter the Commerce of this Country.

That your Petitioners, actuated by these sentiments, indulge a confident hope that your Honorable House will not confine its views to the West India Colonies, but that consistently with the same sound Commercial principles, the East India Trade, the British Empire in India, and the people of the United Kingdom, will be forthwith relieved from the burden of the protecting duty of ten shillings per cwt. on Sugars imported from the East Indies, over and above the duty levied on Sugars imported from the West Indies.

That your Petitioners must consider the measure now in progress, unless accompanied with such relief, to be partial in its operation, and therefore fraught with injustice to them, to the population of British India, to all persons in any manner connected with it, and to the United Kingdom in general.

That when the said protecting duty was granted with a view of securing a preference in the home market to the West India Planters, the main argument employed in defence of the measure was, their being excluded from foreign market; with the exception of Ports South of Cape Finisterre, under certain regulations; that now therefore, when the range of the world is afforded them for the sale of their produce and the purchase of their supplies, this preference should cease.

That continuing to the West Indians the virtual monopoly of the Home market whilst their Sugars are allowed to enter into direct competition with the East India Sugars in foreign markets, will confer an undue advantage on the former at the expense of the latter.

That your Petitioners are clearly of opinion that the retention of the protecting duty in question will prove an injury to the people of the United Kingdom, by its obvious tendency to enhance the price of Sugar, an article of such general consumption amongst all classes of the community.

That it will be further highly injurious to the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shipowners engaged in the trade between this Country and India, by crippling their means of successfully prosecuting the same.

That the use of Sugars a dead weight to Ships returning from India, is almost essential to the existence of the trade with that country; Rice and Saltpetre, the only articles of India produce adapted to that purpose, being in very limited demand, a duty to protect domestic Agriculture being imposed on the former, and the continuance of peace greatly narrowing the consumption of the latter.

That authentic information has been laid before your Honorable House, of the large increase of the demand for British Manufactures on the part of our Indian population, a demand limited only by the difficulty of procuring returns.

That the deprivation therefore of the other material article of dead weight, (i. e. Sugar) tends to aggravate this evil, and to check the increase of what promises to become one of the most valuable branches of British Agriculture.

That the important Manufacture of refined Sugars in this country for export, will materially suffer by the diversion of part of the supply of the raw material from the West Indies under the operation of the proposed measure, as the British Refiner will thereby be unable to enter into competition with foreign refiners, unless the supply from the East Indies be encouraged.

That the said protecting duty does moreover inflict a serious injury on the great body of the people of Hindoostan, who are entitled as British Subjects to a fair participation in the home market, and who possess the further claim to the consideration of your Honorable House, that they provide for their own protection and Civil Government, and aid instead of burthening the resources of the State.

That in estimating the comparative importance of the two branches of British Commerce, which by the partiality of the proposed measure are brought into competition, the immense difference in the population of the East and West Indies should not be overlooked: as the trade with the East Indies is to meet the growing demand of a population of one hundred millions, whilst that with our West India Colonies is confined to a population of only seven or eight hundred thousand, and must necessarily be diminished if a free intercourse be permitted with America and Foreign Europe.

Your Petitioners therefore, deeply impressed with correctness of these opinions, implore your Honorable House, whilst considering the proposed measure for the benefit of the West Indian Planters, not to overlook the other great and important interests involved in the question; and they respectfully submit to the Justice of Parliament, that the removal of the restriction on West India Commerce, should be accompanied with a repeal of the ten shillings per cwt. protecting duty on Sugars imported from the East Indies.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XLII.] OCTOBER 1822. [No. 236.

Calcutta,

OCTOBER 21.

The Brig *Ceneus*, whose arrival from the Coast of Redier was announced on Friday, passed a large Indiaman with Troops, at anchor a little below the Floating Light Buoy, with two Pilot vessels in company, at 9 A. M. of the 16th instant. We had hoped to be able to give our readers the satisfactory intelligence of her having reached the anchorage, which might perhaps have added something to our nearly exhausted stock of Europe news; but we were disappointed, as yesterday's Shipping Report turned out to be totally blank as to arrivals.

We observe by a notice from the Sheriff of Calcutta, to which we refer our readers in another column, that a meeting is to be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 1st proximo, having for its object a purpose connected with the approaching departure of the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

From the *Calcutta Exchange Gazette* we have taken a copy of the Petition to Parliament from the European and Native Merchants of Calcutta, for the equalization of duties upon East and West India Sugars.—We went to the Exchange on Saturday, to look at the Petition, and observed that the principal Mercantile men of this City have already put their signatures to it.

Accounts from Allahabad, dated the 10th instant, state, that owing to the late continued and severe drought and heat, there was every prospect of a scarcity unless rain should fall. This, we confidently hope, has taken place— if we may augur such a desirable change—from the circumstance of its having rained so heavily here of late. It was feared, too, that the cold weather crop would fail from the dryness of the ground. Wheat on the 10th sold in the bazar as high as 13 seers for the Rupee.

The subscription for the suffering Irish has already exceeded Fifty-six Thousand Rupees, and the Committee, as may be seen by documents that follow, have made up the sum of Four Thousand Pounds Sterling, to be remitted by the *Adrian* to an English Banking house. To the Committee of Relief the greatest praise is due, for the zeal they have shewn and the personal trouble they have undergone since they were formed. With the fullest sense of this, we are sure that the other members of the Committee have felt with us, that to the unwearied solicitude of their distinguished Chairman in the cause of suffering humanity, and to his personal influence, widely and daily exerted, words cannot do justice. Were we to give utterance to all that we feel, when we think of the active, warm and kind interest which the Chairman of the Committee has taken in the work of charity, we might perhaps hurt a delicacy of mind for which we have the highest respect. We cannot, however, omit expressing a hope, that some means may be taken of letting his poor countrymen at home know how much they owe to the indefatigable beneficence of Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN.

The Reverend Doctor BRYCE (as we mentioned he would in our last) preached a Sermon yesterday morning at the Kirk, in aid of the Irish sufferers. The text was taken from the 34th verse of the XIII. Chapter of the Gospel of Saint John :

‘ A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another ; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.’

The Preacher commenced his discourse by stating generally how emphatically charity had been ordained as one of the first human duties by our Saviour Jesus Christ. He proceeded to make a comparison between the ancient Jews, Pagans, and Christians ; and forcibly pointed out the great difference in theory and practice between each as respected conduct in general, and charity in particular. He then entered into a view of the effects of Christian charity on morals ; and concluded by making a most powerful and pathetic appeal to the compassion of those who heard him in favor of our fellow men and fellow Christians of Ireland. Could any one listen to such a beautiful appeal to the best feelings of the heart, unmoved, he would be a greater object of pity than those starving beings for whom the worthy pastor of St. Andrew’s so ably and impressively roused the sympathy of his congregation. We particularly admired a passage in

his discourse, in which he alluded to the effects of Charity on the Hindoo and the Mussulman, who no longer viewed the sacred Ganges, or the shrines of Mecca, as its limits, but joined their Christian brethren in solacing the afflictions of their fellow creatures in a far distant land. We regret our disability to give the passage itself as it was delivered; and now that our reflexions have been so particularly called to a consideration of the point, we do think that there is something allied to sublimity in knowing that a poor son of Erin has his cup replenished by the philanthropy of a native of Hindoostan. If such a spirit should spread, it must humanise the whole earth, and give mankind the reality of that golden age for which so many millions have sighed in ages of violence, war and rapine. The congregation was not so numerous as one might expect. The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN was present.

The Reverend T. MARSHMAN, we learn, has volunteered to preach a Charity Sermon for the distressed Irish at Serampore; and the Honorable Colonel KREFTING, the Governor of the Settlement, having humanely given his consent to the measure, Dr. MARSHMAN will put his benevolent intention in execution at the Danish Church on Sunday next, the 27th instant.

Late as was the hour of our return last night, after hearing the Reverend Mr. HILL preach a Charity Sermon for the suffering children of Erin, we could not reconcile it, to our feelings of Christian courtesy, much less of Christian gratitude, to pass over his uncommonly meritorious effort of mind and heart for the forlorn, the famished, and the desolate,—in silence.

The Reverend Gentleman began the service by reading the XI. Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The three last verses of which were peculiarly appropriate to the melancholy occasion, which assembled the exceedingly numerous congregation to whom the Chapter was read—

"And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Cæsar.

Then the disciples, every man, according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea:

Which also they did, and sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul."

The text was from the 1st Epistle General of John, III^d Chapter, and 17th verse—

"But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of *compassion* from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

We have no time to give even an abstract of the sense of the admirable discourse delivered by the Revd. Mr. HILL—no time to dwell with the admiration we experienced at the time when he, as it were, made us acquainted with a reason to be proud of our being, which we felt not before, by calling our attention to the creation of the world—and that impressive *pause* which the Omnipotent made when after creating ALL things he said, 'Let us make MAN in our image after our likeness.' We may imagine, said the Reverend Gentleman, the feelings of an earthly potentate, were he to hear that his image had been trampled upon contemptuously by rebels. From this he passed in a rapid manner to a supposition of what the feelings of the Deity might be conceived to be—at beholding *his* image MAN trampled under, and delivered over to the tyranny of poverty and disease.

In impressing upon his audience, that it was not the amount of worldly contributions, but the *sacrifice* made by the individual from his means, which found favor in the eye of heaven; the preacher impressingly referred his hearers to the history of the poor widow who cast in her two mites into the treasury, and the sublime sacrifice of all that was dear to human nature, which the Patriarch Abraham offered to make. The Reverend Gentleman then founded his eloquent appeal in favour of these distressed objects for whose sake he stood up so powerfully, on these grounds—as Men, as Britons, and as Christians. We have a reluctance in slurring over what touched our feelings so directly, but time and circumstances press us. The Reverend Gentleman painted the moving situation of a drowning man making signs for help in a deep and broad river. Could there be, (asked he) any one standing upon the bank, beholding that distressed, imploring being, and not plunge in to give him help? From the agony of the individual; the Christian orator passed to the tremendous vial of afflictions poured upon a WHOLE NATION, The preacher in appealing to his audience in favour of the distressed Irish, as BRITONS became very animated,—and judging from our own personal experience at the moment, he touched the chords of human sympathy with the energy and pathos of a Master. He warmed the

feelings of his audience, in the first instance, very gradually,—and then all at once electrified them by pronouncing, in glowing language, the names of men dear to Ireland and human nature. Further, however, we must not permit our pen to go. We are conscious of having given but a very lame idea to our readers of what was done at two Christian temples yesterday in aid of human wretchedness, but we judged it better to attempt giving even a very desultory and general idea, than none at all. Some on the subject of Irish distress may think us prolix. We had rather at any time be considered more tedious than unfeeling.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CALCUTTA IRISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

TOWN-HALL, 18th October, 1822.

PRESENT.

The Hon. Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Chairman.	
DAVID CLARK, Esquire,	W. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
J. O'B. TANDY, Esq.	C. BLANEY, Esq.
B. FERGUSON, Esq.	J. W. HOGG, Esq.
B. ROBERTS, Esq.	

1st.—**RESOLVED**, that the thanks of the Committee be given to the Subscribers who have liberally contributed Sa. Rs. 7936 8 since our last meeting of the 12th instant.

2d.—**RESOLVED**, that having seen it notified in the public prints for several days past, that the Revd. James Hill proposes to preach a Charity Sermon at the Union Chapel, on Sunday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, and afterwards to have a collection made in behalf of the suffering poor in Ireland, we do publicly acknowledge our obligations to the Revd. Mr. Hill, and declare that we are highly gratified by having such a coadjutor in the cause of humanity.

3d.—**RESOLVED**, that the Sum already realised amounting to about 30,000 Rs. be immediately invested in Government Bills on the Court of Directors on the most favourable terms and remitted forthwith by the Ship *Adrian* to the Banking House of Coutts and Co.

4th.—**RESOLVED**, that it being of the utmost consequence to the poor Irish, after a dreary winter of privations and disease, to have the Indian contributions available as early as practicable in the ensuing spring, for the purchase of food for their immediate wants, and if possible to supply them with seed, so as to prevent a recurrence of famine from a want of the means of cultivating

their potatoe-fields. Subscribers are earnestly intreated to pay in their contributions without delay.

5th.—The proposed Drafts of Letters to be addressed to Messrs. Coutts and Co. Bankers, and to Thos. Wilson, Esq. and others, the Committee in London for the relief of the distressed Irish, having been read by the Chairman;

RESOLVED, that the same are approved of, and as the Draft of the Letter to accompany the remittance to Coutts and Co. explains the views of our Committee and shews our observance of the sentiments unanimously expressed at the General Meeting convened on the 2d instant.—RESOLVED further, that it be published for the information of the subscribers at large.

6th.—The meeting is adjourned to Friday next, the 5th inst. at 9 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

(LETTER.)

To MESSRS. COUTTS & Co.

Bankers, Strand, London.

SIRS,

In the name of the Committee for the Subscribers at this Presidency and its Dependencies towards the relief of the distressed and suffering Irish, I inclose four Thousand Pounds; and request you may place it in your Bank to the credit of the Committee of Subscribers for the same purpose, which I observe were convened for the first time at the City of London Tavern on the 7th of May last. That Committee will of course authorize some person to draw the money as it may be required from your Bank.

Our object is to add to the collections they have made (as they express it) "for the immediate assistance of the extreme temporal distress of several Provinces or Districts of Ireland."

In the name of our Committee I have written to the London Tavern Committee upon this subject.

Further Remittances shall be made as the subscriptions are realized.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) F. MACNAGHTEN,

Chairman of the Calcutta Committee.

Calcutta, the 19th of October, 1822.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Lt. Maddar, Artillery	39	J. Ross.....	15
Mr. Conductor Watson, Artillery....	20	A. B. Tod.....	100
Mrs. Tankard.....	2	William Care.....	20
J. Draper.....	50	T. Carter.....	100
V. Rees.....	10	Capt. A. C. Dunsmore	50
G. W. Curwen.....	50	Lieut. T. W. Dunbar	20
C. Jones.....	10	Ensign G. R. Lalliot	20
W. Duhan.....	16	Writers in Telegraph Dept. Office	20
L. R. Bourke.....	50	Capt. Thos. Watson	50
R. K. Mackenzie ..	50	Capt. J. Colvin, Artillery.....	50
The Hon. Mr. Fealdal.....	500	Capt. Driver.....	32
Mr. McNabb.....	150	W. S. Barua.....	16
Ensign Marshaw ..	25	Mr. Compton of Howrah.....	20
Lieut. Thomas.....	20	Robert Gibson	100
Dr. Hickman.....	16	Harry Nauth Mullick	100
Lieut. Grigg.....	16	Buddersmith Cannon.....	32
Sergeant Coldclough	10	Sree Ram Sunder	16
Sergeant Daunt.....	20	Rodro.....	16
Sergeant Cacker ..	50	Mohunpersaud Ta-	16
Major Hampton ..	25	toor.....	50
Lieut. Hoare.....	10	Benjamin Bell	20
Sergeant Hogan.....	10	Ramchand Nittie.....	20
Ensign Bencombe..	32	Writers in Mr. Poe's Office.....	33
Captain Croake.....	16	Rada Bosten Bysack	100
Ensign Nelson	10	Thomas Hutton, ..	100
Ensign Lewis.....	25	Twentyman, Beck and Co.	100
Ensign Hog.....	32	Lieut. Thos. Roberts	50
Lieut. McFarquhar	16	Colin Shakespear..	100
Captain Neton.....	100		
G. J. Morris.....	10		
S Beerboom Friends	200		
Messrs. Bonafide Co	32		
P. Coulton.....	32		
T. H. Lane.....	100		
John Forsyth.....	101		
T. Wyatt.....	50		
T. S. Bischo.....	100		
W. E. Earle.....	100		

Rs. 3,395
Already published 53,338
Total to this date Rs. 56,726

B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

Calcutta; Oct. 19, 1892.

A COPY OF THE PETITION.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES in Parliament assembled.

The Humble PETITION of the Undersigned EUROPEAN and NATIVE MERCHANTS of Calcutta.

SHWETH,

THAT the distance by which your Petitioners are separated from the Seat of the Legislature, retards and obstructs their means of supplicating, that attention to their representations on the subject of Measures Affecting their Commerce and Connection between Great Britain and India, which the pretensions of rival interests, immediately and powerfully supported emphatically de-

mand; but your Petitioner nevertheless confidently trust, that their just claims can suffer no injury from that adventitious cause.

Your Petitioners observe, that more liberal Notions of National and Commercial Intercourse, are gaining ground in Europe, as the inefficiency of restrictive systems and their mischievous results become apparent: abroad they have been met by retaliating measures; and at home, the effort to relieve one class of subjects, at the expence of another, has generally ended in the disappointment of one party, and the ruin of the other.

The disorder and distress to which your Petitioners' Fellow subjects in the West Indies, are liable from such restrictions, affords a striking illustration of this doctrine, and the evils they suffer and complain of, are assuredly to be remedied, not by multiplying restrictions and paralyzing the industry of another portion of the British Empire claiming equal protection; and of greater importance, to the general interests, but by the application of sounder principles, and by granting to the West Indians a free intercourse with the American States, and with the Continent of Europe.

Your Petitioners venture to express peculiar satisfaction, that such are the remediable measures in contemplation by your Honorable House; not only as they indicate a change, most earnestly sought for, but as removing all fair and reasonable objection to the repeal of the Act imposing an additional Duty upon British East-India Sugars, for the purpose of excluding them from consumption in the United Kingdom: a measure, at any time partial, and envidious, but which, under existing circumstances, threatens to destroy that Branch of Indian Trade.

Your Petitioners state, that their Cotton Trade has suffered a most injurious depression under Foreign Competition. Their Cotton Piece Goods are either excluded from Foreign Markets, or are displaced by British Fabrics in their own. Their Grain is unable to contend against protecting Duties, called for by British Agriculturists; Saltpetre will not yield a Freight in time of Peace; and unless some indulgence is extended to them in their last important staple sugar, your Petitioners will remain without an Article of Ballast for their Ships, and will lose a principal mean of making returns for the great and increasing value of British Produce and Manufactures consumed in this Country; or circulating in the course of Trade through all the neighbouring Territories.

Your Honorable House must be aware of the extensive Shipments made to India, and of the benefits derived to England, from the use of her Goods, throughout this extensive and populous Region; and your Petitioners beg to state that the demand for British Merchandizes can only be limited by the inability to pay for them, in the products of their soil and industry, having no mines or resources of Treasure to supply the deficiency.

Were the question fairly stated, whether the hopes and gains thus offered to the British Manufacturer should fail; the Ships and Sailors of the East India Merchant be without employment; the People at Home be deprived of a cheap and ample supply of Sugars; contributing at once to their comfort, and the increase of the Public Revenue, whether the industry of nearly One Hundred Millions of British Subjects, dependent on your fostering and paternal care, should be cramped and discouraged, with the view of affording a doubtful benefit to another portion of the same Em.

pire, not exceeding in extent of Territory, nor Population, the one hundredth part. Your Petitioner's believe that your Honorable House could not pause long in the decision.

Your Petitioners cannot wholly refrain from pointing the indulgent attention of your Honourable House, to the helplessness of their relative condition with Great Britain, as they do not possess the power, like Foreign States, of protecting themselves against the disadvantages of prohibiting assessments on their produce, by countervailing Duties on those Branches of Manufacture, which are destructive of their own, and one of which has almost wholly extinguished their Trade in the Cotton Piece Goods of India. This they cheerfully resign in consideration of the advantages the Barter of Manufactured Goods for raw Materials, and Agricultural Products of a different climate must afford to the people of Great Britain. It is not, however, the less true, that, from the very nature of Commerce, benefits must be reciprocal to be lasting, and when the means of Exchange are cut off from either party, Trade is at an end.

Your Petitioners abstain from pressing those arguments which humanity might dictate in support of the culture of Sugars by free men, as superfluous in an appeal to a British Legislature, and unnecessary to their cause.

That an ad-valorem Duty should be equally and impartially levied on Sugars, the growth of the East or West Indies, and the same support and favour extended to all the Dependencies of Great Britain, is abstractedly just; and resting the merits of the case on the circumstances detailed, and the arguments of expediency and necessity resulting from them, and now briefly submitted, your Petitioners earnestly and most respectfully solicit your Honourable House, that they may be relieved from all surcharge of Duty on Sugars, the Produce of the British East Indies.

And Your Petitioners

Will ever Pray, &c.

[Exchange Gazette]

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPOOR.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—The following is a Sketch from the Memoranda of an old Correspondent;—if you think it worth accepting, I may perhaps send you from time to time some more.—Yours, &c.

H. P ———

Singapore.—I think it is Tacitus, who has said that "where the Roman conquers he inhabits."—It is a purer praise to say of the Briton that "where he inhabits he conquers"—and no where have I seen this so well exemplified as in the new Settlement of Singapore.

It is a proud and a heart cheering sight to see the forest recede before the axe of the Colonial, to behold the waste smile with plenty, and the haunt of the Pirate become the busy scene of commercial activity—to step on shore and find ones self welcomed on all sides by friends and countrymen with "bland and cheering hospitality." These are scenes—but the delineation is not complete; let the stranger quit the town and follow any of the paths which lead

from it; on all sides are cottages and enclosures starting up as by enchantment; the pepper and betel are trailing their beautiful tendrils round the rifted trunk, yet scathed with fire or with the axe of the settler; the water-melon has covered the lowly roof of the shed with its broad spreading leaves; the bread-fruit, the manioc, the betel, the yam, and thousands of others are springing fresh from earth; and last, though not least, the mighty master of this—Man himself, has learnt, that his best interest is in the exercise of patient industry; he is bound to the soil which his labour has cultivated by a thousand ties, which like the tendrils of the climbing jasmine sweeten while they attach him to his home. Morn dawaa but to call him to a repetition of his labour it is true, but when evening comes “rejoicing in her loveliness,” that heart must be cold indeed which does not feel how well the labour is repaid by the rest.

This is no fiction, where we hourly see the wild Malay and the Chinese rearing their huts amidst the solitude of the forest and labouring severely, without any taskmasters, but the desire of procuring comforts; we may suppose them to feel something like this though they do not express it.

These are scenes which do not often occur in life; it falls to the lot of few of us to witness them, and they are scenes of that nature which alike affect our feelings as men and as Britons;—as men to behold new resources opened for the supply of the wants and luxuries of our fellow-creatures, and as Britons to behold our flag wave over a settlement which by almost commanding the principle routes to China insures us an advantage in a market which comprehends at least one-fourth of the population of the globe.

Placed on a rich soil and in a picturesquely beautiful position, in the centre of a fine strait which is one vast harbour, and surrounded by fertile though yet uncultivated tracts of land, this little spot bids fair to become one day a vast commercial and agricultural establishment,—perhaps inferior only to Calcutta. Its central position with respect to India, China, Java and the Eastern Islands, assures this; and independent of its physical advantages, it can but derive some and perhaps no little accession of strength from its moral ones. It will be no trifling circumstance that it offers a government “where all are equal before the law,” in the midst of countries where law is unknown, and thus becomes a city of refuge where there was none to save, and an altar to freedom where all had bowed to slavery. Such spots are, in the emphatic language of Burke, “the green sod of the soil on which the eye loves to rest after wandering over the rough landscape of human life.”

If the future civilization of that oppressed but numerous class of our fellow men who inhabit this interesting portion of the globe be accomplished, it must be by free establishments, aiming not at empire, seeking for no patronage, but having a just and due political influence over the surrounding states, sufficient to controul, but not to debase them; this, with an unrestrained commercial intercourse, must be the basis of our prosperity and of their civilization. The Dutch do not civilize: they trample on the Natives; they are a nation yet fettered by the ancient rules of our intercourse with the Malay nations:—a tale which wants only records and magnitude to place it by the side of those of the new world.

The preference given to us by the Natives is well known, and it arises from their conviction of the superiority of our moral character to that of our Batavian rivals: of this no better proof can be given than in the revolts in the Moluccas in 1817, which had nearly ended in the expulsion of the Dutch from those Islands; the brave but unfortunate islanders not only fought under an English flag, but constantly declared their intention of placing themselves under the protection of the British.

The Dutch.—Political faith is said to have no existence, and these people have certainly shown that political modesty has none with them. With an impudence exceeding the bounds of credibility, they not only claimed the New Settlement, but one of their Governors, threatened to drive us away from it. This is a specimen of what they would do: it remains to be seen what they will do, or rather what they will be allowed to do, for the question is reduced to whether we are to allow them to drive us from a valuable mart for our manufactures, and under the same pretext from every part of the Indian Archipelago or not; and this in return for the constant assistance afforded them in their struggles in Europe, and the gift of the Island of Java, the first Colony in the world, and one which annually remits above a million of guilders to the mother country.

But there exists a party of men at home who, prosing on these questions, say, "but the Dutch have a right to this Colony; it is included in their treaty with the Native Princesses." If it be a question of right, that is such rights as are recognised betwixt the civilized nations of Europe, we have none of us a right to it, for the Dutch treaty is in all probability forged or extorted by force, and in this case, we too have a treaty which rests on much clearer grounds on the voluntary cession of that part of the Island by the reigning Prince, in consideration of a monthly stipend, it may be called a rent. But this does not appear to me to be the ground on which the best rights of either party are founded, for that will probably be found in the following proposition, viz. that men having all an equal share in the fruits of the earth, those in whose part population is most dense and the means of subsistence fewer, have a natural right to a share of those parts, where these means are found to be more plentiful.

With this view of the subject, we have an equal right with our neighbours, and to it we may add that of priority of occupation, and the right derived from the necessity of assuring ourselves of a guarantee against the interruption of our China trade, which for a century past has been an eye sore to every nation in Europe. Our national character too would suffer no little degradation in the eyes of the Natives, were we to submit to this demand, which the Dutch have insolently trumpeted throughout the Archipelago, to say nothing of the circumstance of an apparent deceit in first hoisting and then abandoning our flag. Surely, with these considerations, his Majesty's Ministers cannot for a moment contemplate the abandonment of this important Colony. Surely, at an epoch when the distress of all classes has so far reached its maximum, that such men as Mr. Brougham, Ricardo, and others have declared, they almost despair of being able to effect any permanent amelioration, it cannot surely be at such an epoch that we abandon a most valuable mart for our goods, and an important key to our Eastern commerce; and to whom? to the very people who after enormous efforts on our part in their cause, take advantage of our too well-known weakness, to extort from us by bullying or enjoinement what

they dare not and cannot get by other means. There is "something too much of this," and those who know the relative situation of our interests and the deep share which we have at stake will say at once "that the Minister who abandons Singapore should be impeached!"

If we do not secure ourselves a mart, we shall end by being expelled from that quarter of the globe, and we shall richly deserve it for our folly: our manufactures are even now next to prohibited by the excessive duties laid on them. And then we are told by our worthy neighbours that in our continental struggles "we were serving ourselves and not them." Every person who wishes to disown an obligation accuses his benefactor of selfish or ostentatious motive; for when the heart is once seared to the better feelings such excuses are easily found. But, say the Machiavelists, these feelings have no place in Cabinets;—then they *should* have, and mankind would be the better for it, or at least we may learn from thence the folly of punctilios with a people who have required our delicacy towards them by the most unprincipled conduct.

To conclude, for this has extended to greater length than was intended;—Long, very long, may our red cross standard prove the signal of rational and enlightened freedom, and the harbinger of civilization,—Peace on earth, and good will toward men." and though the dark-rolling tide of Time, and that inscrutable course of events comprehensible only to the Omnipotent may number England "with the nations that were;" yet shall our spirit live in those to whom we have given birth, and (to use the oft-quoted distich of the Persian Poet) "when the spider has wove his web in the hall and the owl sung his watch song in our palaces," the blue wave of ocean shall roll round islands and empires which hail us as their common parents—who look to our history as theirs, and whose children, whatever be their political or religious creeds, shall call on the mighty spirit of England as "The Mother of Nations."

POISON OF SERPENTS, &c.

(Extracted from the *Calcutta Journal*.)

Your readers will observe that Mr. Davy had satisfied himself that the Snake Catchers do actually exhibit the *Cobra de Capello* without extracting his fangs, and that they will venture to handle them "when just taken." These are points which I recollect were much debated in the *Journal* a year or two ago.

Dr. Davy's opinion that "the Poison of such kind of Snake is different and peculiar," and that "when fully investigated the effects of each will be found to require a different mode of treatment," are highly deserving of attention. They are completely at variance with the opinion expressed by Mr. Boag, who was led by his experiments to conclude that "the nature of the Poison of all Serpents was the same, and consequently to be removed by the same means."—*As. Res.* vol. 6, p. 100. Accordingly Mr. B. recommends a plan of treatment with the specific view of oxygenating the blood. Dr. Davy speaks with hesitation, and rather with slight of the good effects of volatile alkali (*eau-de-luce*) in curing the bite of Snakes. In this opinion he will not be followed by those who have witnessed the results of its use in Bengal; indeed, there is room to believe that he greatly underrated the force of the *Cobra de Capello's* Poison, from having made his experiments with

a Snake not in full vigour, and therefore thought less of the medicines which had been exhibited chiefly in the case of persons bitten by that species of Serpent.

I suspect this from the opinion he expresses of the venom of the *Tie polonga* being far more powerful. Yet in his only experiment with a dog bitten by the *Tie-polonga*, the animal was seized with spasms in thirteen minutes, and died in .59; and in Mr. Boag's experiments with the *Cobra de Capello*, a dog that was bitten lay senseless and convulsed in ten minutes, and died in thirteen.

In an account given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, of some experiments made in Carolina on the Poison of the Rattle Snake, two dogs that were bitten by a fresh Snake died in a quarter of a minute and in half a minute. So much more potent is its venom than that of our Indian Serpents.

Probably many of your Medical Readers have made experiments with the *Cobra de Capello* upon fowls, which they could compare with those related by Dr. Davy with the *Tie-polonga*, and thus confirm or disprove his opinion, that the venom of the latter is much more deadly.

I am persuaded that several Gentlemen in the Interior must have it in their power to communicate interesting facts and statements on this subject. It is rather singular that there are only *ASIANIC RESEARCHES*, and that none of our Medical men appear to have seized the excellent opportunities they have in India of conducting a variety of well-arranged experiments on the Poison of different Snakes; and on the real value and nature of the various remedies which have been at different times recommended for removing its effects.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

OCTOBER.

18 Brig *Census*, P. Butler Commander, from Coast of Pedier, 2d October.

20 H. C. Ship *Dorsetshire*, S. Lyd Commander, from London the 17th June.

OFF CALCUTTA.

18 *Columbia* and Brig *Candry*.—19 *Hashmy*.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

19 Ship *Adrian*, H. Horn Commander, for London.

— Ship *Bombay Merchant*, James Hill Commander, for Bombay and the Persian Gulph.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *ADRIAN*, CAPTAIN HORN, FOR LONDON,—Major Digby, H. M. 65th Regt; Lieut. Hunt, ditto; Lieut. Cappage, ditto; Lieut. Redford, ditto; Capt. Hay, Free Mariner; and Mr. Joseph Johnston.

PER SHIP *ASIA*, CAPTAIN JAMES LINDSAY, FOR LONDON,—E. S. Montague, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Mrs. Montague; Miss Montague; Capt. Moore, 3d Regt. Bengal N. I.; Miss Moore, J. Duncan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Bengal Establishment; Capt. Gae Bengal Native Infantry, and three Children.

PER GLOBE, CAPTAIN CUZENS, FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT COLUMBO,—
 Mrs. Cuzens, to England; J. E. Young, Colombo.
 PER DUICH BRIG FAVORITE, CAPTAIN DAVIES, FOR PADANG,—Charles
 Barthelemy, Native of Padang.
 PER BOMBAY MERCHANT, CAPTAIN HILL, TO BOMBAY AND PERSIAN
 GULPH,—Mrs. Hill; Ensign Smith, H. M. 41st Regt.; and George
 A. Prinsep, Esq.

Madras.

The fall of Rain at the Presidency before the Thunder
 Storm of Wednesday morning, had exceeded the average of
 the season; and the fall during the short interval (about three
 hours) the Storm continued, was three inches—nearly half that
 average.—The lightning was extremely vivid, and at one time
 very near, but we have not heard of any damage having been
 done by it—the Wind though it is so early in the month, had
 got round to the Monsoon quarter.

The *Mellish* called at Trincomalie for Passengers—and sailed
 thence on the 6th ultimo.

Passengers from Ceylon.—Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Drennan, late
 Deputy Commissary General New South Wales, Lieut. Price,
 late 2d Ceylon Regiment, and Invalids from the Army and
 Navy from Trincomalie.

Passengers by the Brig *Catherine*, Captain Garrick, pro-
 ceeding to the Isle of France.—Mrs. Leighton and Miss
 Leighton.

The *Windsor Castle* is expected to sail for England on Sa-
 turday evening or very early on Sunday morning.

The Brig *Cornelia Catherine*, Captain Prince, arrived on
 Tuesday from Cuddalore. The Ship *Agincourt*, Captain Mahon
 for Calcutta, and Cutter *Gertrude* for Colombo, sailed yester-
 day.—*Madras Govt. Gazette, Oct. 3.*

Bombay.

The *Katherine Stewart Forbes* will sail for London on the
 5th October.

We are sorry to learn that very distressing accounts have
 been received from the northward, of damage occasioned
 by the late heavy rains. The river at Surat overflowed its
 banks, and the water in the streets of that city, had risen
 four or five feet higher than it is remembered to have ever
 done before; it was up to the tiles of many lower roomed
 houses; the inhabitants of these had been compelled to seek
 shelter in the upper roomed houses of their friends. Many
 native houses had been washed down, and several lives lost.
 A great number of cattle had been washed away and drowned,
 and much other damage had been done. The fresh lasted
 from Sunday till Wednesday. We also hear that great
 damage from similar causes has been done at Broach, but
 no further particulars have as yet reached us.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 47TH OCT. 1822.

Mr. J. R. Best an Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sadder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

FORT WILLIAM;

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, OCT. 18, 1822.

Mr. Peniston Lamb, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH OCT. 1822.

MEMORANDUM

The appointment of Lieutenant J. Cloudace, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 28th June, 1822, to the Command of the Escort of the Political Agent in Herowtee, does not take place.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 10TH OCT. 1822.

The Batta and other Allowances for September, 1822, and Pay for October, 1822, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Renares, will be issued on or after Tuesday the 12th Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18TH OCT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

22D REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Ensign Alban Thomas Davies to be Lieutenant, from the 26th September, 1822, in succession to Pupe, deceased.

Mr. Richard Hitty, Cadet of Infantry, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors—Date of arrival in Fort William 16th October, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Major F. Cartwright of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 12th October, 1822.

Major M. Boyd of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 15th October, 1822.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough,

✓ Captain Thomas Croxton of the Regiment of Artillery, on account of Health,

✓ Assistant Surgeon James Clark, on account of Health.

✓ Captain Steele Hawthorne of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, on account of private affairs.

✓ Lieutenant George Frederick Agar of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, on account of private affairs.

Lieutenant Agar is permitted to embark at Bombay for Europe, in pursuance of the Furlough obtained by him.

✓ Lieutenant and Quarter Master B. Woolley, of the 1st Battalion 50th Regiment Native Infantry, has leave of absence for six Months from the 15th Proximo, to visit Bombay on account of his private affairs.

The Leave of Absence obtained by Lieutenant G. S. Lawrance, of the Regiment of Artillery, in General Orders of the 20th March last, is extended for three Months, beyond the period therein specified, on account of his health.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 18th Oct. 1822.

✓ Captain Theodore Lyons, of the Regiment of Artillery, is transferred to the Pension List.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;—

14th October 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Francis, of the Sirmoor Battalion is appointed to the Medical charge of the Hospital for Females, to be erected under the sanction of Government at Deyrah.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

✓ Cuttack Legion,—Brevet Captain Armstrong from 20th November, to 1st Feb. 1823, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 17th Regiment,—Ensign J. W. Rowe from 1st Oct. to 30th Nov. on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment,—Brevet Captain D. G. Scott, from 15th Nov. to 15th Dec. in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment,—Lieutenant D. Hepburn, from 15th Nov. to 15th Dec. in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

16th OCTOBER, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial reassembled at Fort William on Tuesday, the 2d September 1822, of which Lieutenant Colonel M. Shawe, C. B. His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President, Captain Theodore Lyons, of the Artillery Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

—“I charge Capt. Theodore Lyons of Artillery with behaving in a scandalous infamous manner, subverting the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instances:

1st. “For having addressed three Letters (dated June 5th, 15th, and July 1st, 1821) to Mr. Attorney General, of an abject and highly degrading nature.”

2d. " For having most shamefully broken his word repeatedly pledged in the above mentioned Letters in most solemn and unqualified terms.

2d. " For having on or about the 14th day of November, 1816, granted a Draft to Capt. Scott of Artillery for one Hundred Pounds (in Payment of a loan to that Amount) on his Brother in England on whom it would appear that he had not authority to draw; as the Bill when presented was protested, with a remark to that effect.

4th. " For shamefully evading Payment of the aforementioned debt since Capt. Scott's return to this country from furlough in August last.

5th " For obtaining on false pretences from J. O'B. Tandy Esq. in the month of February 1821, two sums of Money amounting together to one thousand seven hundred and fifty Rupees.

6th " For shamefully evading Payment of the above mentioned sum of 1,750 Rupees even to this day, although pledged in the most solemn manner to the repayment of it within two months of the time of receiving it.

7th. " For having shortly previous to the departure for Europe of Mr. Twentyman (Jeweller in the Town of Calcutta) on or about Nov. 1820, granted to the said Mr. Twentyman a Draft on his Brother in England for two Hundred Pounds or upwards, which on presentation was protested and the debt remains unliquidated.

8th " For having on or about the 20th July 1820, given an order on his Mother at Lynnington in favor of Messrs. Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, for four Hundred Pounds as Payment of a loan, which order was protested on or about the 21th day of April 1821, in due form, and returned to Messrs. Alexander and Co. with a Letter from his (Capt. Lyons's) Brother, stating that had Mrs. Lyons been living she would not have possessed funds to pay the Amount of the Order.

9th " For shamefully evading the Payment of the above sum, although he had promised to make arrangements for the liquidation thereof in a Letter dated 2d October 1821.

10th. " For having when known to him that Reports were abroad highly prejudicial to his Character, instead of repelling the Charge, tacitly acknowledged Guilt, by writing a letter dated December 10th, 1821, to Major Pollock, entreating him to use his Influence to prevent a public Investigation into his conduct, declaring at the same time (to induce the Officers of the Corps not to proceed to extremities) that he was taking effectual measures to quit the Regiment.

11th. " For remaining in Cantonments upwards of three Weeks after rejoining the Head Quarters of the Regiment, without calling for Enquiry, although perfectly aware that allegations of a most serious nature had been publicly preferred against him by me."

(Signed) J. BRODHURST,

" Captain, Artillery."

Dum-Dum, }
17th June, 1822. }

" Additional Charge against Captain Theodore Lyons of Artillery.

" For having in the month of February 1821, obtained from Messrs. Mercer and Co. of Calcutta, an advance of several Thousand Rupees on the faith of an assurance given them that he had authority to

draw on his Brother in England, and on whom he did grant bills to the amount of several Hundred Pounds in their favor, which when presented were regularly protested."

"(Signed) J. BRODHURST,
" Captain, Artillery."

" *Dum-Dum,*
July 4, 1822."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—"That the Prisoner Captain Theodore Lyons of the Regiment of Artillery is Guilty on the 1st Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 2d Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 3d Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 4th Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 5th Count of the Charge, the same not having been proved.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 6th Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is Guilty on the 7th Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is Guilty on the 8th Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 9th Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 10th Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the 11th Count of the Charge.

"That he (Captain Lyons) is not Guilty on the Additional Charge exhibited against him."

Sentence.—"The Court have found the Prisoner Captain Theodore Lyons of the Regiment of Artillery, Guilty on the First, Seventh, and Eighth Counts of the Charge, the same being 'Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman,' but acquit him of 'scandalous and Infamous Conduct,' and do Sentence him to be Dismissed the service."

Approved,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has refrained from Confirming the Sentence on Captain Lyons, altho' he has approved it: Because, in compliance with the Recommendation of the Court, the grounds of which meet his entire concurrence, he means to apply to Government for a mode of mitigating the Penalty awarded by removing Captain Lyons from the Active Line to the Pension List.

Captain Lyons is released from arrest.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

16th OCTOBER, 1822.

Major Johnston's appointment, on the 15th ultimo, of Cornet Ponsonby to act as Adjutant to the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wheeler, is confirmed.

The appointment of Colonel Adams, M. B. dated the 22d ultimo, of Lieutenant Delafosse, Adjutant and Quarter Master of Division of Artillery, to officiate as Detachment Staff during the absence of the Head-Quarters of the Subsidiary Force from Nagpore, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Ward, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, is to commence from the 1st October, instead of the 26th September last, as specified in General Orders of the 1st July.

Ensign Burford, now doing duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment is directed to proceed by water and join the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, to which he is posted, at Benares.

Private Matthew Henderson of the European Regiment is directed to be transferred to the Artillery from the 1st of December next, and posted to the 5th Company of the 1st Battalion—Private Henderson is to accompany the European Regiment on their march to Bhopal as far as Jabalpoor, from which Station he is to be sent to join the Company, to which he is posted, at Mhow, furnished with the usual Rolls and Certificates.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 7th Regiment,—Lieutenant-Col. Agnew, from 1st November, to 1st March 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

1st Battalion 23d Regiment,—Captain J. Tulloch, from 1st October, to 1st January 1823, to enable him to join his Corps at Kurnaul.

2d Battalion 26th Regiment,—Lieutenant Grant, from 16th October, to 16th November, to remain at the Presidency.

2d Battalion 17th Regiment,—Captain Dick, from 15th October, to 15th April 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

17TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Lieutenant J. G. MacGregor, at present attached to the Rungpore Local Battalion, is permitted to rejoin the 2d Batt. 25th Regiment, to which he belongs.

Barrack Sergeant Samuel Hall is appointed Overseer in the first Division of the Barrack Department, vice James Townsend, deceased on the 10th Instant.

Quarter Master Sergeant Edward McLaughlin, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, to be Barrack Sergeant, in the room of Samuel Hall made Overseer.

The appointment in Battalion Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Sir T. Ramsay, under date the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant Newton to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 3d Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Drummond, appointed to act in the Quarter Master General's Department, is confirmed.

A Committee consisting of a Field Officer as President, and two Engineer Officers, Members, will assemble, to examine and report upon buildings which will be shown to the Committee by the Assistant Superintendent Lieutenant Paton, who will be pleased to communicate with the President forthwith.

President, Lieutenant Colonel R. Littlejohn.

Members, Captains Colvin and Hutchinson, of Engineers.

The necessary Reports to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Military Board, after which the Committee will consider itself dissolved.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 12th Regiment,—Lieutenant Bonyon, 26th October, to 26th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment,—Lieutenant Farley, from 11th October, to 11th February 1823, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

✓ 2d Battalion 26th Regiment.—Lieutenant Hewett, from 1st November, to 1st February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

✓ Artillery, Horse Brigade.—Lieutenant D. Mackay, from 25th October, to 25th February, 1823, to Maizapoor and the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Nash from 20th October, to 5th January, 1823, to Agra, on his private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

19TH OCTOBER, 1822

✓ Lieutenant A. T. Davies of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps.

Gentleman Cadet R. Chitty is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry at Cawnpore, and directed to proceed by water to join.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;

16th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

59TH FOOT.

✓ Lieutenant Richard Manneis to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice F Fuller who resigns, 23d September, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

17TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

8TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

✓ Cornet A. C. MacBardo, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice N Sneyd deceased, 28th July, 1821.

8TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

✓ Cornet William Parby to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kelso removed to the 13th Dragoons 1st February 1822.

84TH FOOT.

Ensign John Montgomerie to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maud Simmons deceased, 3d August, 1822.

Charles Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. Montgomerie promoted, ditto.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Promotions and Appointments have not taken place.

5TH DRAGOONS.

✓ Cornet A. C. MacMurdo to be Lieutenant, vice Hewett who resigns, 27th July, 1821.

✓ Cornet William Parby to be Lieutenant, vice Sneyd deceased 28th July 1821

✓ Cornet J. B. Spooner to be Lieut. vice Kelso removed to the 13th Dragoons, 1st February 1822.

22nd DRAGOONS

Cornet Chas. M. Jones appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Daniel deceased.

1st Foot
John Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hall, deceased, 21st July, 1821.

24th Foot.
Ensign John Montgomery to be Lieutenant, vice Hay deceased, 27th September 1821.

Ensign John Stoddart to be Lieutenant, vice Mand Simmons deceased, 3d August, 1821.

Chas. Clark, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Montgomery, 27th September, 1821.

Henry Dallas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stoddart, 3d August, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

17th October, 1822.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alister Campbell, to Lieutenant G. W. Thompson of the 30th Regiment, to remain at Bombay on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence from the 20th August, to the 15th December next, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Cary of the 41st Regiment has leave to remain at Calcutta until the 15th of December next, on his private affairs.

Captain Booth of the 33d Regiment, doing duty with the Detachments attached to the 17th Foot, has leave of absence to the 27th December, with permission to visit Meergunge and Serampore.

Ensign Kyrle of the 33d Regiment, who came round to this Presidency on duty, has permission to repair to, and reside at Serampore, until the embarkation of the 17th Foot, with which Corps he is to proceed to England.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

21st October, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

1st Foot
Lieutenant Stephen Blake from half pay 37th Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Daniel dismissed the Service, 25th February 1822.

17th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon St. George Ardley to be Surgeon, vice Maxtone deceased, 21st March, 1822.

24th Foot.
Cornet and Sub Lieutenant William Locke from the 1st Life Guards, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Huddleston promoted, 7th March, 1822.

68th Foot
Asst. Surgeon James Thompson from half pay 50th Foot, to be Asst. Surgeon, vice Clark, appointed to the 32d Foot, 7th March, 1822.

69th Foot.
Quarter Master Thos. W. Edwards from half pay 22d Dragoon, to be Quarter Master, vice Thos. Bharidan who exchanges, 7th March 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

Cornet Chas. St. John Fancourt of the 17th Dragoons, is promoted in the 21st Foot by purchase, 28th March 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

22d October, 1822.

The Detachments of the 11th Drs. 14th, 28th, 44th, 59th and 87th Regiments arrived from England on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Dorsetshire, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel McLaine, 14th Foot, will with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

The above Details (with the exception of the party for the 44th Regiment which when landed will join Captain Gill's detachment and do duty with the 17th Foot at Fort William) will be placed under the Charge of the Acting Brigade Major, King's Troops, until further Orders, to whom Lieut. Colonel McLaine will deliver over the Documents he has referable to the Men.

The necessary Instructions will be issued hereafter for uniting the several Detachments with their respective Corps with the least possible delay.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

OCTOBER 24.

The Impetus that has been given in Bengal to public feeling, on the subject of the Irish Distresses, still continues, and we hope that by and bye it will extend to the other presidencies. The amount subscribed here now exceeds Seventy Thousand Sicca Rupees,—a sum which we never calculated upon being raised in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, in our most sanguine expectation. The number of Native subscribers has very considerably increased; and in glancing over the list, it was with the most sincere admiration that we observed the extreme liberality of some of the donations. We have not, at the moment we are writing, the list before us, having sent it to the Printer,—but the names of three of the generous Native Donors are in our recollection, and we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting them here. These are :

RAMGOPAUL MULLICK.

RAMRUTTEN MULLICK.

BUSTUMDOSS MULLICK.

The Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of H. M. 17th Regiment, in Fort William, have,

we are happy to learn, subscribed two days pay for the relief of the Irish sufferers. Those who are acquainted with the many calls upon an European Soldier's scanty means in this country, cannot fail to appreciate, as it deserves, the generosity which led these gallant fellows to make what we know must be a considerable sacrifice from their allowances.

We hope that the benevolent labours of the Clergymen here and in the neighbourhood, who are yet to preach Charity Sermons in the good cause, will be attended with a similar degree of success as crowned those of their predecessors at St. Andrew's Kirk, and the Union Chapel. Next Sunday, the Reverend Mr. THOMASON will preach a Charity Sermon at the usual hour of the forenoon in Mission Row. The Reverend Mr. STATHAM will preach on the same day at Howrah; and the Reverend VICAR FRE MANUEL DA SANTA THEREZA will preach at 8 o'clock in the morning, of the same day at the Chapel of Nossa Senhora De Rozario. As an instance of the kind and universal interest taken in the cause, we may mention that Captain DRIVER of the *Clyde*, under an impression, we believe that besides bills of exchange; articles of consumption would be remitted for the use of the sufferers, offered to convey them freight free.

We are extremely sorry to understand, that considerable distress prevails at the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the failure of the crops. We refer our readers to two articles on the subject, taken from the *Cape Town Gazette* of the 22d June. It was found necessary by the Government at the Cape to make a loan of Government money to the distressed landholders, to enable them to purchase seed corn. In Albany there was such a scarcity of the necessaries of life, that a subscription was commenced, and we much fear that the situation of our fellow countrymen in Southern Africa will soon be such as to make another call upon the bounty of the Natives and Europeans of Bengal. From the *Cape Town Gazette* of 25th May, we have taken a proclamation issued by Lord C. SOMERSET, by which it would appear that an irregular and improper spirit of discussion prevailed at the Settlement.

Since the above went to press, another instance has reached us of the active and benevolent interest taken by the Clergy in the relief of Irish misery. It is contained in the following notification.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Notice is hereby given, that on Sunday, the 10th Proximo, a Sermon will be preached at the Baptist Chapel Circular Road, by the Reverend EUSTACE CAGNEY, when a collection will be made on behalf of the Fund, now raising for the relief of the suffering Irish. The company of such Ladies and Gentlemen as live between Chouringhee and the Circular Road, and in Colingah, Intally, Boitacornah, and the adjacent parts is respectfully solicited; together with the attendance of all who feel interested in the benevolent object of the Fund and who are desirous of expressing it by their contributions.

☞ Service will commence at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.

The first Calcutta Assembly of the season was held last night at the Town Hall. The upper room was lighted up in a magnificent style, but, as usual, the fashionables did not begin to drop in until an hour and a half beyond the one specified to open the ball at. Up to half past ten, the Votaries of Terpsichore did not muster in any very cheering numbers. By 11 o'clock the scene became more animated, and there was a fuller and more brilliant attendance than the dilatory and meagre commencement of the business had led us to anticipate. Quadrilles and country dances alternately were kept up till 12 o'clock, when supper was announced, and all descended to the lower hall. We were happy to observe, that the regulation of having supper at 12 o'clock exactly, was so strictly adhered to; and would fain hope that it will have the effect of prevailing upon the fair charmers, who grace the Assemblies with their presence, to perform the duties of the toilette at an earlier hour than 9 o'clock. They will be pleased to recollect, that they have only three small hours for dancing before supper.

After supper last night, dancing was resumed, and lasted with great spirit till 2 o'clock this morning. The arrangement of having the refreshments in one of the upper side rooms, instead of in the lobby as it used to be, is a very judicious one. So far as we could observe, the supper and wines last night were excellent. The next Ball, we doubt not, will be better attended, for the Holidays have induced many heads of families to leave Calcutta smoke and din for a short time, and the DOORGAN POOJAH Nautches very likely drew away others for the night.

ATTACK NEAR SOOKSAGOR.

A letter from Kishnagur, dated the 17th instant states that the Servants of Mr. Henry Imlach had just arrived at that place, and had brought information that his Boat was attacked by about twenty-five persons, who came in another Boat, near the village of Muddea, a little below Sooksagor, at about 7 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday last, who sunk the Boat they had attacked, and though the Servants saved themselves by swimming, yet no traces had been found of Mr. Imlach; and from the depositions of the Servants, which were made on oath, there appeared no probability of his having escaped.

It is at least to be hoped that the Government will direct an enquiry into this villainous transaction, so near to the very seat of power; and authorize a suitable reward for the detection of the miscreants. The active Magistrate of that station has taken that interest in the affair which becomes a zealous Public Servant; but, as the occasion itself is an extraordinary one, so we think extraordinary means should be taken to trace out the perpetrators of the crime and bring them to condign punishments.

We observe among the Advertisements that a Reward of 5,000 Rupees is authorized to be paid, by Colonel Imlach, the Auditor General, through his Attorney, Mr. Trebeck; but independently of the interest which the Family and Friends of the Deceased must naturally feel in discovering the barbarous authors of such an outrage, the Guardians of the State cannot be less interested in aiding and facilitating such discovery for the sake of Public Justice and the interests of the community at large.—*Calcutta Journal*.

MURDER OF MR. IMLACH.

In addition to the particulars already published respecting the murderous attack on the boat of Mr. Imlach, we insert below a detail of all that can be collected respecting this diabolical affair by one who has taken some pains to investigate it:—

"I have endeavored to comprehend and embody all the particulars, yet there are still some on which I am not sufficiently informed. Enough however is known to convince me that Imlach's death was not the effect of accident, but the result of a deeply laid and desperately executed plot. The conspirators were, I have no doubt, very correctly informed of all Mr. Imlach's movements in Calcutta, either by corrupting his servants, or by means of some secret agent employed by themselves. They knew the time when he quitted the Presidency,—by what conveyance he went—the number of his attendants—and whether or not any of the latter were armed. I saw Mr. Imlach on Saturday evening, the 12th, and he then said his intention was to attend the Supreme Court on Monday morning, to transact some law business, and, that done immediately afterwards to embark for Moinsunge. I should suppose he did so, as by the evening of the 15th, he was near Sooksagor, the place where he was so atrociously attacked.

"From the statements of Sheik Buxoo, and Khoda Buxsh, two of Mr. Imlach's servants, who escaped by swimming, it appears that about seven o'clock in the evening of the 15th, when near the village of Mendia, a place of little note, situated a little below Sooksagor, a boat came hastily up and almost immediately ran along side the Phunsway, in which Mr. Imlach was, and boarded her. The aggressors who were armed with bludgeons, or short sticks, &c. commenced a furious and instantaneous attack on the servants, who it is reasonable to conclude, from the known character and dispo-

sition of servants in this country, would, on the very first view of their calamity, be confused and terror-struck. The number of the assailants, as stated by the two servants, was twenty-five; but when we recollect that Tuesday evening was rainy, and at seven o'clock extremely dark, it is scarcely probable that in the midst of that dread and confusion which is ever more or less general during a nocturnal attack, and with little chance of escape from a violent death, either in Buxoo or Khodah Buxsh should have possessed sufficient energy, hardihood, or presence of mind at the time, to enable them to look on deliberately at these desperadoes for the purpose of counting them.

"This part of the story therefore is at least doubtful, though whether there were 25, or 250, or twice that number, is in my opinion of little consequence; as whether few or many, they effected their object. It is not said whether any questions were asked, as to whom the Pannaway belonged, or who was in it, which, in common cases, when we are in search of a person, is usual and customary; but without any sort of conference or any shew of uncertainty, the assailants suddenly and fearlessly pulled alongside, boarded the Pannaway, and by simultaneously jumping on the side of the boat, swamped her. Most probably, as the evening was wet, Mr. Imlach was under the chopper; and if he was, while the water was rushing in, could not extricate himself; but the servants know nothing of this, nor do they say what became of him, or indeed whether they saw him at all, either during the attack or at any time afterwards. The aggressors, it appears, made no attempt to plunder; nor did any conversation pass, or any part of their conduct indicate such a design; but they called out to each other to strike at and prevent the escape of any one, meaning thereby not only to destroy Mr. Imlach, but the servants also, as the escape of any of them might lead to a discovery.

"Mr. Imlach had with him in Bank Notes the sum of 2,500 Rs. received on the 14th from the house of Palmer and Co. yet as no search was commenced, or any manifestation given of such an intent, the object of the attack could not have been plunder. Revenge however is a powerful passion, and when strongly excited, who can tell when it will stop or what will be the consequences. The Malays will run a Muck; the Africans will years after an outrage avenge themselves. The Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese are more prompt in their measures, and so are the French and some other nations; yet all are vindictive.

"The natives of Bengal, though supple and accomodating, are nevertheless sensible of injuries; and, if opportunity serves, will have their revenge; and it is to this ungovernable spirit of frantic vindictiveness that I ascribe the death of Mr. Imlach. It is well known, not only at Moissunge but at the Sudder station and at every place in the vicinity of Nuddea, that between Mr. Imlach and a man of some influence and possessed of property as well as power, a deadly hatred existed: their disputes were of long standing, and arose, as I am informed, from a clashing of interests. Indigo manufacturers are seldom at peace; and some, I am obliged to say, by encroachments and unjustifiable conduct in various ways, have themselves to thank for it. His adversary had been harshly treated; he had appealed to the courts of justice, where after a lapse of time — he gained no redress."

Oct. 22, 1822,—

IMMOLATION AT HOWRAH.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—Knowing that you are a Philanthropist, I beg leave to inform you that directly opposite to Fort William, and not above 100 yards to the south ward of the late Mr. William Jones's dwelling house at Seebpore, on Monday morning at gun-fire, a widow, the mother of a large family, was put on a pile of combustibles, and burned to death, attended with circumstances of cruelty at which human nature shudders, which I shall endeavour to describe partly as seen by myself and as informed by others

On Friday the 11th instant, about noon, an old Brahmin died, and at the time of his death was possessed of considerable riches, and had 2 wives, one of whom was *many years younger* than the other, and by each of these wives he had a large family of children, boys and girls, now living. The moment this man expired, his eldest son, heir to all his property, posted off to Allypore, and applied to C. R. Barwell, Esq. Magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta, for a licence to burn *his own mother* and his stepmother, with the body of his father; but it appears Mr. Barwell then *granted a licence for one wife*, the eldest, *to be burned only*. Confident, however, that by another application leave would be obtained to burn the other wife also, the pile was raised and every preparation made to burn them both on the following day at noon; but at the hour of noon on Saturday no licence from Mr. Barwell for the destruction of the youngest woman had arrived, and no licence was granted during the whole of that day.

The news of this rather novel circumstance soon spread along Seebpore and Howrah, and thousands of people all of descriptions were assembled to learn the particulars, and many of them, and to me the family and Brahmin friends of the deceased voluntarily confessed, that *either both wives must be burned, or neither of them could be burned as the one for whom the licence was obtained had declared that she would not be burned alone*.

On Sunday, circumstances remained just the same as on Saturday, for Mr. Barwell was inflexible, and no licence to burn the youngest wife could they obtain from him, notwithstanding they used every art, artifice, and invention, which the craft and cunning of a Brahmin could conceive.

On Sunday, as on Saturday, crowds of people were in attendance from morning till night, and to all the Europeans who enquired, the declaration of the deceased's family, and the attending Brahmin were the same, that the one wife could not be burned alone, she having dissented therefrom, and great hopes began now to be entertained by the humours that Mr. Barwell's firmness would save them both; but the poor creatures were all this time, from the moment their husband had breathed his last, on Friday at noon, kept *locked up* and *not allowed* to taste a morsel of victuals of any description, and the hope which had been entertained of their being saved from the flames, was greatly damped by the fear that both would be starved to death by their merciless keepers.

On the following morning, Monday the 14th instant, at gun fire notwithstanding the previous repeated acknowledgements and confessions of the attending Brahmin and the family and friends of the deceased, that they could not burn the one wife alone, at that selected period when they thought few eyes would be open to

view their proceedings, the elder woman was dragged from her prison of starvation, made to mount the pile and clasp the putrid carcase of her so long deceased husband in her arms, the stench from which at that time was intolerable. Two thick ropes, previously prepared, were then passed over the bodies, and two long levers of bamboo, crossing each other, were likewise employed to pinion her down, the unconsumed four ends of which are still to be seen on the spot.

All things being thus arranged, the eldest son and heir, who was to succeed to the property, set fire to the pile, which speedily burnt and consumed his *own* mother, and at this act it is said that he triumphantly exulted!

The other poor woman being still in confinement, and no nourishment supplied, is now seized with delirium, and a few hours more will no doubt end her existence also, *actually starved to death*.

Who are they, who can read this statement without being filled with horror and disgust? And who are they, who can with ease avert and prevent similar occurrences, who ought to hesitate a moment?

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Calcutta, Oct. 16, 1822.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

C. T. Sealy, - - -	100	Corporal A. McDell, - - -	8
J. Bell, - - -	100	Corporal Wm. McCoy, - - -	8
Robert Bell, -	100	Major D'Aquilan, 13th N. I.	50
L. P. Battersby,	100	Mrs. D'Aquilan, -	50
Debnauth Sandeal,	100	William Roberts, -	100
Lieut. Col. Shaw, -	50	Mrs. Roberts, -	100
Mrs. Col. Shaw, -	32	The Hon'ble J. R. Elphinstone, -	100
C. Dennis, Asst. Sur.	32	John Digby, - - -	300
Two days Subscription of the Officers, and non-commissioned Officers and Privates, H. M. 17th Foot.	401 1 6	J. R. Hutchinson, -	100
Ensign Hay, - -	25	T. Canlier, - - -	50
A Friend from Capt. Swinton, - - -	20	J. F. Elleston, - -	32
Sergt. P. Corber, Powder Magz. Fultah,	20	J. Aubert, - - -	16
Sergeant Payne, Bk. Dept. Fort William,	20	G. Barford, - - -	10
Sergt. Jos. Saiah, -	101	Thomas Betts, Sen. -	32
		Ditto. Jun. -	16
		T. J. Revaz, - - -	16
			2098 1 6
		Published in G. Gaz. 6 th 19 th 4	
		Total	70296 5 6

B. ROBERTS, TREASURER.

October 21, 1822.

The Committee assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE TOWN,—MAY 25.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, the Right Hon General Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that certain Individuals, (probably ignorant of the Laws of the Colony,) have proposed to convene Public Meetings, for the discussion of Public Measures, and Political Subjects, contrary to the Law and usage of this Place; I deem it, therefore, necessary thus, publicly, to notify, that all Meetings so convened, are contrary to Law, and that every Person who attempts to convene any Meeting or Assemblage of such nature, without my sanction and authority, or the authority of the Chief Local Magistrate, in distant Districts, where the object of such Meeting may be of so urgent a nature, that my authority and sanction cannot be obtained, or any Person attending such unsanctioned Meetings, is guilty of a high Misdemeanour, and is severely punishable for such Offence;—and I, moreover, hereby warn all Persons who may, notwithstanding, be induced to convene, or attend, any such Public Meeting, that the Local Authorities have been authorised and required to disperse the same, and after the promulgation of these Proclama- tions, to arrest and bring to Justice, all and every Individual who shall infringe the ancient Laws and Usages of the Colony entrusted to my care.

And, whereas certain ignorant, malevolent, or designing Persons, have thought proper to assert and insinuate that the Governor of this Colony is not duly made acquainted with the Petitions or Complaints preferred by those who feel themselves aggrieved, or who have occasion to address me, as His Majesty's Representative, on their respective cases and interests, I do, therefore deem it advisable to acquaint all Persons, that in no instance is any Petition, Memorial, or Letter, addressed to this Government, which does not come under my immediate cognizance, or in which the Order is not given under my own Hand; and that in most instances, the contrary supposition is alone adduced, to cover language and expressions which could not be tolerated, if addressed immediately to His Majesty's Representative, without offence to the Laws, in this case provided

And I do, hereby, further make known, that participating most anxiously, and sincerely, in the distress which has been unavoidably felt, from the total failure of two successive Harvests, and various other causes, by such of my Countrymen as sought an asylum in this Settlement, in the year 1820, I shall unceasingly court every opportunity of redressing their real grievances, and of promoting their general and individual welfare; but that it is, at the same time, my firm determination to put down, by all the means with which the Law has entrusted me, such attempts as have been recently made to disturb the Public Peace, whether by inflammatory or libellous Writings, or by any other Measures, of which I give those concerned, this Public Warning, that no one may have cause to plead ignorance of the Laws of the Colony, when called to account for transgressions so materially and injuriously affecting the Public Peace.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 24th Day of May, 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) C. BIRD, Secretary.

CAPE TOWN, — JUNE 22, 1822.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Right Hon General Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas I have taken into my most serious consideration, the situation of the Agriculturists of this Settlement, who, from two entire failures of their Wheat Harvests, and from other losses incident to seasons of intense drought, are subjected to great temporary inconvenience, and in many cases to great distress, the high price of imported Seed Wheat exceeding the means which they can immediately command for the purchase thereof, whereby manifest danger exists, of an insufficiency of Corn being sown for the wants of the ensuing season, and of accumulated distress falling upon the Colony, — I have therefore deemed it expedient to step forward to their early relief, and cause to be placed for this purpose, only in the hands of the Directors of the Lombard Bank, the sum of 200,000 Rds. to be issued by them, in sums in no case exceeding 5,000 Rds. to such Landed Properties as can give that full and entire security, with collateral surties, which the strict regulations of the original Institution and the interest of the Public Treasury absolutely and imperiously require. These sums will be advanced at the usual

legal Interest of 6 per Cent. and be punctually repayable in the same manner as is at present usual with respect to Loans, made by the Lombard Bank.

And whereas the present issue, not arising from any new creation of Paper Currency, but being an advance made to the Lombard Bank from the Colonial Funds, the Directors of the Bank are hereby directed, not to carry the same to the Amount of Capital of the Bank, arising out of Paper Currency created for the special purposes of that Institution; but to keep an entirely separate Account thereof, as well as of the Interest arising there from, according to instructions which they will receive from me through the usual channel.

And that no Person may plead Ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 21st Day of June, 1822.

(Signed.)

C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of his Excellency
the Governor,

C. BIRD, Secretary.

(Signed,)

The Failure of the Crops in Albany, for two successive Years, having occasioned great and general distress among the Settlers, there, in conjunction with other obvious inconveniences, attending an Emigration to a Country thinly inhabited,—it is proposed to raise a Subscription, for the purpose of supplying such Articles of necessity and comfort, as may be deemed requisite for the lying-in Women, the Sick and those in evident Want; to enter into a detail of whose particular cases, would be invidious;—wounding to the feelings of many Individuals, who have seen better days,—and might throw a doubt upon the generosity of those in more happy circumstances.

It is therefore, conceived, that the most eligible mode of conveying the proposed Relief, would be by the appointment of a District Committee,—to consist of the Landdrost, the Clergyman of Graham's Town, and one of the Heemraden of Albany, whose residence and local knowledge would enable them to investigate at the moment, the merits of every case that might present itself for aid.

Should such a Measure as the above be adopted, His Excellency the Governor has intimated, that as far as the exigencies of the Service will admit of, every facility shall be furnished, for the conveyance of supplies, in kind, from Cape Town to Algoa Bay, by Government Vessels.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank; and the Subscribers' Names be published, weekly.

SUBSCRIBERS.

	<i>Rds.</i>
His Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset,	500
Lady C. Somerset,	100
Lieut.-Colonel Bird,	100

Bombay.

Accounts reached us a few days back, that the Prisoners confined in the Gaol at Sattaráh, attempted to effect a general rescue on the night of the 17th ultimo. The Gaol is a square building, with an open area of 20 or 30 feet in diameter;—three sides of the square are cells opening into the area, the fourth an open veranda inwards, with the doors of the Gaol in the outside wall.—In this Gaol were about 150 Prisoners, and almost all of them desperate and determined characters. On the Evening of the 17th they were all, as was the custom, locked up in their respective cells. How many prisoners were confined in each cell we have not learnt, but should suppose, judging from the size of Prison, not less than from five or eight. It appears, however, that the men in one of the cells, dug a hole through the wall into the area, at which they got out, and then liberated those in the other cells by prizing the doors off their hinges. All this was effected without the Sentries seeing them or hearing a noise. The Guard consisted of 30 of our Sepoys, and a number of Irregulars belonging to the Raja. Inside the Door was a Havildar and 6 or 8 Sepoys—two of whom stood sentry, the rest were stationed without the Gaol. The Prisoners finding themselves thus at liberty, and still unobserved, made a rush at the door, and about Eighty got out. Before this was entirely accomplished, the Guards both inside and out had taken the alarm—a portion of the latter opened a fire upon the door way, whilst the Sebundies followed and fell upon the fugitives. Possession of the Gaol was speedily recovered, and 'tis creditable to the Sepoys, that after this was accomplished not a Prisoner of those in the area was molested, nor indeed was a single man killed or wounded within the threshold. Of those who embarked in this imprudent and ill-fated scheme, few, we believe, have effected their escape; ten have lost their lives, and from fifteen to twenty have been desperately wounded.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XLII.]OCTOBER 1822..... [NUMB. 336.

Calcutta.

OCTOBER 28.

YESTERDAY'S Report announced the arrival of the *Franklin*, Captain J. J. GOWIN, from Philadelphia 8th June.

It affords us an uncommon degree of satisfaction to record another instance of the generosity and philanthropy of Soldiers. The following letter needs no comment from us. We have read it, as we know all who peruse it must do, with feelings of delight and pride. Whatever the sons of Erin may feel in future towards their governors, however galled may be their recollections of unmerited oppression and neglect, they cannot but be convinced, that the people of Albion are their brothers indeed; and it is to be hoped, when by the mercy of Providence and the kindly exertions of man, the distress that now pinches the sister country to the vitals, shall cease; this gratifying conviction will draw the bonds of amity closer; to the increased and mutual happiness of nations once at variance, but now doubly united under a Monarch who has shown himself a greater friend to Ireland than any of his predecessors:—

To the President of the Committee for the relief of the Distressed Irish, Calcutta.

SIR,—The Officers of the Horse Artillery, anxious to contribute to the relief of their suffering Countrymen in Ireland, have opened a Subscription, to which every man in the Brigade has been allowed to contribute. I am happy to say, it has been liberally supported—about 1400 Rupees have been subscribed. But, as Soldiers are seldom overburdened with ready cash, we must wait until the next issue of Pay before the sum can be realized.

Considering, however, that the example may be followed by others, to whom such a plan has not occurred, we lose no time in making the communication to

you, in the hope that its publication may tend to the benefit of those for whom we are so much interested.

Not being able at present to specify any particular sum, we leave it to your judgment to bring it forward in any way you may think proper.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. P. BOILEAU, Major,
Sec. Mess Committee.

Recd, 14th October, 1822.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Capt. W. H. Kemm, 32	ditto, - - - -	3
Mrs. Gonsalves, 200	Geo. Stimpson, Boat-	
Jackersteen and Co., 200	swain, - - - -	3
A. Agabeg, 160	Thos. Wilson, Carpen-	
Nicholas Jebb, 100	ter, - - - -	2
Fathala A. Asphar, 100	Peter Peterson, Gunner	2
Mrs. Weldon, (Boysa-	John Jackson, Sail	
counah,) 50	maker, - - - -	2
George Rowland, 50	Chas. Smith, Ship's	
James Robertson, 40	Cook, - - - -	2
L. J. Barretto, 16	Wm. Perry, Captain's	
Jos. DeCruz, 16	Steward, - - - -	1
Thomas Young, 20	John Heath, ditto ser-	
John Hodges, 40	vant, - - - -	2
Major W. R. Gilbert, 100	Andrew Jeameson, able	
Lady Toone, 100	Seaman, - - - -	1
W. T. Toone, Esq., 100	Wm. Meggs, ditto, -	1
Ensign David Williams,	Jas. Ball, ditto, -	1
2d Batt. 2d N. I., 50	Thos. Mathias, ditto, -	1
David Hare, 100	Leonard Mayor, ditto, -	1
Allan Campbell Dau-	Thos. Barnes, ditto, -	1
lop, 50	Thos. Shreen, ditto, -	1
Buddenanth Doss, 25	Edward James, ditto, -	1
Alex. Watson, Indigo	John Williams, ditto, -	1
Planter Commercial	John Allen, Butcher, -	2
ly, 100	A. Anderson, Seaman, -	1
Bahoo Byrub Chauder	Jas. Somerville, ditto, -	1
Singh, Gomastah of	Thos. Davies, ditto, -	1
the above Factory, 100	Jas. Scotland, ditto, -	1
F. B., 75	Thos. Ward, ditto, -	1
J. B. R., 25	John Rogers, ditto, -	1
Assistants and Writers	Chas. Leveret, ditto, -	1
in the Danapoor Pay	H. Lawson, Boy, - -	1
Office, 64	Jas. Keal, Musician, -	1
Nowah Sheemshere	C. Gaskin, ditto, - -	1
Jung, 100	Edward Humphries, do.	1
Ship Bengal Merchant.	Thos. Lamb, ditto, - -	1
A. Browne, Commr., 8		
Mr. Robt. Garrick,	Sa. Rs. 1980 8	
Chief Officer, 5	Already published 73074 56	
Mr. Wm. Rees, 2d do. 4		
Mr. David Browne, 3d	Total 75,054 18 6	

B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

October 26th, 1822.

A Calendar of Prisoners now under Confinement in His Majesty's Prison in Calcutta, for divers Offences, in the Custody of James Calder, Esq. Sheriff of Calcutta.

Emorlatuz, committed 26th April, 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of Hingun Dye, Rozeen and others, with having on the 25th of April, instant, in Calcutta, unlawfully and feloniously assaulted one Bunnos.

Hendriolob Tagore, Jay Kissen Bonnerjee, and Lolla Seubur, committed 28th June, by order of Charles Paton, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of James Smith, John Robinson, Lewis Davis, John Thomas, John Fergusson Bacon, John Saunders, William Henry Morris, John Franklin Smith, Isaac Malchus, and Pogose Curapit, with having on the 15th day of June, instant, in the Common Gaol of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, violently assaulted and beat him the said James Smith, a Prisoner in the said Jail for Debt.

Nobobdy, committed 30th July, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of John Aris, and Mungloo, with having on the 23d day of June last, in Calcutta, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, Two of Gold Bangles, worth 160 rupees, and 1 Silver Spoon, worth 6 rupees, of the lawful money of Bengal, the Goods and Chattels of him the said John Aris.

Bukher Allie, Mahomed Dyam, and Panchon, committed 13th August, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of Chaund Mistree, Dooman Khansama, Dutharree, Jettoo and Chickou, with having on the 5th of April last, in Calcutta, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, Rs. 27, the Property of the said Chaund Mistree.

Porann, S. bin Barruck, and Bedye Shah,* committed 23d August, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—To the said Porann being charged on the Oath of Abdulloh Mullick, Golaub, Gunfaram and Seebon Sing, with having on or about the month of February, 1821, in Calcutta, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, 1 pair of Gold Tazeez, with Droppa, of the value of 250 rupees; 1 pair of Gold Pouches, of the value of 42 rupees; 1 string of Gold Beads, of the value of 140 rupees; 1 pair of Gold and Cornelian Ornaments for the Waist, of the value of 20 rupees; and one string of Gold Chain, of the value of 124 rupees, of the lawful Money of Bengal, the Goods and Chattels of him the said Abdulloh Mullick; and the said Seebon Barrick, being charged on Oath with having on the day and year aforesaid, in Calcutta aforesaid, aided, comforted, and abetted the said Porann, well knowing him to have committed felony; and also the said Bedye Shah being charged on Oath, with having on or about the month of February last, in Calcutta aforesaid, feloniously received from the said Porann, one pair of Gold Pouches, of the value of 42 rupees, well knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away.

Suddanant Roy, committed 28th August, under Bench Warrant.—Charged on a certain Indictment, found against him, (together with several others), at the Third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, in the year 1822, concerning a certain conspiracy.

Jeeno, Jaychund, and Nuzroo, committed 23d September, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of Charles Jeranimo, Jacob Jeranimo, and Domingo Cruz, with having on the 31st day of July last, in Calcutta, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, 1 Silver Watch, worth 60 rupees; 1 Gold Ring, worth 4 rupees, and one Gold Brooch worth 12 rupees, of lawful Money of Bengal, the Goods and Chattels of him the said Charles Jeranimo.

Mosallu, committed 10th October, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of Doofaree, Sodahey, and Bundowa, with having within Calcutta, on or about the 17th day of September last, unlawfully and

* Bedye Shah died in Gaol, on the 4th September, 1822.

known one Bachua, she the said Bachua being then a Woman-child, under the age of ten years, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

Allibua and Mirzajun, committed 12th October, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of Gopaul Doss, Henry Tyler, and Chowdory, with having on or about the 21st day of August, 1822, within Calcutta, unlawfully and fraudulently altered, well knowing the same to be forged, one Paper purporting to be a Bank-note of the Bank of Bengal, of the value of 100 rupees, with intent to defraud, and thereby having defrauded the said Gopaul Doss, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

Lutchmon, Goher, and Ginda, committed 15th October, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—He the said Lutchmon being charged on the Oaths of Anna Gasper, Caloo and others, with having on or about the 16th day of April last, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, from the Dwelling House of the said Anna Gasper, situate at Mongeebutta, in Calcutta, 1 pair of Diamond Earrings, worth 1700 rupees; 1 string of Large Pearls, worth 2000 rupees; 1 Diamond Bracelet, worth 900 rupees; 3 Diamond Rings, worth 700 rupees; 4 Pearls, worth 2 rupees; and a string of Seed Pearls, worth 1 rupee, of lawful Money of Bengal, the Goods and Chattels of her the said Anna Gasper, against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided; and they the said Goher and Ginda, being charged with having received 2 Pearls, of the value of 4 rupees, and 1 string of Seed Pearls, of the value of 1 rupee, well knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away.

Joysook, alias Jersook, committed 17th October, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of Assoorun, Poon, and others, with having on or about the Month of January, 1822, in Calcutta, violently and maliciously stolen, taken, and feloniously, stolen, taken, and carried away, worth 4 rupees; and 8 Sa. Rs. the property of the said Anna Gasper.

Ajijh Sing, committed 18th October, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oaths of Anna Welden, Cosseran, Poon, and others, with having in the night of the 15th instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock at night, and 1 in the morning, feloniously stolen, taken, and entered the dwelling-house of the said Anna Welden, situate at Boitockhanna, in Calcutta, with intent to steal, and the Goods and Chattels of the said Anna Welden, feloniously and feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, and with them a Gold Watch, of the value of two pounds, feloniously and feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE

Oct.

- 27. American Ship *Franklin*, J. J. Gowin commander, from Philadelphia 2th June.
- Arab Ship *Derria Beggy*, Syes Abderaman commander, from Morcha 2d Sept. Malabar Coast 29th ditto.

OF CALCUTTA.

- 21. *Georgina*;—*Edward Stretcher*—22. *Nancy*, (1)—Brig *Governor Phillip*,—*Elizabeth*, and *Fuzerobany*, (Arab)—23. *East India*,—*Earl Kellie*.—25. *Gloucester*.—26. *Atlas Rotterdam*, (Farkob),—*Mulcheri Bhur*, (Arab).—*Pallas*, and *Ceres*, (Brigs).

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Ship *Dorsetshire*, from London 12th June, Colonel Mc Laine, H. M. 14th Regt. Foot; Major Halford, and Captain Gordon, 59th ditto; Captain Goate, 87th ditto; Lieut. Kelly, 59th ditto; Lieut. Maxwell, 11th Light Dragoons; Ensigns Ormsby and Onail, 14th Regiment Foot; Ensigns Pitman, McGregor, Clarke. Jones and Coate, 59th ditto; Ensigns Mends and Harris, 87th ditto; Assist. Surgeon Heele, 11th Light Dragoons; Assist. Surgeon Thompson, 38th Regt. Foot; 307 Men, 38 Women and 35 Children of the above Regt.; Mrs. Captain Goate; two Misses Burney; Lieut. Richard Burne, N. I.; Mr. Charles Hastie, Merchant.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

22. Ship *Ganges*, W. H. Biden, commander, for London via Isle of France.
23. Ship *Globe*, Thomas Cozens, commander, for London, via Columbo.
24. Ship *Asia*, James Lindsay, commander, for London, via Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay.

The *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, for London, will sail to-morrow forenoon. Letters to go by her will be received at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. until 10 o'clock in the morning.

The fourth Sessions of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery for this town and island, &c. will commence on Saturday next. The calendar is not at present heavy.

We regret to state that the accounts received from the northward contains melancholy details of extensive injury occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers Taptee and Nerbudda. In addition to the particulars given in our last relative to the extent of the calamity at Surat, it is said that altho' very extensive injury has been sustained by loss of property, yet that comparatively but few lives have been lost. Only 23 bodies had been found, several however were supposed to have been swept away, and about 1400 head of cattle to have been destroyed, 2000 houses are reported to have fallen down, of which 624 were of substantial materials. Many others are so injured that they must be rebuilt. Nearly 300 yards of the outer wall of the city of Surat had been washed away, two bridges had been destroyed and the remaining wall and bridges were so damaged that considerable repairs would be required. Part of the wall of the Adawlut also was carried away, and the buildings immediately on the river face, were much injured by the rush of water when the wall gave way. Four hundred houses are reported to have fallen at Raudier, but fortunately only one life was lost there.

From Broach the accounts are equally distressing. The Nerbudda overflowed during the night of Saturday, the 14th.

and from the effects of the heavy flood a very considerable portion of the houses in the suburbs of Broach were destroyed. The damage was very extensive; and we are sorry to find, falls chiefly on the lower classes of society. The loss of life is said to be small; and, from the exertions made by the authorities, the boats despatched from the town succeeded in saving all the population on the islands of the Nerbudda. The works on the river front have suffered considerably; one of the wings of the Durbar premises and the greater part of the criminal jail have been swept away, from the water undermining the walls; and further injury was apprehended.

We fear that the destruction of crops of every description throughout a vast extent of country will be found to be extremely great; we hear that the entire crops of 16 villages in the Surat district have been swept away, and letters from Mulligam mention that there had been a fall of rain sufficient to join the Taptee and Nerbudda.

The cries for food and for relief from the poor people in trees and on the roofs of houses is described, in a letter from Surat, to have been truly dreadful. The promptest and most extensive assistance that a few boats permitted was afforded them; and we are gratified to report that the meritorious exertions of the assistant Kotwall, Ardaseer, Dungeeshah, in distributing provisions, saved many from starving.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

[From the *Sydney Gazette* of 24th May]

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Lady BRISBANE, and Miss MACKDOUGALL, arrived in Town from Parramatta on Monday last.

HIS EXCELLENCY and FAMILY returned to Parramatta yesterday morning.

The half-yearly inspection of His Majesty's 48th Regiment, under the command of Colonel ERSKINE, C B and Lieutenant Governor, took place on Tuesday last, in Hyde Park. About half past nine in the morning, the Regiment was under arms; and, about ten o'clock, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces (Major General Sir THOMAS BRISBANE, K. C. B.) and Staff, appeared on the ground. The Regiment was presently put in motion, and went through all the various evolutions, many of which were quite novel, with the utmost precision and accordancy. The firing was remarkable for nicety of exactness, and the troops never exhibited a more attractive or soldier-like appearance. Upon the termination of the inspection, His EXCELLENCY was pleased to express to Colonel ERSKINE his highest sense of unqualified approbation as to the neatness, adroitness, and discipline of this excellent corps. If the circumstance of the Inspection been made public, at any course, no doubt, would have been in the Park on so gratifying occasion. As it was, however, a highly respec-

table assemblage hastily collected *en-masse*, to become spectators of a scene which, very naturally, has a tendency to revert the mind to Old England; from thence to the Peninsula; and, not at all improbable, even to the immortal plains of Waterloo! Lady BRISBANE, accompanied by Miss MACKDOUGALL and other Ladies, honored Hyde Park with their presence.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.

The following is the melancholy end of Captain West, of the Indian Whaler, who visited Port Jackson in March 1821 to refit, and resumed her voyage in the ensuing month:—Captain Moore, of the Woodlark, informs us, that the unfortunate Commander spoken of, was heading his boat as usual one day, about three months since, off New Zealand, when the frail bark was stove in by a blow from the whale to which they were fast, and the animal, almost at the same instant, seized Captain West by the middle of the body, and nearly tore him asunder. He was immediately picked up and taken on board, when the vessel made for the land; and the hapless mariner, scarcely alive, in a wretchedly mangled condition, was conveyed on shore, where all the assistance that could be rendered was promptly afforded; but, in four days after the accident, Captain West entered the eternal world. He was interred in Mr. Hall's garden at New Zealand, alongside of Mr. Wilson, his chief officer, who had fallen a victim to miserable intemperance, and who had been interred about 15 months before. The vessel goes home, therefore, under the command of the second officer.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Woodlark a letter has been received from the Reverend Mr. WILLIAMS, of the London Missionary Society, stating the safe arrival of the brig Queen Charlotte, Captain Henry, at the Bay of Islands, on her way to the Society Islands. The Reverend Gentleman says, that the vessel narrowly escaped being cut off at the North Cape; the natives in that vicinity being very unfriendly and barbarous. By another channel we learn, that Missionary efforts are rendered fruitless, and suspended *pro tempore*, owing to the state of confusion and warfare into which the whole island by this time may be plunged. *Shunghee*, that aspiring and enlightened chief, who has but lately returned from England, dreams and talks of nothing less than the total subjugation of the whole island to his sway. All his views are directed to that one object; and he has actually issued a mandate to some of the Gentlemen of the Missionary body, prohibiting their departure from the present place of residence on pain of the consequences, being determined to class the friend with the foe who shall dare to impede or obstruct his measures; and he will give no passport or safe conduct, therefore the Christian arms are, in this instance, for a time unavoidably grounded. This chief has profited considerably by his visit to England; having thence obtained a vast expansion of mind, and imbibed in-

calculable knowledge. His observation upon Europeans, and their customs, has been so particularly close, that there is as much distinction, in point of mental endowment, between the other chiefs, and he that now contends for the New Zealand crown, as exists, comparatively speaking, between the Christian and the infidel. His quickness of perception is none of the least of his acquired qualities, which, joined to unusual strength of mind, and a determination to conquer, renders him very formidable. As to ability to effect the intended enslavement, when the *Woodlark* left, he had one of the best armies that New Zealand ever witnessed; it consisted of 2000 picked men, and those were daily being joined by others, who seemed to wish *Mr. Shunghee* to be their King. This force, headed by *Shunghee* in person, was on the eve of setting out for the River Thames, intending to exterminate all the refractory in that vicinity, and thus strike terror into the hearts of all. It is thought that he will accomplish his vast undertaking; but how *His New Zealand Majesty* will be able to retain his blood-bought dignity, and suppress the envy of the numerous chiefs, who govern the mighty tribes, is a problem that time alone can solve. At all events *King Shunghee* will be renowned in the annals of his country. No other information comes by this opportunity that is further important; at least, nothing that we can venture to report upon, without further, and the most unequivocal testimony.

HORRID ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

(From the *Sydney Gazette* of 21st June, 1822.)

Few transactions are recorded in the annals of human guilt that are stamped with so deep and horrid an atrocity, or so destitute of every circumstance that could soften and mitigate the crime, as that which is now our painful task to relate. On the evening of Saturday last, the 15th instant, a little after 9 o'clock, as *Mr. ROBERT HOWE*, the Printer and Publisher of this Gazette, was walking from the Missionhouse, in Prince-street, he observed a suspicious man crossing the street, opposite the chapel; but, apprehending nothing serious, he proceeded along the foot-path, and the man continued to walk before him, at the distance of six or seven yards; till, on coming to an abrupt curvature in the street, the villain suddenly turned back, rushed on *Mr. Howe*, plunged a bayonet into his breast, and instantly disappeared. The dreadful cry of "*Murder!*" alarmed the whole neighbourhood—multitudes hurried into the street—but it was too late to overtake the cowardly assassin, who concealed by the dark mantle of night, but too well eluded pursuit. *Mr. Howe* ran as far as *Mr. Scott's* door, where, exhausted by the effort, he fell into the arms of his dismayed friends, and was carried into the house, waltering in his blood, and apparently in the agonies of death. Surgical aid being immediately called in, it was ascertained to be a ragged triangular punctured wound, about two inches from the left breast externally, perforating into the cavity of

the thorax. The lung appeared, very fortunately, to have escaped unwounded; a circumstance perhaps solely attributable to the point of the instrument having been broken off. Had the wound perforated that viscus, there is too much reason to dread, from its proximity to the larger blood-vessels, that its effects would have been instantly fatal. The weapon with which the foul deed was perpetrated was found in the street, at a short distance from Mr. Howe's hat; and it was truly the most horrid kind of instrument which could be thrust into the human body. It was an old bayonet, fastened to the end of a poll about four feet long; the blade thickly incrustated with rust, about an inch of the point broken off, and the edges hacked like the teeth of a saw. When picked up, it was stained with blood about four inches deep; which shews with what desperate force the stab must have been given, and how narrow was the escape from instant death.

But from what motives could this deed of horror have been perpetrated? It is obvious that the coldblooded assassin sought only his defenceless victim's life; for no sooner had he given the deadly thrust, than he uttered a shout of exultation, threw down the weapon, and, without the least attempt at robbery, hurried from the spot. His only motive must have been—*revenge*. But Mr. Howe's character was too just and inoffensive to have given any reasonable cause for so diabolic a passion. The infatuated man must have long brooded over some fancied injury, till his passions were wrought into a frenzy, fit for the most ruthless deeds. Though the night was too dark for the ruffian's person to be distinctly recognized, Mr. Howe had an instant suspicion of one of two individuals, both of whom were immediately lodged in custody; but one has been since liberated, being able to prove that he was in his own house at the time the attack was made. The other remains, under suspicion, for farther examination.

It is to be earnestly hoped, for the sake both of public justice and of public security, that the perpetrator, whoever he may be, will not escape detection. A reward is offered for such evidence as shall lead to his conviction; but, in a case of such alarming atrocity, to which every one's feelings must be intensely alive, we believe common humanity will create a universal desire to facilitate the ends of justice.

To the dreadful transaction already stated, we have to add, that at the latter end of last week, late in the evening, a servant of Mr. George Palmer's was attacked in Cockle Bay by a set of men, who, after robbing him of all the money he had in his pockets, most brutally attempted to murder him by dashing stones at his head. They were providentially interrupted in their bloody work by the approach of constables, who succeeded in securing some of their number. The poor man is now in the Hospital, his head bruised in a shocking condition; but his recovery is not dispaired of.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XLII.] . . . , OCTOBER 1822 [NUMB. 336.

Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 22^d OCT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts from General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 29th May and 5th June, 1822, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 29th May, 1822.

Para. 64. "We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishments viz.

Major Mossom Boyd.

Lieutenant Thomas Lane.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Bellamy.

65. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to remain a further time in England; viz.

Lieutenant Peter La Touche, until the month of June next; and

Assistant Surgeon David Lewis, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822-23.

General Letter, dated 5th June, 1822.

Para. 4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment; viz.

Captain Charles Carmichael Smyth.

Lieutenant Edward John Honeywood.

Lieutenant James Marshall.

Lieutenant Francis Sivalpage.

5. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service; viz.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis H. Dalton, from the 18th January 1822.

Captain Charles J. A. Dashwood, from the 3d April, 1822.

6. The undermentioned Persons have our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time; viz.

James Innes, M. D.

Mr. Joseph Stapleton Sullivan.

9. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment; viz.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Baldock.

Captain Robert Smith.

Captain Edward Simons.

Captain John Cheape.

Assistant Surgeon George Webb.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 22d Oct. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for this Presidency, be published in General Orders.

No. 2, 1821.

Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships:

For the Cavalry.

Philip Schajch, Duchess of Atholl, sailed 19th January, 1822.

John Inglis, ditto ditto.

George Ridge, ditto ditto.

John Jackson, William Money, sailed 10th March, ditto.

Alexander Maxwell Key, Asia, sailed 17th March, ditto.

Gilbert Coventry Straysham Master, ditto ditto.

Nathaniel Dunbar Barton, Hope, sailed 1st May, ditto.

For the Infantry.

Francis Trimmer to rank between Mr. James Mattheie and Mr. Alfred Arabin in the List No. 3 of 1820, dated October, 1821.

Joseph Peacocke, Sir David Scott, sailed 9th December, 1821.

Frederic Vaughan McGrath, ditto ditto.

Martin Thomas West, ditto ditto.

William Tanzia Savary, ditto ditto.

William Reveley Milford, ditto ditto.

George Moyle Sherer, Mellish, sailed 20th December, 1821.

William Carleton Ormsby, ditto ditto.

Augustus Leycester Barwell, Nancy, sailed 14th January, 1822.

Fr. derick St. John Sturt, Golconda, sailed 18th January, ditto.

John Hindson, ditto ditto.

Farquhar Macrae, ditto ditto.

Ferdinand Charles Milner, ditto ditto.

Henry Fitz Simons, ditto ditto.

John Henry Sankey, Duchess of Atholl, sailed 19th January.

Harry Meggs Graves, ditto ditto.

George Dempster Johnston, ditto ditto.

John Campbell, ditto ditto.

Henry Moore, ditto ditto.

John Brown Robinson, ditto ditto.

David Cabell Keiller, ditto ditto.

Frederick Knyvett, ditto ditto.

Francis Winter, ditto ditto.

John Studholme Hodgson, General Palmer, sailed 3d February, ditto.

Roderic Macdonald, Apollo, sailed 23d February.

Nathaniel Sneyd Nesbitt, ditto ditto.

Charles James Francis Burnett, ditto ditto.

Lawrence Constable Brown, Adrian, sailed 26th February, ditto.

D'Arcy Preston, ditto ditto.

Daniel Bamfield, ditto ditto.

Edward Jackson, Wm. Money, sailed 10th March.

The Hon'ble Henry Gordon, ditto ditto.

John Charles Innesdaine, ditto ditto.

Frederick Corner, ditto ditto.

George Byron, ditto ditto.

David Ross, ditto ditto.

Henry Nelson Worsley, ditto ditto.

James Cragie, ditto ditto.

Edward DuPre Townshend, ditto ditto.

John Dyson, ditto ditto.

William John Baptist Knyvett, ditto ditto.

Henry Smith, Asia, sailed 17th March, ditto.

Henry Lyell, ditto ditto.

Osburn Boddell Thomas, ditto ditto.

Charles Richard Eyre, ditto ditto.

Charles Henry Boisragon, ditto ditto.
 William Hunter, ditto ditto.
 Thomas Dalyell, Geo. the Fourth, sailed 22d March, ditto.
 James Burnett, Clyde, sailed 30th March, ditto.
 James Rundell Bigge, ditto ditto.
 Alexander Eneas Campbell, ditto ditto.
 William Glen, ditto ditto.
 William Edmund Hay, H. M. S. Liffey, sailed 31st March, ditto.
 Richard Nelson, ditto ditto.
 George Munro Forbes, Agincourt, sailed 9th April ditto.
 Samuel Stapleton, Moira, sailed 20th April, ditto.
 John Chesney, ditto ditto.
 Robert Crofton, Lotus, ditto ditto.
 Robert Smith, Larkins, sailed 30th April, ditto.
 John Woolmore Michell, Hope, sailed 1st May, ditto.
 William Henry Robson Boland, ditto ditto.
 Isaac Henley Handscomb, ditto ditto.
 Ewyer Stewart, Thalia, sailed 8th May, ditto.
 Robert Riddell, ditto ditto.
 Thomas William Bolton, Prince Regent, sailed 13th May, ditto.
 James Molony, ditto ditto.
 William Brownlow, Providence, ditto ditto.
 Robert Menzies, ditto ditto.
 George Craven Armstrong, Prince Regent, ditto ditto.
 Robert Warden Fraser, Roscoe, sailed 14th May, ditto.
 Gerard Edward Van Heythuysen, Fort William, sailed 17th May,
 ditto.
 Richard Chitty, Astell, sailed 18th May, ditto.
 EAST-INDIA HOUSE, }
 29th May, 1822. }

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, }
 London, the 7th June, 1822. }

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. DART, Sec.

No. 3, 1821.

*Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Infantry, and proceeding by
 the following Ships, viz.*

John Halkett Craigie, Hibernia, sailed 20th May, 1822.
 George Downie Cullen, ditto ditto.
 James Stephen, David Scott, sailed 30th May, ditto.
 Mungo William Gilmore, ditto ditto.
 George Cox, ditto ditto.
 Ker Baillie Hamilton, ditto ditto.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, }
 3d June, 1822. }

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, }
 London, the 7th June, 1822. }

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. DART, Secy.

No. 1, 1821.

*Rank of Assistant Surgeons appointed for Bengal, and proceeding by
 the following Ships, viz.*

Morgan Powell, Abroad, Para. appl. the 21st of November, 1821.
 William Graham, Lady Kennaway, sailed 1st December, 1821.
 Charles Burton Hoare, Melish, sailed 20th December, ditto.
 Donald Campbell, Dutchess of Atholl, sailed 19th January, 1822.
 Hezekiah Clark, ditto ditto.
 John Leslie, ditto ditto.
 James Laing, ditto ditto.

John Davidson, Abroad, Para. appd. 19th March, 1822
 Charles Mottley, H. M. S. Liffey, sailed 31st March, ditto.
 William Corbet, Bengal Merchant, sailed 2d April, ditto.
 John Park Barnett, Thalia, sailed 8th May, ditto.
 James Ronald, Lady Raffles, sailed 14th May, ditto.
 Edward Jordan Yeatman, ditto ditto.
 James Luns, M. D., Hibernia, ditto.
 Alexander Menzies, ditto ditto.
 EAST-INDIA HOUSE, }
 31st May, 1822. }

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, }
 London, 7th June, 1822. }
 (A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. DART, Secy.
 WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Colonel, Secy. to Govt. Milg. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 23d OCT. 1822.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, who were admitted to the Service in General Orders of the 4th Instant, are promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

Cadet William Henry Robson Boland.

Cadet Gerard Edward Van Heythuysen.

Mr. George Munro Forbes, Cadet of Infantry, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission to be adjusted hereafter; date of arrival in Fort William, 20th October, 1822.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 25th OCT 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that King's Pay shall not be drawn for any Officer of the Royal Service, until his appointment to a Commission shall have been confirmed by His Majesty.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 25th OCT. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank.

Infantry.

Major Thomas Duer Broughton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dalton retired, with rank from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Thompson deceased.

Artillery Regiment.

1st-Lieutenant Thomas Timbrell to be Captain of a Company, from the 18th October, 1822, in succession to Lyons transferred to the Pension List.

2d-Lieutenant Hubert Garbett to be 1st-Lieutenant, from the 18th October, 1822, in succession to Lyons transferred to the Pension List.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Brvet-Captain and Lieutenant George John Shadwell to be Captain of a Troop, from the 3d April, 1822, in succession to Dashwood retired from the Service.

Cornet John Page (deceased) to be Lieutenant, from the 3d April, 1822, in succession to Dashwood retired from the Service.

Cornet George Connolly Pousonby to be Lieutenant, from the 14th September, 1822, in succession to Page deceased.

Honorable Company's European Regiment.

✓ Captain William Henville Wood to be Major, from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Broughton promoted.

✓ Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Robert Ledlie to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Broughton promoted.

✓ Ensign Charles Wilson to be Lieutenant, from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Broughton promoted.

Alteration of Rank.

✓ Lieutenant-Colonel William Samuel Heathcote, of the Infantry, to rank from the 18th January, 1822, in succession to Dalton retired from the service.

✓ Major William Ball, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to rank from the 18th January, 1822, in succession to Heathcote promoted.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Henry Lawrence, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 21st February last, is extended for Two Months beyond the period therein stated, on account of his health.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Morrell, Commanding the Moorahedabad Provincial Battalion, has obtained the permission of Government, in the Judicial Department, to be absent from his Station for Two Months, from the 5th Proximo, with leave to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

✓ The leave of absence obtained by Brevet-Captain A. Smith, Adjutant of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, as notified in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, has been cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The following Promotion and Appointment are made by His Lordship in Council in the Ordnance and Commissariat Department.

✓ Sub-Conductor Robert Lambert to be Conductor, from the 4th October, 1822, in succession to Mackenzie deceased.

Serjeant James Nolan, Barrack Serjeant at Dehly, to be Sub-Conductor, from the same date, in succession to Lambert promoted.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH OCTOBER, 1822.

✓ Major P. Phipps of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough by one of the Ships of the present Season, on account of his private affairs, on the production of the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments, to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the Ship on which Major Phipps may embark for Europe.

✓ Captain William Swinton of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Barrack Master of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division of the Barrack Department, to be Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces, vice Major Phipps.

✓ Lieutenant Henry Solomon Reid of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Barrack Master of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division of the Barrack Department, vice Captain Swinton.

✓ Lieutenant Henry Fendall, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Lieutenant Reid.

✓ Captain Swinton and Lieutenant Reid are directed to take immediate charge of their respective Appointments, drawing their present Staff Salaries, till the final departure of Major Phipps.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

FORT WILLIAM; 25TH OCT. 1822.

Circumstances connected with the supply of Meat to the European Troops having been brought to the notice of Government, which appear to render great precaution necessary to guard against the evil and disappointment of either Mutton or Beef being tendered by the Contracting Butchers of exceptionable quality contrary to the express stipulations in.

their Agreements with the Commissariat, which His Lordship in Council regrets to find have not invariably been fulfilled so satisfactorily as the Commissariat were entitled to expect; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a European Butcher at each of the Principal Stations for European Troops, on a Salary of Rupees 20 per Mensem, to be drawn in Abstract with his Corps.

It will be the duty of these Butchers to attend the Slaughter House of their respective Station to see it kept thoroughly clean, as well as to superintend and direct the whole process of preparing the Meat intended to be served to the Troops, and they are to be enjoined speedily to report to the Commissariat Officer should the Meat about to be served not appear of a good and wholesome quality, in order that an immediate inspection may take place previously to its being removed to the Lines of the Corps for whose use it is intended.

His Lordship in Council observes it to be one of the stipulations voluntarily entered into by the several Contracting Butchers, to keep up at all times a stock equal to 15 day's Consumption; it shall therefore be the farther duty of the European Butchers to make regular daily inspections of the number and quality of the Sheep or Bullock actually on hand, to the end that they may keep the Commanding Officer of the Station regularly apprized of the Contractor's attention to the due performance of this important Article of his engagement, any failure of which, or instance of his neglecting to provide a sufficiency of the best available fodder for the proper maintenance of his Stock so to be kept on hand ready, for Slaughter, established to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer of the station, in communication with the Executive Commissariat Officer, shall be a sufficient Ground for cancelling the Contract and prohibiting the same Contractor from being employed again at the Station.

Commanding Officers at the Principal Stations at which one or more Regiments of European Troops are cantoned, are authorised to select a Butcher of suitable qualifications for the aforementioned duty, from the Artillery, Dragoons or Infantry, and to appoint him in their public Orders, transmitting a Descriptive Roll of the Selection to Head-Quarters of the Army for the information of the Commander in Chief; the Butcher so appointed being however a matter of course to move with his Corps on its removal from the Station, when his place will be filled up by another nomination.

The European Butchers are to be regularly tried Tradesmen in preference when procurable, of good character and sober habits.

That part of General Orders by the Vice-President in Council under date the 22d December, 1809, which directs that "Mutton shall be served out from the 1st of April to the 30th September, and Mutton and Beef alternately for the other Months" is hereby Cancelled, and it shall henceforth be at the option of the Commissariat Officer under the sanction of the Commanding Officer of the Station to issue Rations of either Beef or Mutton. Rations for the Hospital excepted, which circumstances may demand a departure from the usage hitherto established.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
HEAD-QUARTERS; CALCUTTA,
21st OCTOBER 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish the following Statement exhibiting the proportion of Service Balled Ammunition which each of the Corps forming the Bengal Army, is, according to its Situation and Nature in future, to be equipped with in Pouch and Box, and His Excellency most strictly enjoins, that the earliest opportunity be taken for sending into the nearest Magazines, the whole of the Ammunition Surplus to the received proportion which may remain with Corps respectively.

For one of His Majesty's Regiments of Light Dragoons.

28 Rounds of Carbine Ammunition per Carbine (20 in Box and 8 in Pouch).

56 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per two Pistol (40 in Box and 16 in Pouch).

For one of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot stationed at Nagpore.

140 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil (100 in Box and 40 in Pouch)

140 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet (100 in Box and 40 in Pouch.)

For one of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot, stationed at Ghazypore, Cawnpore or Meerut.

100 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch.)

100 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet (50 in Box and 40 in Pouch.)

For one of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot, stationed in Fort William^e or at Berhampore or Dinapore.

40 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil in Pouch.

40 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet in Pouch.

For a Troop of European Horse Artillery not stationed at Mhow or Mundalaiser.

48 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per two Pistols (60 in Box and 24 in Pouch).

For a Troop of European Horse Artillery stationed at Mhow, or Mundalaiser

124 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per Pistol (100 in Box and 24 in Pouch).

For a Troop of Native Horse Artillery not stationed at either Nagpore or Neemutch

84 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per two Pistols (60 in Box and 24 in Pouch

For a Troop of Native Horse Artillery stationed at Nagpore or Neemutch,

124 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per two Pistols (100 in Box and 24 in Pouch).

For a Company of Foot Artillery, (European or Native.)

40 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil in Pouch.

For the Honourable Company's European Regiment when stationed at Ghazypore, Cawnpore or Meerut.

75 Running Rifle Balls per Rifle (28 in Shot bag and 47 in box.)

100 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

100 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

25 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle (13 in box and 12 in pouch).

For the Honourable Company's European Regiment when stationed in Fort William, or at Berhampore or Dinapore.

28 Running Rifle Balls per Rifle in shot bag.

40 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil in pouch.

40 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet in pouch.

12 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle in pouch.

For the Honourable Company's European Regiment when stationed at Nagpore.

105 Running Rifle Balls per Rifle (28 in shot bag and 77 in box).

140 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil (100 in box and 40 in pouch).

140 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet (100 in box and 40 in pouch).

35 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle (23 in box and 12 in pouch).

For a Regiment of Native Cavalry stationed at Nagpore, Neemutch, Nusseerabad or Mhow.

41 Rounds of Carbine Ammunition per Carbine (8 in pouch and 33 in box).

63 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per Man carrying, (16 in pouch and 67 in box), and

124 Rounds per Man not carrying Carbines (24 in pouch and 100 in box).

For a Regiment of Native Cavalry NOT stationed at Nagpore, Neemuch, Nusseerabad or Mhow.

28 Rounds of Carbine Ammunition per Carbine (8 in pouch and 20 in box).

64 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per Man not carrying, (60 in box and 24 in pouch), and

56 Rounds per Man carrying Carbines, (16 in pouch and 40 in box).

For the Governor General's Body Guard

84 Rounds of Ammunition per two Pistols (60 in box and 24 in pouch)

For a Battalion of Native Infantry stationed at Loodianah, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Bhopalpoore, Baitool, Gurrawarah, Nagpore, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Mhow or Mundlaiser.

140 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (100 in box and 40 in pouch).

For a Battalion of Native Infantry NOT stationed at Loodianah, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Bhopalpoore, Baitool, Gurrawarah, Nagpore, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Mow, or Mundlaiser.

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (60 in box and 40 in Pouch).

For the Ramghur Battalion.

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (60 in box and 40 in Pouch).

For the Gorruckpore Light Infantry Battalion.

75 Running balls per Rifle (28 in Shot bag and 47 in box.)

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in box and 40 in Pouch).

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

25 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle (13 in box and 12 in pouch).

For the Chunparun Light Infantry Battalion.

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

For the Rungpore Frontier Battalion.

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

For the Cutlack Legion.

75 Running Balls per Rifle (28 in Shot bag and 47 in box).

28 Rounds of Ammunition per Carbine (20 in box and 8 in pouch).

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

56 Rounds of Ammunition per pair of Pistols (40 in box and 16 in pouch).

25 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle (13 in box and 12 in pouch).

For the Hill Rangers.

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

For the 1st and 2d Nusseeree and Sirmoor Battalions.

100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in box and 40 in pouch).

For the Raipoorah Local Battalion.

140 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (100 in box and 40 in pouch).

For the Sappers and Miners.

70 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (40 in pouch and 30 in box)—but when ordered to march on particular duty or Service, only 54 Rounds of Ammunition per Pistol (24 in pouch and 30 in box).

For a Company of Pioneers.

20 Rounds of Ammunition per Carbine (10 in pouch and 10 in band-les).—With the foregoing the usual proportion (1 to 10 Cartridges) of Flints, is to be retained.

The Corps stationed at Barrackpore, Cntack, Midnapore, Juggernanth Pooree, Chittagong, Dacca, Berhampore, Titilya, Dinapore, Mullie, Hazarebang, Gorruckpore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Bhopalpoore, Baitool, Gurwarrah, Mhow and Mundlaiser, are to retain their Ammunition in *Halloek Boxes*, and those otherwise situated, are to retain their Ammunition in *Camel Boxes*.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army

22d Oct. 1822.

Ensign W. G. Cooper, of the 2d battalion, 16th Native Infantry, is permitted to join and do duty with the 2d battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, until further orders.

Captain J. Nisbett, at present doing duty with the 3d battalion 9th Native Infantry, is permitted to rejoin the 2d battalion 3d Native Infantry at Agra, to which he belongs.

In consequence of the great length of Service of Corporal Phillip East and Private Johnson, employed as Laboratory Men in the Magazine at Allahabad, and the very favorable testimony borne to their character, the Commander in Chief is pleased to promote them to the Rank of Sergeant from this date.

Captain Engleheart's appointment, under date the 27th ultimo, of Ensign Beaton to act as Adjutant to a Detachment under his Command, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st battalion 23d Regiment,—Ensign I. Craigie, from 25th October, to 10th December, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

1st battalion 3d Regiment,—Lieutenant G. Cracklow from 1st November, to 1st January, 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

2d battalion 29th Regiment,—Captain Badenach from 20th October, to 20th April 1823, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army

23d OCTOBER, 1822.

In order to reduce the inequality at present existing in the distribution of Cornets and Ensigns among the different Regiments, preparatory to posting those whose Rank is notified in the foregoing Government General Orders, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following Transfers.

Cornet A. L. Campbell, 6th Cornet from the 1st, to be 4th Cornet in the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Ensign Wm. Tritton, 9th Ensign from the 15th, to be 7th Ensign in the 18th Native Infantry, and to join the 2d Battalion at Saugor.

Ensign F. Hewitt, 9th Ensign from the 24th, to be Ensign in the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, and to join the 2d Battalion at Nusseeraabad.

Ensign A. S. Singer, 9th Ensign from the 23d, to be 7th Ensign in the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and to join the 2d Battalion at Nagpore.

Ensign G. B. Hall, 9th Ensign from the 17th, to be 7th Ensign in the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, and to join the 1st battalion at Midnapore.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns are permanently posted to Regiments and battalions, as follows:

Cavalry.

Cornet Philip Schalch to the 2d Regiment at Keitab.

Cornet John Inglis, to the 1st Regiment at Sultanpore.

Cornet George Ridge, to the 2d Regiment at Keitab.

Cornet John Jackson, to the 5th Regiment at Multah.

Cornet Alex. Maxwell Key, to the 6th Regiment at Mhow.

Cornet Gilbert C. S. Master to the 4th Regiment at Kurnaul.

Cornet Nathaniel D. Barton to the 6th Regiment at Mhow.

Infantry.

Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, at Nagpore.

Ensign Joseph Peacocks.

Ensign Henry Fitz Simons.

Ensign Lawrence Constable Brown.

Ensign George Craven Armstrong.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign George Byron, 2d Battalion, at Neemuch.

Ensign Wm. Edmund Hay, 1st Battalion at Cawnpore,

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign David Ross, 1st Battalion, at Bandah.

Ensign William Hunter, 2d Battalion, at Lucnow.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Keyeley Mitford, 2d battalion, at Agra.

Ensign Frederick Corner, 1st battalion, at Mhow.

Ensign George Munro Forbes, 2d battalion, at Agra

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Martin Thomas West, 1st battalion at Jubbulpore,

Ensign Henry Meigs Graes, 2d battalion, at Sultanpore Oude.

Ensign Henry Smith, 1st battalion, at Jubbulpore.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Nathaniel Sneyd Nesbitt, 1st battalion, at Secrota,

Ensign Wm. John Baptist Knyvett, 2d battalion at Agra.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Carlton Ormsby, 1st battalion at Futtighur,

Ensign Frederick Knyvert, 2d battalion, at Goorgaon.

Ensign Wm. Henry Bobson Boland, 2d battalion, at ditto,

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Thomas Dalvell, 2d battalion at Secrapore.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Tanzania Savary, 2d battalion at Hansi.

Ensign James Burnett, 1st battalion, at Keerah.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Nelson Worsley, 1st battalion, at Guirawara.

Ensign James Rundell Bigge, 1st battalion, at ditto.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign The Hon'ble Henry Gordon, 2d Battalion, at Berhampore.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign George Dempster Johnstone, 1st battalion, at Mhow.

Ensign Robert Crofton, 1st battalion, at Mhow.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Charles Lumsdaine, 1st battalion, at Meerut.

Ensign Osburn Boydell Thomas, 2d battalion, at Etawah.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Farquhar Macre, 2d battalion, at Chittagong.

Ensign Bowyer Stewart, 1st battalion, at Mynapore.

Ensign Robt. W. Fraser, (not arrived) 1st battalion, at ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign David Cabel Keiller, 1st battalion, at Porthughur.

Ensign Robert Menzies, (not arrived) 2d battalion, at Mhow.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Samuel Stapleton, 1st battalion, at Allyghur.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Frederick St. John Sturt, 2d battalion, at Asseergurh,

Ensign D'Arcy Preston, 1st battalion, at Nagpore.

Ensign Robert Riddell, 2d battalion, at Asseergurh.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Brown Robinson, 2d battalion, at Loodcanah,

Ensign Roderick Macdonald, 1st battalion, at Loodcanah.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Augustus Leicester Barwell, 1st battalion at Nussersabad,

Ensign William Glen, 1st battalion, at Nussersabad.

Ensign Isaac Henly Handcomb, 1st battalion at Nussersabad,

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Hindson, 2d battalion, at Juanpore.

Ensign Alexander Eneas Campbell, 1st battalion at Benares.

Ensign Thomas William Bolton, 2d battalion, at Juanpore.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Frederick Vaughan McGrath, 2d battalion at Barrackpore,

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Francis Winter 2d battalion, at Saugor.

Ensign Robert Smith, 2d battalion, at Saugor.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign George Moyle Sherer, 2d battalion at Nagpore.

Ensign Richard Nelson, 1st battalion, at Kurnaul.

Ensign John Woolmore Michell, 2d battalion, at Nagpore.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Studholme Hodgson, 2d battalion, at Dinapore.

Ensign Gerard Edw. Van Heythuysen, 1st battalion at Barrackpore.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Campbell, 1st battalion, at Muttra.

Ensign Charles Richard Eyre, 2d battalion, at Almorah.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Henry Sankey, 1st Battalion, at Nusseerabad.

Ensign John Chesney, 1st battalion, at Nusseerabad.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Ferdinand Charles Muer, 1st Battalion, at Nagpore.

Ensign Charles Henry Boisragon, 2d Battalion, at Pooree.

Ensign William Brownlow, (not arrived) 2d battalion, at Pooree.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Charles Jas. Francis Burnett, 2d Battalion, at Allahabad.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Dyson, 2d Battalion, at Delhi.

Ensign James Molony, 1st Battalion, at Mhow.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Moore, 1st Battalion, at Benares.

Ensign James Cragie, 2d Battalion, at Nusseerabad.

Ensign Henry Lyell, 1st Battalion, at Benares.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Daniel Bamfield, 2d Battalion, at Bhupalpore.

Ensign Edward Jackson, 2d ditto, at ditto.

Ensign Edward Du Pré Townshend, 2d ditto, at ditto.

With the exception of Officers on leave of absence and of those hereafter specified, the aforementioned Cornets and Ensigns are directed to join the Corps to which they are posted without unnecessary delay, drawing (Cornet A. L. Campbell and Ensign Wm. Tritton excepted, who have been in the receipt of full allowances for a longer term than eight Months) the Boat allowance of their Rank, or the remaining portion thereof, in cases where a part only has been drawn and the destination of the Individual may entitle him to a further sum on this account.

Ensign David Ross of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment, appointed to do duty with Scindiah's Contingent in Government General Orders of the 4th Instant.

Ensign G. M. Sherer of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, and F. St. John Sturt of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment, are permitted to continue doing duty the former with the 1st, and the latter with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, until further orders.

Ensign F. V. McGrath, of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, will continue to do duty with the 1st Battalion of the corps, until further orders.

Ensign Bartleman of the 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, who, in General Orders of the 3d Instant, was appointed to the charge of Young Officers, is directed to proceed in charge of the Officer, posted to Corps in the Upper Provinces who may now be at Barrackpore and Benbenpore.

Assistant Surgeon F. S. Mathews, of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, is removed to the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.

and will proceed by water in Medical charge of the Young Officers under Ensign Bartleman.

Gunner Thomas Wharton, of the 5th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery, having been examined by a Special Medical Committee and found incapable of further duty as a Soldier, is to be struck off the effective strength of the Artillery from the 31st Instant, and sent to the Presidency (in progress to Europe) with the Invalids of the Season.—He is not entitled to Lord Clive's Pension.

Quarter Master Serjeant Thomas Hutchins, of the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, is appointed Serjeant Major of the Corps from the 13th Instant in the room of Edward Pugh deceased.

Lieutenant Geo. Grose, doing duty with the Gornuckpore Light Infantry Battalion, is permitted to rejoin the 2d Battalion 17th Native Infantry, to which he belongs.

Ensign Wm. Foley is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 24th Regiment, Lieutenant W. Sage, from 6th October, to 6th April, 1823, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to an application for leave to proceed to Europe.

Left Wing, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, Assistant Surgeon J. Hutchinson, from 20th October, to 20th December, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River for the benefit of his health.

1st Battalion 19th Regiment.—Ensign Burford, from 20th October, to 20th December, to visit Burdwan.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army

OCTOBER 31.

TUESDAY'S Shipping Report announced the arrival of the *Warren Hastings*, from England the 11th June. A list of her passengers will be found elsewhere.

The arrivals in to-day's report are the *Lord Wellington*, Portuguese ship, Capt. J. MOREIRA, from Lisbon 28th March, Rio de Janeiro 18th July; and the *Jane*, Captain MAITLAND, put back in distress.

No mention of the *Lady Raffles*.

The *Asia* has gone to sea.

The *Madras Courier* of the 13th instant, was received this forenoon. We have given extracts from it under the proper head. No subscription up to that date had been set on foot at Madras for the distressed Irish! Observes our contemporary of the *Courier*—We "regret that our humble, but honest and well meant endeavours have been unproductive of beneficial results at our own Settlement, and that the proud city of Calcutta will now have the honor of originating a Subscription in India for

this praiseworthy object. But although our countrymen at Madras declined to take the lead in this benevolent measure, still we trust they will not be slow in following the steps of their more patriotic and opulent brethren of the Metropolis."

In Bengal the subscriptions, we are glad to say, continue daily on the increase, and we doubt not, but in a very few days, we shall have it in our power to announce that a Lac has been subscribed.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names	Sum	Names	m s d
Major John Toombs,	100	Bycaunt Mukerjee...	1
A. Wilson,	50	<i>Sworn Subscriptions</i>	
A. J. McCann, ..	25	John Cheap, Esq. ..	200
Mathew Mendes....	32	D. Erykne,	100
Captain John Broad-		James Erykne, ..	32
hurst,	64	John Erykne,	16
D. and P. Andrew,	200	Teeluck Chunder	
J. B. Elliot,	100	Bysack,	32
William Dorn, ..	100	Jugmohun Sing, ..	32
H. Boileau,	100	Gopynant Sircat, ..	16
D. McFarlane, ..	50	Sree Hurce Boss Sir-	
H. Fitzgerald, ..	50	car,	16
J. S. May,	50	Amount realized by	
Fraser Smith ..	10	Subscription at the	
<i>Writers in Mr. Marnel's</i>		Upon Chapel, on	
<i>Office.</i>		Sunday the 27th	
Mr. John Moffin, ..	10	instant,	722 12
Obey Churn Foldar,	10		
Mr. William Fegre-			2,171 12 0
do,	8	Amount previ-	
Rua Mohun Bhowe,	2	ously Sub-	
Ram Subuck Bhowe,	2	scribed,	83,338 4 9
Gout Mohun Bhowe,	2		
Kistootohun Dutt,	2	Total Subscrip-	
Goopee Mohun Bhowe	1	ed,	85,510 0 9
<i>Calcutta, Oct 30th 1822.</i>		B. ROBERTS, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

The Committee re-assembles To-morrow morning, the 1st proximo, at 9 o'clock at the Town Hall.

We have not heard what the receipts were last night at the Dum Dum Theatre in aid of the distressed Irish, but hope the result has been gratifying to the benevolent feelings of the kind performers. While adverting to the Dum Dum Theatre, it is with regret that we notice the death of one of its first-rate props. Poor Provax, whose rich comic powers often conducted to the amusement of the Public, died, we learn, of a fever, a few days back.

It is in contemplation, we understand, to get up a Play at the Chowringhee Theatre, for the benefit of the Irish sufferers. Perhaps an absence of conviction that the distress was so overwhelmingly great,—or an idea that the Government could speedily and effectually relieve

it, kept back people at Madras from subscribing. We doubt not when quite convinced of the necessity of the thing, (as we trust they are by this time) that they will be as active and generous in the good cause as their brethren in Bengal.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1822.

The Fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer in the Supreme Court, at Fort William in Bengal, commenced to-day. A few minutes after ten, the Honourable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, still the our Judge at the Presidency, took his seat on the Bench. When the usual solemnities had been gone through, the following Gentlemen were nominated as being summoned to serve on the Grand Jury for the present Sessions:—

GRAND JURY.

JOHN TROTTER, ESQ. FOREMAN.

<i>Stephen Laprimaudye, Esq.</i>	<i>John Small, Esq.</i>
<i>August Crossley Seunior, Esq.</i>	<i>W. L. Gibbon, Esq.</i>
<i>Benj. Ferguson, Esq.</i>	<i>W. Patrick, Esq.</i>
<i>John Taylor, Esq.</i>	<i>Alexander F. Lind, Esq.</i>
<i>Francis Patrick, Esq.</i>	<i>Tednan Clark, Esq.</i>
<i>H. P. Russel, Esq.</i>	<i>Wm. York Landsey, Esq.</i>
<i>John Abbot, Esq.</i>	<i>John Bagshaw, Esq.</i>
<i>F. T. Hull, Esq.</i>	<i>Thomas Hatton, Esq.</i>
<i>Roderick Robertson, Esq.</i>	<i>Alexander Wilson, Esq.</i>
<i>Redney Statham, Esq.</i>	<i>Charles Morley, Esq.</i>
<i>Jas. McNeight, Esq.</i>	<i>Brown Roberts, Esq.</i>

PETIT JURY.

<i>Thos. Gab. Gunter,</i>	<i>John Bull,</i>
<i>Arthur Courage,</i>	<i>George Roots,</i>
<i>Daniel Moran,</i>	<i>Michael Bull,</i>
<i>Geo. Morgan,</i>	<i>Chas. Goldsmith,</i>
<i>Wm. Benj. Johnstone,</i>	<i>Wm. Burn,</i>
<i>Wm. Burrington,</i>	<i>Cornelius Smith.</i>

Sir Francis Macnaghten in giving his charge to the Jury, observed that though the cases this Sessions were not so few as he could wish, yet he was happy to say that the charges chiefly consisted of common abuses and misdemeanors, he would therefore not detain them by making unnecessary comments.

There was one case, however, of rather an extraordinary nature,—one cruelly revolting to the feelings of man and really very shocking—it was the case of a man charged with having committed a rape on a child of 8 years of age. From the depositions made at the Police Office (we understood His Lordship to say) the case appeared to be of a nature which might either have been adjusted there, or entirely hushed up, rather than to bring it into Court, where it could not fail to excite the greatest indignation.—What induced His Lordship to think that the affair might have been settled

without being brought before the Court, was, that the charge had not been made at the Police Office for months after the occurrence took place; another circumstance which led him to some doubt, was that the father of the girl came to him a few days ago to solicit that a compromise might be made in this affair. His Lordship thought it fair to lay these circumstances before the Gentlemen of the Jury, that they might form their judgment accordingly.

Another offence, of which the venerable Judge thought it his duty to apprise the Gentlemen of the Jury, was a charge against the inferior Officers of the Police.—It appeared that certain of these persons had seized upon a man, accused him of stealing and put him in custody, where after having kept him some time, they by threats or other means extorted 27 Rupees, though their demands on the poor wretch in the first instance amounted to 30, after which they set him at liberty.—If those persons had been convinced that this man was guilty, it was their duty to detain him—or if there was not sufficient proof, they ought to have let him go again. His Lordship could really conceive nothing so odious as people being guilty of what they must know to be a crime, and yet acting under the mask of justice; while such disgraceful proceedings were carrying on, he felt convinced, the people would conceive the institution of the Police rather a ban, than a blessing to the City.

If these people should be convicted before him, (and it did not appear that they had acted even under the supposition of the party being guilty) or if he found that they acted with any intent of defrauding or robbing this person, it was his Lordship's determination to punish them to the utmost degree the law would permit.

The Petit Jury having been sworn, the following cases were brought on.

LEITCHMON, GINDA and GORER for felony.—The charges not being proved, the Jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY—the prisoners were discharged.

NAWABIE was next put to the bar, on a charge of robbery and convicted, verdict GUILTY.

The case of MOSULJAH for a rape was next brought on, when the charges being fully proved, the Jury returned a verdict GUILTY.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

The Criminal Business of the Court was this day resumed; and KEENOO, JOYCHUND and BRXOO, were put to the bar, on a charge of a theft. After the necessary witnesses were examined, the Jury was disposed to consider the Prisoners as NOT GUILTY. The Honourable Sir F. Macnaghten wished to be informed if the Gentlemen of the Jury meant to acquit the Prisoners generally; as in that case he should consider it his duty to call another Jury. And his Lordship deemed it necessary from the circumstances that had come out in evidence to intimate to them the propriety of indicting the Prisoners for an Assault. This was accordingly done.

EMAMBUX (the first on the Calendar) was then tried for an assault. This trial was a very short one; but it presented one of the most horrid spectacles that ever disgraced human nature. BUNNOO, on whom the assault had been committed, appeared in Court. She was an Up-Country Hindoostanee Girl with whom the Prisoner had co-habited, and apparently about 20 years of age. This poor

unfortunate creature had wounds upon her person of the most desperate nature to the enormous number of eighteen; one of her thumbs was cut off altogether, in short she presented a gasty spectacle of cruelty that would have softened the hardest heart. A deadly weapon with which the wounds had been inflicted, stained with blood and broken in three places, was produced in Court before the brutal assassin, who seemed totally insensible of the enormity of the act for which he had been dragged forward to answer at the bar of justice.

The feelings of the Judge on the Bench were so much affected, that he could with difficulty go on with the trial; and in addressing the Jury he stated that of all the trials for Murder over which he had ever presided, and of all the horrid circumstances it had been his lot to investigate in the whole course of his judicial life, he never met a case of such appalling atrocity. His Lordship regretted, and was sure the Jury would join with him in regretting, that as the law now stands, no severer punishment could be awarded to the prisoner, than confinement in the Common Jail of Calcutta, in which he believed the Prisoner would live without any reluctance: to such a monster it was in fact no punishment at all.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

The three Prisoners KEFNOO, JOYCHUND and BUXOO, yesterday acquitted of the charge of theft, and at the recommendation of the Judge committed for an Assault, a True Bill having been found by the Grand Jury, were again arraigned at the Bar, but traversed to next Sessions.

JYSOOK *alias* JEISOOK, charged with Assault and theft, was tried and found Guilty.

In the case of PORAUN, SEEHOO and BARRICK, charged with theft and reset of theft, the Bill was thrown out by the Grand Jury.

The Nautches appear to have been less attractive this year than on former occasions. They indeed seem to be on the decline, not in splendor and costliness of arrangement, but the attendance of the European part of the community is said to have become less frequent. There appears to be no diminution in the immense expence incurred by the wealthy Natives on this great Hindoo festival.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. 29, Ship *Carron*, T. McCarthy, from Bombay 1st October and Point de Galle 9th do. H. C. Ship *Warren Hastings*, G. Mason, from London 11th June. Ship *Ann*, R. H. Gibson, from Penang 26th September. French Ship *Franklin*, B. Thiroit, from Bourdeaux 24th June.

Passengers per *Ann*: Lieut. H. Lawrence, 10th Regt. N I.; J. R. Buchanan, Esq Assistant Surgeon, ~ Children: Miss Amelia Milne, Masters Robert, William and Farquhar Milne; Rev. Joseph, Armenian Bishop; Rev. Jacob, do. Priest; Mr. Michael, do.

The *Ann* spoke the *Lady Raffles* in lat. 20, 25, N. long 91, 1, E. which ship was blown off the Eastern channel on the 17th instant, after parting from her anchor; lost a complete suit of sails; and both boats from the quarters.

The *Warren Hastings* was also blown off the Eastern channel after parting; she left the *Lady Raffles* at anchor on the 17th instant.

Passengers per *Carron*. Messrs. William Moore, John Smith, Alexander Smith, and Chas. Smith; 8 Parsees and 3 Greeks.

Passengers per *Warren Hastings*.—Mrs. Diana Bunney—Children: Frances Tweenbernow, Caroline Nixon, Isabella Nixon, and W. H. Nixon—Capt. Charles Carmichael Smith, and Lieut. E. J. Honeywood, Bengal Cavalry,—Fapt. John Cheape, and Captain Robert Smith, Bengal Engineers,—Mr. Fredk. Bennett, Cadet, Bengal Infantry—Also a Detachment of H. M. 44th Regiment, consisting of 17 Commissioned Officers, 279 Non Commissioned do do and Privates, 35 Women, and 39 Children.

On 11th July, spoke the H. C. ship *Lowther Castle* homeward bound in lat. 10 North long, 22, 30 West. 12th Sept. spoke H. M. sloop of War *Satellite*, in lat. 23, 17th South, long 83 E. On the 22d instant the *Warren Hastings* spoke the *Jane* (Capt. Maitland), putting back from damage sustained in the late gale.

Departure. Ship *Globe*, T. mizens, for London via Colombo—Ship *Asia*, J. Lindsay, for London via Cape of Good Hope.

Vessels gone to Sea, Oct. 25th—*Adrian*.

Oct. 27th—*Bombay Merchant*.

Oct. 28th—*Globe* and *Favorite*, brig.

Bombay.

The wind has continued variable and the weather unsettled during the week—accompanied by much distant thunder and lightning—more Rain has fallen, and the wind has also been more from the Northward than usual, at this early part of the month. The Barometer however had not fallen much as late as yesterday Evening.

COMMODORE GRANT paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness THE NAUOB on Saturday last, and was received at Chetpauk under a salute of 13 guns; a like Salute announced the termination of the Commodore's visit. THE NAUOB, it is understood, returns the visit this afternoon.

The *Liffey*, bearing the broad Pendant of the COMMODORE and the *Dauntless* sail in a few days for Trincomalie. The Commodore is expected to proceed thence for Cochín, where a ship (the *Termagant* of 26 guns,) will be ready to be launched. A Frigate of 46 guns (the *Madagascar*) building at Bombay, is also to be launched about the middle of next month.

The homeward bound Ship *Nancy* is hourly looked for from Calcutta: and, it is understood, will be the last opportunity that will offer for transmitting Letters direct from this place to England, until after the Monsoon.

The Ship *Ceres*, Captain Pridham, from Calcutta the 16th ultimo, and Masulipatam the 5th instant, arrived in the Roads yesterday. The Brig *Lion* has also arrived in the Roads from the Northward since our last report.

Passengers by the Ceres.—Mrs. Pridham, Mrs. Peregren, Mrs. Dan Selam, Capt. Mitchell, H. M. 39th Regt.; Lieut. R. Bradford, 17th N. F. Mr. Holland.

The Ship *Union*, Captain Fournier, sailed yesterday for the Mauritius.

The only local occurrence of any interest during the week is a very elegant Ball and Supper given by Commodore GRANT, C. B. on Wednesday evening last.

The Ball Room was most handsomely and appropriately chalked with a border composed of the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, exhibiting the Royal Arms in the centre.—The dance commenced about half-past nine and was kept up with great spirit until midnight—when Supper being announced, the Company descended into Rooms below ornamented with flowers and boughs of different Shrubs, so tastefully arranged that it called forth an observation from several quarters that the scene recalled the recollection of the Arabian Nights Entertainments.—To remark on the Supper would be superfluous—it carried the stamp of the most unbounded and generous hospitality—in short happiness and satisfaction seemed depicted on every countenance, nor could it be otherwise from the very marked and polite attention paid to every one present, and if any thing could have tended to cause one feeling of regret, it was the report that the *Liffey* was about to quit our shores immediately. We are sorry that her departure yesterday is a confirmation—and in wishing her every possible success and prosperity we feel confident that we speak the general sentiment in asserting that we shall one and all hail the re-appearance of her broad pendant amongst us with the most cordial feelings of delight and welcome.

We regret to be obliged to commence the labours of this, as we did those of last week, by noticing that none of the Vessels expected to arrive here before the Monsoon, have yet made their appearance; and as the fair weather Season is fast closing, our fears are much increased, that there will be no further arrival from England this year. The winds and the currents have completely changed and are both strongly adverse to a ship coming up the Bay at this late period; no ship indeed can now stand much chance of making the Port unless she has already reached its immediate neighbourhood. Still as the usual strong North Easterly winds have not commenced, we do not yet despair of being able to announce the arrival of the *Providence* of David Scott. It is however the local custom of the Port of Madras to consider this day as the period from whence it is unsafe for Vessels to frequent the Roads, and accordingly the Fort Flag Staff will be struck to indicate

this circumstance. The weather as yet continues very moderate, but an unusual quantity of rain has already fallen and the winds are still variable and light. A sudden change may perhaps take place with the new Moon, but as yet there are no indications of such an occurrence.

The homeward bound ship *Nancy* has not yet arrived, and she had not commenced dropping down the River on the 24th ultimo.

H. M. Ships *Liffey* and *Dumtless* left the roads on Friday evening.

The *Reliance* sailed on the same day, and the *Daphne* was expected to sail last night for Manilla.

Only three Brigs and a few small Craft now remain in the Roads

Seven Bengal Tappals were due yesterday but only one had been received when our Paper was put to Press. It is of the 24th ultimo, and brings little news. No recent arrivals from Europe had taken place; but we shall doubtless soon hear of the *Dorsetshire* and other Indiamen of the 1st of June despatch, having entered the River.

The *Heire* arrived at Calcutta on the 22d ultimo.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.

SEPTEMBER.

7 At Bangalore, E. H. Woodcock Esq of the Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late James Brodie, Esq. eldest son of James Brodie, Esq North Britain

— At Bombay, John Wedderburn, Esq of the Bombay Civil Service, to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of the late William Milburn, Esq

16 At Madras, at the Cathedral Church of St. Thome, by the Reverend S. V. D'Costa, Mr. A. Pereira, to Miss Elizabeth Mcpherson

23 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Parson, Major-General Gregory, C. B. to Mrs. M. Lowe, relict of the late Capt J Lowe, II. M.'s 25th Light Dragoons

27 At Cawnpore, Lieutenant John Hall, Adjutant 2d Battalion 9th Native Infantry, to Miss Mattie Thornton, second daughter of Thomas Thornton, Esq of Cool

28 At Bangalore, by the Rev. W Malkin, B A Captain Samuel Itou Hodgson, 25th N. I. to Matilda Margaruta Chennay, eldest daughter of the late John Chinnery, Esq Madras Civil Service

OCTOBER.

At St John's Cathedral, Alexander, eldest son of Stephen Yates, Esq of Springfield House, Warwickshire, to Ann Semple, second daughter of Archibald Colquhoun, Esq of Calcutta

3 At Allahabad, by the Reverend W H Mill, Mr. William

Walker, to Miss Catherine Rosa Wraugle

4 At Lucnow, by the Reverend H L Williams, Captain R Home, 28th Native Infantry, to Frances Sophia, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, late of the Bengal Cavalry

7 At the Cathedral of St. John's by the Reverend Dr Parson, Captain Hugh Canby, Commander of the Ship *Pascoa*, to Miss Adelaide Margaret Cook, third daughter of Captain John Cook of Calcutta

8 At Meerut, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Chaplain of that Station, by special license, Mr. R McAuliff, Riding Master, Honorable Company's Horse Brigade, to Miss Maria O'Conner, eldest daughter of Mr. R O'Conner, School-Master, Serjeant of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot

12 At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph Parson, Lieut. Thomas Betts, to Miss Charlotte Betts

— By the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. John Brodie, to Mrs Isabella Ross

— By the Reverend Joseph Parson, Mr. Nicholas Burgess, to Miss Mary Vesey

19 At the Cathedral of St. John, by the Revd J. Parson, Mr. William Dahan to Mrs. Porter

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Louis Latour, Esq. to Miss Catherine Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith

21 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr. William Henry Bolst, to Miss Mary Tulloh

BIRTHS.

SEPTEMBER.

4 At Belgaum, the lady of Captain Paske, of the Artillery, of a daughter

5 In the Imperial City of Delhi, the lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master Steadman, 7th Light Cavalry, of a son and heir

8 At Coimbatour, Mr. E Keyes, of a daughter

10 At Madras, the lady of Lieut. W N Page, of a son.

19 At Sholapoor, the lady of Lieut. Dickson, H M 86th Regt., of a daughter

20 At Madras, the wife of Mr. Conductor C. Dewsnap, of a daughter

22 At St. Thomas's Church, (Bombay,) by the Reverend H. Davies, Mr. Sub Conductor Nicholas Hughes of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, to Mrs. Johanna King.

— At Chitragong, Mrs. J C Pritchard of a still born daughter

23 At Merrut, the lady of Captain W. P Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 2d Division Field Army, of a daughter

— At Benares, the lady of the Rev. William Fraser, Chaplain at Benares, of a son

25 At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Podmore, of a daughter

— At St. Thome, (Madras,) the lady of Lieut. Odell, 1st Battalion 13th Regt N. I., of a son

— At Benares, the lady of Capt. W H Wood, Commanding the Benares Levy, of a daughter

26 At Malda, on the 26th Sept. the lady of W Pringle, Esq of the Civil Service, of twin daughters, one of which was still born

28 Mrs. Maclean, the wife of

Mr. Christopher Maclean, of a daughter

29 At Fort William, the lady of Capt. H E Gilbert Cooper of a son

30 The lady of Lane Mangniar, Esq of the Civil Service, of a son

OCTOBER.

1 The lady of I C Burton, Esq of a son

2 At the Presidency, the lady of Major Croker, Assistant Adjutant General of His Majesty's Troops, of a daughter

— At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Laurie, Regt. of Artillery of a daughter

3 Mrs I A Williams, of a son

5 At Allipore, the lady of H Oakely, Esq of a still born son

6 Mrs E Copley of a son

— The lady of Capt. Parbury, of Artillery, Model Master at Dum-Dum, of a son

9 The lady of G Vignon, Esq. of a son

16 At the house of Mrs. Turner, Entail. Mrs. Dunne, Widow of the late Esq. Dunne, H M 59th Regt. of a daughter

18 The lady of Alfred Betts, Esq of a son

19 At Fort William, the lady of Major I M Coombs, of a son

20 At Chowringhee, Mrs. P. Boyle, of a son

— Mrs. Mathew Martin, of a son and heir

21 The lady of Captain Nott, of the 20th Regt N. I. of a daughter

23 At Moorshedabad, Mrs. McDermott, of a son

26 At Dinagapore, the lady of W. Woolen, Esq Acting Judge of that station, of a daughter

— Mrs. Spinkie, lady of the Advocate General, of a son

• DEATHS.

JULY.

12 At Benconlen, the Reverend Christopher Winter, Chaplain, leaving a widow and two daughters; his patience and meekness

during the illness which preceded his death, were most exemplary; he left this world with the confirmed assurance of the efficacy of his Saviour's merits, and his bereaved

with him the respect and esteem of all who knew him

AUGUST

11 At Beroj, Major F Donnelly of the 6th Regt. N I after an uninterrupted service of 23 years, deeply and deservedly lamented,

22 At Madras, Charles, only son of Brevet Captain Paulson, 5th Regt. N I aged 1 month and 28 days

31 At Chittledroog, of a severe attack of fever, Lieut. Howard, of the 2d Bat 14th Regt N. I a young man whose upright principles and unassuming manners gained him many friends who now lament his loss

SEPTEMBER.

1 At Palamottah, Sophia, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Graham, Clerk and School Master at that Station

7 Rebeckah, the Infant daughter of Mr. W. Milne Assistant at the Muttra Pay Office, aged 7 months and 25 days

9 At Vizianagrum, Mr. Thomas Gonsalv Madeira, a respectable Merchant of Vizagapatnam, who has left numerous relatives, and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss

— At Masulipatam, Lieutenant Henry Hodges, of the Madras European Regiment

17 At Cannanore, aged 32, after an illness of three days, of bilious remittent fever, Assistant Surgeon I. W. Browne, 69th Regiment; leaving a disconsolate widow and two children to lament his premature loss

— At Saugor, Mr. Richard Glassup, Conductor of Ordnance Commissariat

19 At Kamptee near Nagpoor, Lieut. Robert Hugh Cumming, of the Horse Artillery

20 At Muzapore, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, aged 41 years, deeply regretted by all who knew her—leaving a disconsolate husband, and an infant daughter to bewail her irreparable loss

26 At Camptee near Nagpoor, after a few days illness, Lieut. Edward Poole of the 2d Battalion

22d Regiment Native Infantry, much regretted by his brother Officers

27 At Chittagong, Mrs. C. Pritchard, Wife of Mr. I. C. Pritchard; she has left a disconsolate Husband, a Child and surrounding Friends to lament her irreparable loss

At Madras, Mr. Arthur Allen Chatfield, Purser of the Ship Daohue

29 A Chittagong, after a short illness, Miss Clarkson, sister to Captain I. O. Clarkson

— Mr. Clementy Pereira, aged 47 years, much regretted by his friends and relations

— Of the Cholera Morbus, Miss. Eliza Ann Reid, aged 9 years and 3 months

30 Near Jubbulpoor, Ensign William Jackson, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.

— At Patna, Anne Wife of Wigram Money, Esq of the Civil Service

— At Madras, Cornet A Chiffney, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry

— Mr. James Collins, aged 38 years

OCTOBER.

1 Mrs. Jane Keymer, wife of Mr. James Keymer, Mate in the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 23 years, 3 months, and 22 days

3 At the House of Messrs. Burn and Co. Mr. Anthony Walmsly, builder, aged 29 years.

— Eliza Jane, the daughter of Capt. A B Fraser, of the Ship *Falletta*, aged 1 year 6 months and 22 days. "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God."

3 At Serampore, after a short illness, Mrs. Catherine Annosett, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives, aged 70 years

4 E. C. Kemp, Esq late commander of the Ship *Kent*, aged 50 years

4 On the River near Agra, Mrs

William Mackenzie, Conductor of the Ordnance Commissariat

5 Mr. Benjamin Lawrence Gracco, Indigo Planter, aged 33 years

7 We regret exceedingly to have to announce the death of Hugh Hope, Esq. Collector of Government Customs at Mirzapore. We understand that a fever was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Hope was the second son of the late Sir John Hope of Craighall, Bart., in the county of Edinburgh, and came to this country in 1803, having then just returned from a foreign university at which he had studied, along with his brother, the present Sir John Hope, for nearly two years. It has not been our good fortune to enjoy Mr. Hope's society or friendship in this country, and we cannot therefore speak of him from our own knowledge, but we have heard of few gentlemen who were so generally esteemed, so much beloved, or who will be so universally regretted.—*Jno. Bull.*

— The Rev. James Keith departed this life, aged 35 years and 7 months. Those who knew him are aware of the extent of his active and laborious exertions in attempting to promote the happiness of his fellow men and the glory of his Divine Master; while it must be a pleasing source of satisfaction to all his friends, that he experienced in a very peculiar degree the supporting influence of that Gospel which he had so long and in some measure successfully proclaimed. He was enabled to meet the King of Terrors with a becoming degree of Christian fortitude and composure, with a vigorous faith in the promises of an unchanging God; he committed his afflicted partner and three tender babes to his protecting care; while he anticipated that crown of glory which fadeth not away.

8 After a long and lingering illness which she supported with true Christian fortitude, Miss Mary

Anne Ahmity, late of Mrs. Broders's seminary; aged 15 years and 1 month, much and deservedly regretted by all who had the happiness to be acquainted with her. To an uncommon evenness of temper was added a mild and unassuming deportment, which never failed to obtain for her the regard and esteem of all those she became known to.

— Alfred, second son of Mr. W. Smith of the Secret and Political Department, sincerely regretted, aged 20 years, 7 months and 9 days

— Miss Charlotte Witchlow, daughter of Mr. James Witchlow, aged 14 years, 10 months and 23 days

Mr. John Jameson, (Indigo Planter) aged 23 years

— Captain Edward Galway, of the Country Service, aged 26 years

At Dacca, of a Fever, Mr. John Joseph Jordan, aged 21 years. He was a young man possessed of very amiable and engaging qualities, combined with virtuous principles, which has endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has left a circle of relations and acquaintances to mourn his untimely end

11 At Allahabad, Jessie, wife of Captain Thomas Sanderson, Pay-master Native Pensioners, aged 23 years, sincerely and deeply regretted

— John Henderson, Esq. of the Police Office

12 James Hay, Esq. of Collieston in the County of Devon, aged 52 years

— At Buxar, Lieut. Colonel James Maxwell of the Invalid establishment, and Regulating Officer Shahabad Tanahs, sincerely regretted. He was a warm hearted and truly good man

— At Serampore, Major V. Wickede, of the Dutch Company's Service, deeply regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance

— Mr. Thomas Pote, formerly Lieutenant of 31 Rohilla Cavalry

15 At the House of his father (John Wheatley, Esq) of Fever, Ensign George Hampden Wheatley, of the Corps of Engineers, aged 18 years. This scientific and promising young Officer arrived in this country on the 23d of last month.

17 At the General Hospital, Mr. Frederick Swendsen, aged 28 years.

18 Mr. F. Lemesle, aged 77 years.

19 At the New Cantonment of the Nazpore Subsidiary Force, Lieut. R H Cunnning, of the Bengal Horse Artillery. The death of this amiable and gentleman like Officer will long be severely felt by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His manners were mild and unassuming, his heart was open and good, and his principles strictly just and honourable. His sudden and premature fate has cast a gloom over this Society, natural at the loss of a young Officer so much and so deservedly esteemed and lamented. His remains were carried to the grave on the 20th ultimo, attended by every Officer of the Station, a Company from the 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry, paid the last Military honours over the grave of the deceased.

— At Dum-Dum, in the 29th

year of her age, Mrs. Ann Beddy, wife of Henry William Beddy, Dral Sergeant of the Regiment of Artillery.

— In the Royal Barracks Fort William, of the Spasmodic Cholera, aged 29 years. Mrs. E. O'Brien, wife of Lieut. O'Brien, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot; leaving a disconsolate husband and two infant children to bewail their irreparable loss. It is lamentable to state that an hour elapsed before Medical assistance could be procured; the attack commenced at 11 at night and at 8 next morning this Lady was no more. Her amiable disposition endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; her affection to her husband and children knew no bounds, and her resignation to the Divine will marked this Christian. May we all live like her and like her die.

21 Captain Thomas Brown, late of the Country Service, and in charge of the Light house at Kedgerree.

— Mr. Richard Pauling, Tailor, Cossitollah, aged 39 years; deeply lamented by his afflicted relations and surviving friends, after a long and painful illness, which he supported with exemplary fortitude.

24 Mrs. Mary Hume, wife of Mr. John Hume, aged 27 years.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

<i>Thursday, Oct. 3, 1822.</i>				
Remittable.....	19	0	a	19 8
Non-Remittable	11	8	a	11 8
<i>Thursday, Oct. 10, 1822.</i>				
Remittable.....	19	0	a	19 8
Non-Remittable....	11	0	a	11 8
<i>Thursday, Oct. 17, 1822.</i>				
Remittable.....	19	4	a	19 8
Non-Remittable.....	12	4	a	12 8
<i>Thursday, Oct. 31, 1822.</i>				
Remittable.....	19	4	a	19 8
Non-Remittable, ..	12	4	a	12 8

100

OCTOBER, 1822.

	D.	H.	M.	S.	T.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	7	10	7	22	Morning.
● New Moon,.....	14	8	57	22	Evening.
☾ First Quarter,.....	23	0	12	22	Morning.
☉ Full Moon,.....	30	4	5	22	Morning.
☉ Enters ♍ Scorpio,.....	24	5	17	0	Morning.

HIN.	ENG.			HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c. &c.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER CALCUTTA.			
	DS. M.	DS. M.	DS. V.K.				MORN.		EVEN.	
					H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
16	1	Tu.		Remigius.	6 55	5 55	3	5	3	5
17	2	Wd.			6 65	5 54	4	0	3	41
18	3	Th.			6 75	5 53	4	35	4	33
19	4	Fr.					5	11	5	17
20	5	Sat.			6 85	5 52	5	52	6	4
21	6	Sun.		18th Sun. after Trinity. Faith.			6	37	7	7
22	7	Mon			6 95	5 51	7	32	8	22
23	8	Tu.					8	41	8	57
24	9	Wd.		St. Denys.	6 105	5 50	9	59	10	50
25	10	Th.			6 115	5 49	11	12	11	32
26	11	Fr.		Lord Duncan's victory off	6 125	5 48	12	12	12	53
27	12	Sat.		[Camperdown, 1797.			0	38	1	9
28	13	Sun.		19th Sunday after Trin. Trans.	6 135	5 47	1	20	1	46
29	14	Mon		[of K. Edw. Conf.			1	59	2	25
30	15	Tu.			6 145	5 46	2	17	3	55
1	16	Wd.		Death of Sir Philip Sidney at			3	41	3	44
2	17	Th.		Ethelred. [Zutphen, 1586.	6 155	5 45	4	16	4	11
3	18	Fr.		St. Luke.	6 165	5 44	4	51	4	52
4	19	S t.		Agra taken, 1803.	6 176	5 43	5	26	5	25
5	20	Sun.		20th Sunday after Trinity.	6 185	5 42	6	6	6	53
6	21	Mon		Lord Nelson's victory and	6 195	5 41	6	49	6	49
7	22	Tu.		[Death off Traf. 1805.	6 205	5 40	7	42	7	40
8	23	Wd.		[Cuttrah, 1794			8	45	8	34
9	24	Th.		Battle with the Rohillas at	6 215	5 39	10	3	9	50
10	25	Fr.		K. Geo. III. Acces. Crispin.			11	19	11	9
11	26	Sat.		K. Geo. III. Procl. 1760.	6 225	5 38	12	22	12	6
12	27	Sun.		21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 235	5 37	0	50	0	39
13	28	Mon		St. Simon and St. Jude.			1	34	1	27
14	29	Tu.			6 245	5 36	2	14	2	12
15	30	Wd.					2	49	2	55
16	31	Th.					3	26	3	42

ASSIN, 1820.

CANTON, 1820.

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

*EXTRACT from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors,
dated 5th June, 1822.*

"WE have great satisfaction in transmitting to you the following unanimous Resolutions passed by the Court of Directors on the 15th of May, and by the Court of Proprietors on the 29th of May last respectively, expressive of their high sense of the merits of the Administration of the Marquis of HASTINGS, and of the deep regret which they feel in the prospect of his resigning the Office of Governor General of India.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 15th May, 1822.

Resolved Unanimously,—That this Court highly appreciating the signal merit, and services of the Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor General of India, are anxious to place on the Records of the East India Company, their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

And this Court being desirous that the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquis of HASTINGS, should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further.

Resolved Unanimously,—That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS, K. G. and G. C. B. for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company.

At a General Court, held on Wednesday the 29th May, 1822.

Resolved Unanimously,—That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which the Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the Government of British India with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company.

That this Court referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves, and the Court of Directors in December 1816, on returning thanks to Lord HASTINGS, for his skilful and successful operations in the War against the Nipalese; to their Resolution of the 3d February 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great Predatory Power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions and the general tranquility of India—Appraising at the same time, the foresight, promptitude, and vigor, with which His Lordship, by a combination of Military with Political Talents had anticipated and encountered the Proceedings of an hostile Confederacy among the Marhattah States, defeated their Armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression—Referring also to the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the

10th March, 1819, in which they appeal at the close of two glorious, and successful Wars, to the Records of the East India Company, for the great Services which His Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to their most important interests.—This Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of His Lordship's excellent merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the Government of their Asiatic Territories.

That this Court strongly participate in that regret and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquis of HASTINGS, Governor General and Commander in Chief, those expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON, Secretary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th Oct. 1822.

The appointment in Station Orders of the 8th Instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod, C. B. Commanding at Agra, of Major Ball to continue to officiate as Fort Adjutant until the arrival of Captain D'Acre, appointed to that situation in Government General Orders of the 20th ultimo, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Brevet-Captain Snodgrass, from 10th October, to 20th November, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment,—Major D'Aguilar, from 30th October to 30th Nov. to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment,—Ensign A. L. Barwell, from 1st November, to 31st December, ditto ditto.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry,—Captain R. W. Smith, from 15th Nov. to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, previously to an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon Row, from 15th November, to 15th May, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

25TH OCTOBER, 1822.

With reference to the near approach of the period for the Annual Artillery Practice in the Field, including Dinapore and Benares, the following preliminary Movements and Arrangements are directed to take place.

The Companies of Artillery ordered to be stationed at Loodeanah and Kurnaul are to unite at the latter Station for the purpose of practice.

The 5th Company 3d Battalion, now at Allahabad, will proceed from thence to Cawnpore.

The 3d Company 1st Battalion on being referred by the 3d Company 3d Battalion will proceed to Cawnpore for practice.

The 9th Company 4th Battalion, now at Dinapore, will proceed at once to the Presidency, without awaiting the arrival of the relieving Company.

In all practicable cases, detached Guns are to be called into Head-Quarters of their respective Divisions during the practice Season.

On the March of a Company of Artillery from its Station for the purpose of practice, the number of Men it may be considered necessary to

detain at the Station, will be determined by the General or other Officer Commanding the Division or Station.

The Annual Practice in the Upper Provinces to commence, if practicable, on the 1st of December next, and the whole of the Companies will respectively regulate the period of movement, so as to reach their destination, and enable them to commence the practice under the Senior Officer present, at the period above mentioned.

On the close of the practice all Companies which have moved, will join their respective Stations and Posts without delay, agreeably to General Orders under date the 20th May last.

As soon as the services of the 6th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery can be spared from the Annual Practice at the Presidency, it is to proceed with the least possible delay to Dinapore, where it is to be stationed.

Major J. S. Harriot, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the temporary charge of the European Invalids at Chunar, and directed to join.

Serjeant L. Conner, Overseer in the Half-wrought Material Yard at Cossipore, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery in his former rank of Corporal.

Captain Frith, of Artillery, is appointed a Member of the Annual Arsenal Committee, in the room of Captain Croxon proceeding to Europe.

Assistant Apothecary G. D. Wiltshire is appointed to the Veterinary Institution at Ballygunge, and is to be directed to place himself under the orders of Mr. Hodgson accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence—

Garrison Staff.—Major-General Brown, from 15th October, to 15th February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

Native Invalids.—Ensign Graham, from 15th November, to 15th February 1823, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

2d Battalion 20th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Rind, from 25th October, to 25th December, to remain in Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment.—Captain S. Land, from 15th November to 15th August, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 35th Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel Littlejohn, from 24th October, to 10th November, to remain at the Presidency.

Chumparun, Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Lermitt, from 20th October, to 1st December, to remain at Berhampore, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

25TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Removals and Posting:

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. H. Knox from the 4th to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Elliott, C. B. from the 7th to the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Agnew, from the 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry to the 1st Battalion 22d Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Thomas from the 1st Battalion 22d to the 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. McLeod, C. B., from the 2d Battalion 11th to the 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel T. D. Broughton is posted to the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore.

Superintending Surgeon C. Robinson to the charge of the Chunar Division, vice Dickson absent on leave.

Major Robertson, of the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, is appointed a member of the General Court Martial assembled at the Presidency by General Orders of the 30th April last, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Broughton who is relieved from that duty.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to exempt the Regiments in His Majesty's Service from the Regulation of 6th November 1818, for transmitting the Proceedings of Regimental Courts Martial within a week after the

Court is dissolved to the General Officer commanding the Division; a periodical review of the proceedings of such Courts being otherwise provided for by the returns which are furnished at the half-yearly Inspections of those Corps. The Registers which are forwarded monthly by the Deputy Judge Advocate to Head Quarters, and to the Judge Advocate General's Office, will therefore in future not include the Regimental Courts Martial which may be held in His Majesty's Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shaws, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is relieved from the duty of President of the General Court Martial assembled at the Presidency in obedience to General Orders of the 30th April last.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Greenstreet, of the 2d Battalion, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed President, and Captain F. Buckley of 2d Battalion 18th Regiment, a Member of the above mentioned Court Martial.

The undermentioned officers have leave of Absence:

Staff.—Lieutenant T. Sanderson, Adjutant of Native Invalids, from 1st November, to 1st February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Hoggan, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of Native Invalids and Pay Master to Native Pensioners at Allahabad, during the absence of Lieutenant Sanderson, or until further orders.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

28TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Serjeant John Champion, of the 3d Company, 1st Battalion of Artillery, is appointed Magazine and Park Serjeant at Hanoi, vice Turvey appointed to the Engineer Department.

Captain Pogson of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, now doing duty with the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment at Lucknow, is to be struck off the strength of that Battalion on the 15th Proximo, when he will proceed and join the Corps to which he is posted.

Lieutenant Francis Hawkins is appointed Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, vice McNaughten appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Cawnpore Division.

Bombardier John Chance, of the 1st Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, is promoted to Serjeant from the 1st Instant, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the Mharwarrah Local Battalion.

Ensign Robert Warden Fraser of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, from 15th November, to 15th May, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Major A. Richards, from 17th October, to 17th December, ditto ditto ditto.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Wheeler, from 30th September, to 31st October, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

Engineers.—Captain Colvin, from 15th November, to 15th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment.—Lieutenant Williams, from 1st November, to 1st December, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

With reference to the annexed Copy of General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, bearing date the 11th Instant, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the residue of Pay of Soldiers imprisoned at the Head-Quarters of Regiments by

the sentence of Courts Martial beyond the sum payable to the Gaoler, or Prison-keeper, shall invariably be appropriated under the orders of Commanding Officers of Corps respectively to the purposes of providing light Articles of Clothing, and towards ensuring the strictest personal cleanliness during the period such Soldiers may be in prison.

Should any balances remain of such prisoner's pay upon their release from confinement, they are not to be handed over to the Individuals in cash, but will be expended on their account in the most useful manner at the discretion of Commanding Officers in replacing their Regimental necessities.

The Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Fort William will, as directed by Government, draw the pay of all Soldiers in confinement under the sentence of Courts Martial at the Presidency where Corps are not on the Spot, and he will, after deducting the sum to be paid for their maintenance, expend the balance of their full pay in the manner above laid down.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

FORT WILLIAM; 11TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct in conformity with the Mutiny Act of 1822, Section 26th, that the sum of six pence per diem shall be paid on account of subsistence for each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of His Majesty's Service confined in any Jail, prison, or Congee house by the Sentence of a Court Martial; the pay of such persons being drawn by their Paymasters, or the Brigade Major of the King's Troops in full, and the balance beyond the six pence a day appropriated to the purpose of providing such prisoners with light Articles of Clothing under the authority of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The per diem allowance on account of subsistence for Military prisoners in the Jail of Calcutta, is payable to the Sheriff.

(Signed)

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.
(A True Copy.)

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

24TH OCTOBER, 1822.

1. The detachments for the 11th Dragoons, 14th, 38th, 59th and 87th Regiments arrived from England on Board the Honorable Company's Ship Dorsetshire, together with such other men now in Fort William (sick and invalids excepted) belonging to Corps in the Upper Provinces, &c, with the sanction of Government, to proceed by water under the command of Lieutenant Colonel McLaine, 14th Foot, to join their respective Corps on, or as soon after the 10th proximo as Boats can be provided for their Transport, for which the necessary arrangements will be made by the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division.

2. The details for the 30th, 87th and 59th Regiments will be delivered over with all documents belonging to them, to the Commanding Officers of these Corps respectively, at Berhampore, Ghazee pore, and Cawn-pore, from which latter Station the Men for the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot will march to Meerut under the Lieutenant Colonel's Command.

*Capt. Gordon, 59th Foot, and
Gente 87th ditto.*

*Lieuts. Butcher, 11th Drags.
Maxwell ditto, and Kelly 59th
ditto.*

*Ensigns Ormeby 14th Foot,
O'Neill, Pitman 59th ditto,
McGregor, Clarke, Jones and
Coole.*

3. The Officers named in the Margin will do duty with the above details, until they severally reach their destinations.

4. The Officer Commanding the detachment will transmit a weekly state of the same to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces (agreea

bly to established Form,) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the men at the different stations, Bazzars, and villages conformably to the rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, Copy of which he will receive from the Acting Brigade Major K. T.

5. The Volunteers for the 13th Regiment at present attached to the 17th in Fort William, are, with the sanction of Government to be held in readiness to proceed by water to Berhampore, as soon as Tonnage can be provided for their accommodation, for which Major General Dalzell will likewise be pleased to give the necessary directions.

6. Captain Gill of the 24th Foot, will proceed in command of the detail of the 13th to Berhampore, where, upon his arrival, he will deliver over the men with all the papers referable to them, to Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell of the 38th Regiment, to which Corps the Volunteers are to be attached, until the arrival from England of the 13th Regiment, or until further orders, agreeably to instructions which will be furnished Sir A. Campbell thro' the Adjutant General H. M. Forces.

7. Lieutenant Stepnay of the 65th Regiment, and Lieutenant O'Brien, of the 38th, at present doing duty with the detail of the 13th Regiment, will proceed under Captain Gill to Berhampore.

8. The instructions contained in the 4th Paragraph of this order relative to the transmission of a weekly state, &c. &c. by the Officer Commanding the details for the Upper Provinces, are to be considered applicable to this detachment, and are to be strictly attended to accordingly.

9. Captain Gill and Lieutenant Stepnay, will return to Calcutta at their earliest convenience from Berhampore.

10. Assistant Surgeon Steel of the 11th Dragoons will afford Medical Aid to Lieutenant Colonel McLaine's command, and Assistant Surgeon Thomson of the 38th Regiment to Captain Gill's.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

25TH OCTOBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Rag of the 20th Foot, has leave to proceed to Europe, on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his embarkation.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Lieutenant Colonel Smelt of the 41st Regiment, to visit Bengal, on his Private Affairs, with Leave of Absence for six months, from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Silver of the 53d Regiment, has Leave to proceed to England, where he will rejoin his Corps, upon it's arrival from India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

26TH OCTOBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

59TH FOOT.

Ensign Charles Stanhope Ja. Es., from Half pay 62d Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Barlow promoted, 25th December, 1821.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign

Howe, vice Barlow removed to the 30th Foot, and the appointments of Dunne and Usher, in succession.

Ensign Chas. Coote, from Half pay 5th Foot to be Ensign without purchase, vice Howe, deceased, 17th January, 1822.

59TH FOOT.

Cancels Wm. Hewson's appointment, vice Thomas.

Ensign Wm. Richard Derenzy, from the Half pay of the 11th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Thomas promoted, 13th December, 1821.

John Pousonby Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Derenzy appointed to the 11th Foot, 17th January, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

28th OCTOBER, 1822.

The undermentioned Soldiers sent out to India, to be attached to the 17th Regiment, now under orders to return to Europe, are transferred to the Corps specified against their names respectively, from the 25th Instant.

Privates Thomas Brown, Patrick Brennan, Wm. Graigg, George Clinton, 14th Foot.

Privates Patrick Clark, Thomas Downey, John Davidson, Thomas Geary, 38th Foot.

Privates Thos. Gillespie, Josiah James, Chas. Kelleker, Owen Lavell, 44th Foot.

Privates George Marr, Michael Neale, James Ryley, James Regan, 59th Foot.

Privates Paht. Ward, James Fletcher, Thos. Moore, 87th Foot.

A copy of the instructions under which these Men were sent out is to be furnished to the Officers Commanding the above Corps respectively, from the 17th Regiment.

The men are to remain attached to the 17th Foot, until the departure of Lieutenant Colonel McLaine's detachments for the Upper Provinces, with which they will proceed to join their new Corps, with the exception of those belonging to the 38th Regiment who are to accompany Captain Gill's Party to Berhampore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOVEMBER 4.

There was a Charity Sermon preached at the Cathedral yesterday forenoon by the Revd. D. CORRIE. The highly appropriate text chosen for the occasion, was from the 7th to the 11th verse of the XV. Chapter of Deuteronomy.

"If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thine heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother :

"But thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need, in that which he wanteth.

Beware that there be not a thought in thy wicked heart, saying, The seventh year, the year of release, is at hand; and thine eye be evil against thy poor brother, and thou givest him naught, and he cry unto the Lord against thee, and be sin unto thee.

Thou shalt surely give him and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him: because that for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto.

For the poor shall never cease out of the land: therefore I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy, in thy land."

In his excellent discourse the Revd. Gentleman particularly impressed the importance of Charity as a Christian and human duty upon his congregation. He cited the sacrifice of himself as a ransom for sinners by the blessed Redeemer, as the sublimest example of Charity; and exhorted his hearers to imitate him as far as lay in their power; by relieving *human misery*. The Reverend Gentleman then touched more particularly upon the distressing subject, to which his discourse had immediate reference—and beseeched those who heard him, “not to harden their hearts nor shut their hands from their poor brethren,” nor to wait apathetically in expectation of “the seventh year the year of release.” At the same time that he enforced the necessity of Charity upon their minds, he begged them to remember that the giving of alms alone did not secure man’s salvation; although it was highly pleasing in the sight of the DEITY. In stating this, he wished to guard those who heard him from the dangerous fallacy of imagining that any thing besides the mediation of the REDEEMER could save man. The Reverend Gentleman reminded his congregation, that Charity ought to be continual in its operation—and that although the present occasion was a most urgent one, still we should always be prepared, as far as our means would permit, to relieve distress; consequently that Charity was a duty that ought to be fulfilled on every occasion that there is a call for its exercise. Towards the conclusion of his discourse, he pointed out the necessity for Charity being fulfilled in the most cheerful manner—and guarded his hearers against want of sympathy, and most earnestly begged them to remember that to give cheerfully was pleasing in the sight of Heaven, and to give grudgingly dangerous, inasmuch as it might bring down upon man the displeasure of the Almighty. He then, in a most emphatic manner, reminded those who heard him, that the sin of uncharitableness, however lightly considered, was a *deadly* sin, that would endanger the salvation of the soul as unquestionably as crimes which man was in the habit of considering of a darker dye.—He concluded by referring to the injunctions uttered by the head of our religion respecting charity—and by shewing that uncharitableness would be the sin by which many should be lost, to whom the last judge would turn and say—“Depart from me ye accursed.”

Our readers will we doubt not be extremely glad to observe how well the Irish relief subscription gets on. At Cawnpore we learn that it succeeds exceedingly well, and we may anticipate a rich harvest of charity from that and other large and populous stations of the Mofussil, where we understand active and able exertions are making for the good cause. It is to be hoped the funds may be realised with as little loss of time as possible, since the months of April and May next will be the grand crisis when the Indian remittances should, if practicable, reach their destination.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Lieut. J. W. Douglas, 26th Rt. N.I.	64 0 0	Major W. Burgh, Allygurb,	.. 100 0 0
Capt. Biden, of the Ship Ganges,	.. 50 0 0	Lieut. F. J. Storruforth, 1st Cav.	- 100 0 0
William Owen, chief officer,	.. 20 0 0	Cornet Pringle O'Hanlow, St.	100 or 95 11 0
William Norris, second ditto,	.. 13 5 4	H. T. Chalk, Post Master, Diamond Harbour,	.. 50 0 0
Ship's crew,	.. 72 10 8		
	156 0 0		639 11 0
J. L.	.. 32 0 0	Previously published.	.. 87,106 0 9
B. B. Mullins, Park Street,	.. 32 0 0		
Sibchurn Mullick,	- 10 0 0	Total	87,745 11 9

November, 2, 1822.

The *Madras Gazette* of 19th October reached us yesterday: it announced the safe arrival of the *Providence*, Captain OWEN, at Madras, on the 23d ultimo. A list of her passengers will be found in its place. From the *Madras Gazette* we select the following appeal on the subject of Ireland, and regret that we have not space for the whole of the original.

"We once more presume to trespass on the patience of our readers by recalling their attention to the sufferings of their Irish Brethren—and as an apology for our impertinence, we solicit their perusal of the proceedings in Calcutta relative to the adoption of measures for the relief of the Sister Kingdom.—Presumptuous would it be to suppose that any argument we could adduce would benefit the cause we obtrude on the notice of the Community of this Presidency.—Such faith have we in their patriotism, such confidence do we entertain of their charity, as to feel the assurance that the generous spirit of emulation will arise with all its vigor, alike to vindicate the British character and imitate the example of the Indian metropolis.—The

illustrious names that grace the Committee of Calcutta, loudly bespeak the keenest sensibility to the wrongs and sufferings endured by the unfortunates of the Emerald Isle.—Our public prints have teemed with Subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of the Scottish Bard, the immortal Burns—and on a very recent occasion we have had the felicity to peruse the warmest expressions of gratitude from the Missionaries of Mount St. Bernard for the cordial assistance received from the inhabitants of this Presidency in the prosecution of their views. Comparisons are generally odious; and loudly as the manifestation of Charity in the two instances alluded to calls for our admiration—yet we cannot refrain from the reflection that the claims of our starving Brethren in Ireland demand a paramount consideration. That in this enlightened age, and under a British Government, she should endure as great evils as in the rudest times; that whatever was of good in her cup, should, by a wretched fatality be converted into evil, and that all kinds of causes have combined in plunging her into wretchedness—that moral as well as natural ones have aggregated to blight her happiness—these surely are sufficient to awaken those feelings of British philanthropy which once was the spontaneous theme of admiring nations. Ere long it may be our duty to record that Bombay has caught the holy flame.—It is superfluous to remark that the Asiatic Journal and other periodical publications note down every local occurrence of interest in the three Presidencies. What apology then have we to offer for allowing our sensibility to remain torpid on a question that has been embraced with feelings of the most enthusiastic ardor and glowing charity throughout the Metropolis and the Countries of England?—Initiated in Calcutta, where different methods have been suggested for the selection of those most likely to prove beneficial.—We again most cordially repeat the offer of our columns—we again assert that the distracted state of Ireland and the sufferings of her wretched children, are attributable in a great measure to the bitter pang of poverty and starvation—causing those violent passions which excite the poor wretch whom they degrade to a frantic indulgence of vicious desires, so hostile to the finest feelings and best principles of our nature. Then let it be the boast of our humanity to mitigate their rigor by removing the certainty of their execution. It is not to avenge, but to prevent evil; not to satisfy a violated duty but to guard it from future violation; not to encrease misery *because we may think it just*, but to

augment happiness because we know it to be glorious, that we should direct our highest powers and finest sympathies—the production of the greatest possible good should be regarded as the proudest effort of human wisdom and mortal virtue.”

If what is called the *cold weather* were always to be the climate of India, England would be depopulated. Every one would fly from the lugubrious banks of the Thames to the gay city of Palaces. We have heard many Indians who had returned home after a long sojourn in this country, complain woefully of the coldness, formality and disagreeableness of the folks in England, compared with the hospitality, suavity, and liberality which every one experiences *here*, but which no one duly appreciates, until the period of enjoyment is past. We have witnessed what were in the fashionable language of the day, called *Routs* in Eng'land: but we never experienced at any of them the unmingled pleasure which we enjoyed Friday night at *Mis. C. Trower's brilliant At Home*. At these same routs, satisfaction, enjoyment and urbanity were all put to *the rout!* On the occasion which we deem it such an agreeable duty to record, things were on a very different footing. The guests (amounting to about 200) who assembled at the elegant and hospitable mansion, which formed the scene of last Friday's festivities, went there with a full conviction of passing a delightful evening; and though we have not taken their notes upon the subject—if any reliance is to be placed upon happy faces and gay groupes, sure we are that their expectations were more than amply gratified. Quadrilles seemed the favorite dance, and not fewer than three sets at a time were seen in the ball room during the evening. A sumptuous standing supper was laid out in a spacious and picturesque recess, formed by erecting an awning with side screens over the great terrace at the eastern end of the mansion. This seemed a favorite lounge during the evening, and many couples might be seen reposing after the fatigues of the dance upon couches on each side. Nothing could exceed the polite and hospitable solicitude of the Master, and the delicate, fascinating, and unwearied attentions of the Mistress of the mansion to their guests. These had evidently the utmost success—for whatever side we turned to, we saw happy faces, and heard the laugh of gladness, or the sound of enlivening music. After seemingly enjoying themselves to

the greatest satisfaction, the fashionables began to retire about half past one in the morning, but the rooms were not emptied before half past 2 o'clock : when those who had lingered so long, reluctantly tore themselves away from the delightful scene, not because their spirits were quite flagged, but out of consideration for their fair hostess, whom they had beheld with admiring feelings exert herself during the evening with an active degree of urbanity and kindness, that called forth the sincere admiration of every one who experienced its delightful effect, and which no one who was not a witness of it can imagine from an imperfect description. Surely, surely these are golden links of social life that make us forget the clanking iron fetters that usually bind down the spirit to the common servitude of being !

A state of exile, we all know, is one of severe probation, and lays bare springs of human conduct, which at home might be concealed. It is the true touchstone of talent and morals. Great as is the extent of the British territories in the East, there is not a British individual within their limits, whose pursuits are not known to his neighbours, as well as to his own family. Genius becomes marked in exile, which at home might have slumbered in a corner of the mind. There the busy hum of life in its most active state, the bustle of society, and the mechanical exertions dependent on the calls of necessity, as well as an impression of discouragement, prevent its expansion. It is only a genius of the first rate order that can at once burst through all these trammels, and mount at once to the zenith of poetry and fancy ; a BURNS, a BYRON. The second, third, and fourth rate sons of genius generally keep back timidly in the shade. While the Eagles of poetry are soaring to the sun, the notes of the linnnet are heard in the grove. Or as COWPER has happily versified the idea,

“ The nightingale may claim the topmost bough,
While the poor grasshopper must chirp below.”

Habits of business often repress the latent spark of genius, for men of business generally estimate a thing by its utility. It must be palpable, and have relation to the *materiel* of human wants. Accordingly, the fine arts are held in no very great estimation by them, and we doubt if old HOMER himself would be listened to in a counting house. We do not here deny that there may be genius even in a counting house, but we conceive that it has been turned into another channel from what nature had intended. Take out of the counting house an individual possessing true poetical feeling though repressed ; send him abroad on the face of

the Earth among mountains and forests, and falling waters and strange men ; nature will re-assume her original power, and even habitual restraint cannot prevent him from giving utterance to his thoughts in numbers.

"He writes in numbers, for the numbers come."

Behold a youth leaving his friends for a state of exile. Whatever moral obliquity he has, must be discovered ; whatever his hobby he must now appear. A new world opens upon him—he experiences the excitement of new ideas, and soon acquires a permanent character. He becomes like a flower dipped in a petrificative stream, which formerly yielded to the summer breeze that breathed over it ; but now hardens (if we may be allowed the expression) into eternal bloom.

In the East a literary turn is highly useful to the individual possessing it, for it saves him from the perils of idleness, than which no greater foe to human happiness exists. Of this we need not seek a better illustration than one which is open to the conviction of all ;—the state of the poor European Soldier, who rushes into excess to avoid the nightmare of the faculties, which the uneducated mind labours under in hours of vacancy. The literary or the scientific man has a charm against the blighting assaults of care, which the illiterate or unscientific man has not. The scientific man experiences a degree of delight in searching into the mysteries of physics, which is vastly superior to any of the sensualist's pleasures, and which unlike them leaves no sting of regret behind. The literary man, especially if poetical, may be more an object of pity than of envy to his more robusteous neighbours—the mere men of the world ; but were the benevolence of his nature (the true source of his sensations and pursuits) known to them, their pity would be changed into respect. There is a joy of social gaiety, and a joy of solitary contemplation. Those who have experienced the latter in any intensity, need not be reminded of its exquisiteness. Those who have not, would only laugh at an attempt to describe what is unintelligible to them ; for men are prone to laugh at what they do not understand. To this class we do not address ourselves ; but to those who deem mental pursuits the best recreations, and the surest preservatives against worldly grossnesses and the hardness of feeling they induce ; to those who themselves possess literary habits, and who are ready to smile indulgently at any modest endeavour to extend the little circle of our Indian literature, we address ourselves.

Hitherto our observations were general—they are now about to become particular ; for we were led insensibly into a field of rambling reflexion by taking up a little volume of Poems, published this day at Calcutta. We forget whether it was Burns or Hogg who said that he would rather be the author of one good song than the mere lord of a manor. We certainly are not *quite* so enthusiastic in our admiration of a good song, and yet a good song is a good thing in its way ; and he who is fortunate enough to have composed one, adds a mite to the literature of his time. It is true it may not live for ever ; but if it pleases even for a short time, it is not without its use. It is the opinion of many, that no woman, however unattractive, need die unmarried unless she likes ; and that however disagreeable or ungainly a man may be, he need not despair of getting a wife. This we give implicit credence to, for we have verily seen strange pairings within the compass of our own experience. In the same way, we believe, no man ever put his pen to paper but his writing gave pleasure to *some* person. He is the most fortunate who can please *all*. Perhaps oriental lucubrations may not be pleasant to the palate of a stern critic in England, for whose eye they were never intended ; but they certainly do excite feelings of pleasure in the bosom of an Indian, and by him they ought to be viewed with a complacency of judgement proportionable to his grateful recollection of the amusement or instruction he derived from them. Many things have been written and are written among us that do great credit to their authors. We recollect a little work entitled “ SATIRES IN INDIA,” which evinced uncommon shrewdness of observation, great powers of ridicule and high knowledge of the *ars poetica* in that department. What is become of the author ? We wish he would favour the *India Gazette* occasionally. We have not forgot the feelings of pleasure of a different kind which we derived from reading “ THE EXILE,” a melancholy poetical tale, parts of which are not inferior to FALCONER’S *Shipwreck*, in descriptive power and pathos. The “ SONGS OF THE EXILE,” too, have secured a share of public approbation, and called forth a rude assault of vulgar criticism from some writer in the *ASIATIC JOURNAL*. Some extremely pretty fugitive pieces appear occasionally in the pages of our contemporaries, which, we have felt regret at not being able to reprint in our own columns, from the demand made on our space by other matter.

At the head of these we would place "BERNARD WYCLIFFE," a poetical contributor to the *Calcutta Journal*; whose pieces are characterised by a true AFFLATUS of poetry. We wish he would write oftener.—In the *Government Gazette*, a series of Cantos have appeared, headed "INDIA," from which we, in common with many, have received considerable amusement. It seems to us as if the author had started without any specific plan—and finding in himself a great facility at versifying, he continues off hand to sketch with great humour and merit, scenes familiar to all Indians. A collection of poetical vagaries of this kind some years hence will be very interesting to such among us as may be spared to return to their native land, and who may wish to preserve in their most vivid form traces of customs, men and things that they can never behold again. We have performed what is a most pleasing duty to us, in giving a passing tribute of our admiration to the writers whose lighter labours we have alluded to. There are several others who might be mentioned also, but we forbear. There is one, however, who has frequently contributed to our columns, and whose name attracts our particular notice, from the circumstance of his having this day published a small volume of Miscellaneous Poems;—we mean Mr. RICHARDSON, of the Bengal Native Army. There was nothing very remarkable to demand our notice in the political world; and as the publishing of a book of poems is an event in our little poetical world, we have not cared to devote so much of our present number as we have done, to the consideration of Indian literature of the lighter kind.

We do not approve of all the poems in Mr. RICHARDSON'S collection; though those that we like less, may be the most pleasing in the opinion of others. We deem it proper to speak thus frankly, lest our praise should be considered more hollow than otherwise. A melancholy vein of feeling runs through Mr. RICHARDSON'S lays. It is we believe a fact, that the poetical temperament always gives a solemn or a sad tinge to the events of life. As a specimen of Mr. RICHARDSON'S manner, and of the blending of this pensiveness of spirit with a benevolent disposition, we may take the following:

Lines to MRS. W. R.— ON THE BIRTH OF HER INFANT SON

There are whom feeling's tenderer sway
Hath never taught to glow,
With sweet affection's hallowed ray,
That cheers our path below,
But thro' Life's dark and stormy day,
Speed drearily their lonely way.

While every nobler impulse sold
 To pride or wealth or power,
 No solace have their bosoms cold,
 In Fortune's adverse hour,—
 For Love's and Friendship's charms untold
 Their rugged hearts have ne'er controlled.

Ah yes! amid the world's dark scene,
 The many own no care,
 If other's stars are dim or sheen,
 So then's are bright and fair;
 Or view with interest worse than mean
 Their tears with scorn, their smiles with spleen.

Yet have I known full well and long
 Some few still prompt to feel,
 The grief that weeps another's wrong—
 The bliss that shares his weal—
 To whom those finer thrills belong
 Unknown amid the heartless throng.

Oh! Lady! who of such could know
 Thy charms—thy worth the while,
 Nor feel his raptured spirit glow,
 And kindle with thy smile;
 Nor bid when sorrow shades thy brow
 The sympathetic tear to flow?

Oh! let me share the gladdening ray—
 The beam of holy joy!—
 While thy maternal heart is gay
 I'd bless thy beauteous Boy,
 And breathe a fond and simple lay,
 To hail him on his natal day.

For thine and for thine infant's sake
 I raise the tender strain,
 Tho' harsh the faltering numbers break,
 'Thou wilt not all disdain,—
 And he when love and reason speak
 May bless the muse tho' rude and weak.

Darling! a matchless mother's love!—
 An honored father's pride!—
 I know not what the heart could prove
 Of earthly bliss beside—
 But if one wish thy breast shall move,
 May Heaven and Man that wish approve!

And I will breathe this fervent pray'r,
 That he who rules above,
 Thy little span of life may spare
 To crown thy parent's love,
 With grateful glow, and filial care
 Their grief to sooth, their bliss to share.

Our next extract will give our readers an idea of our author's amatory and more cheerful style:—

SONG.

Fair Queen of my bosom! through Life's fleeting day,
 Be the light of thine eye every tender and gay.
 Nor let a suspicion of change or of guile
 Repress the endearment, or sadden the smile!

In weal or in woe—in the calm or the storm—
My fond heart is true, as all feelings are warm;
And while throbbing with life its emotions shall prove
The sweetness of friendship—the rapture of love!

Oh! neither yea rock in the high-rolling main,
That time and the billow have battled in vain,
Shall bend to the zephyr, or shrink from the spray,
Than my heart shall forget, or my love shall decay!

We think the subjoined Sonnet beautifully illustrates the contemplativeness of the poetical temperament, and the sensibility of a lover of Nature.—

SONNET.

WRITTEN ON THE BANKS OF THE GANGES.

Oh! fraught with peace, instruction and delight
Are these lone shades, and this melodious stream,
In nature's tenderest tints of beauty dight,
So sweetly hallowed by the moon's pale beam!

Yon hoary dome a lengthened shadow throw—
Still in the plain where white tombs gleam around—
Fair Gunga's ward in silvery glory flows—
A vest of lambent light barbes the ground.

Such hour and scene my spirit loves to hail,
For Nature smiles so silently and sweet
On mountain brow, and mead, and hill, and vale,
And gives an image of repose—an emblem meet
Of those bright realms approved virtue gains,
Where Saints immortal dwell, and peace unbroken reigns.

We would fain introduce a few more specimens, but we have no room; and the book itself may be easily referred to. The pieces which pleased us most in glancing hastily over them, are, "A FATHER'S ADDRESS TO HIS NEW BORN BABE," at page 36—the simply melancholy "SONG OF GRIEF," page 43, the Sonnet page 110, commencing "Misfortune's withering hand hath plucked each flower

That whilom sparkled o'er the path of life."

The Sonnet, page 106, beginning

"Oh! when the heart is sad, and life is dear."

The "EVENING REFLEXIONS" at page 59, open with the following four exceedingly beautiful lines:—

"The dazzling glares of day begin to fade,
And meek-eyed Evening, clad in sober gray,
Roves in mild glory thro' the peaceful shade,
Where solitude and silence held their way."

Our author, we think, succeeds best in Sonnets, and with his enthusiastic love of nature, and delicacy of feeling, he may produce many. A Sonnet when well done is

The appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith Commanding the Sadgor Force, in Division Orders under date the 14th October, of Assistant Surgeon Hamilton to the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Battalion Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, under date 19th October, appointing Lieutenant Wintour to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment, vice Lieutenant Hoggan appointed to act as Adjutant and Pay Master of Native Invalids, are confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Major Bird, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, in General Orders of the 7th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Serjeant John McGowan, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, is appointed Overseer in the Meerut Division of the Barrack Division, vice Brown reduced by a Court Martial and remanded to the Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmuty of the Artillery is relieved from the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Greenstreet is President, and Captain J. J. Gordon of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Nat. Inf. is appointed a Member thereof in his room.

Hospital Apprentice George Hicks, attached to the Hospital of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, is at his own request permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

The undermentioned Ensigns, recently posted, are permitted to continue doing duty with the Corps specified opposite to their names, until further orders.

Ensign J. R. Bigge of the 1st Battalion 9th, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment.

Ensign A. L. Barwell of the 1st battalion 18th, with the 1st battalion 13th regiment

Ensign R. Nelson of the 1st battalion 22d, with the 2d battalion 20th regiment

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence

1st battalion 4th Regiment,—Ensign M. T. West, from 1st November, to 1st March 1823, to remain at the Presidency, on his private affairs

2d Regiment Light Cavalry,—Lieutenant P. Schaleh, from 1st November, to 1st December, to remain at the Presidency.

In Medical Charge at Lohargong,—Assistant Surgeon J. F. Royle, from 15th November, to 13th March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment,—Ensign R. Smith, from the 1st November to 1st January 1823, to remain at the Presidency, on his private affairs.

European Regiment,—Brevet-Captain M. S. Hogg, from 1st November, to 15th March 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

4th battalion Arty.—Major Parker, from 15th November, to 15th May 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Captain Curphy is appointed to the charge of the 4th battalion of Artillery, during the absence of Major Parker.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

1ST NOVEMBER, 1822.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore on the 30th of September 1822, Shaik Muddarie, Jemadar of the Furruckabad Provincial battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges; viz.

"For gross and shameful neglect of duty in the following instances:

First.—"In not taking sufficient precautions, availing himself of the means at his disposal, to Guard and secure certain notorious offenders committed to his charge, and under Sentence by the Civil Power, in consequence of which neglect the Prisoners in question rose upon the party commanded by him on the 15th of April 1822, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the neighbourhood of the Village of Bhundapoor on the bank of the Ganges, in the Pergunnah of Currah, and possessed themselves of the Boat and Arms of the Guard."

Second.—"For not using his utmost endeavours, to retrieve the consequences of the negligence, by taking prompt and decisive measures to re-secure the persons of the Convicts who had so risen, in consequence of which, nine out of the twelve Prisoners under his charge, succeeded in effecting their escape."

"The conduct of Shaikh Muddarie, being in both instances highly disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an Officer."

Under which Charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—"The Prisoner having no evidence to call he is directed to withdraw, and the Court having maturely weighed and deliberated upon the whole of what has appeared before them, are of opinion that he is Guilty of all and every part of the Crimes laid to his Charge ; which being in breach of the Articles of War, they adjudge him to be dismissed from the Service of the Honorable Company."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore on the 1st of October 1822, Sheaden Havildar, Annund and Annun Naicks, and Mahanund, Jowaher, Doorjun, Rampersaud, Choteeloll, Gungoram, Bhuwany, n of os (Joyram), Jhundoo, Mahataub, Shewa, Joorra-Gaab, Konhur Sing, Jewun, Rohem Sing, Bhujun, and Bhowany 2d, Sepoys of the Furruckabad Provincial battalion, were arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charges viz.

First.—"For gross and scandalous neglect of duty, and want of courage and decision, on the 5th of April 1822, about 10 o'Clock in the forenoon in the neighbourhood of the Village of Bhundapoor on the bank of the Ganges, in the Pergunnah of Currah, in allowing certain Prisoners placed under their charge to make themselves masters of their Arms, and in not doing their utmost upon that occasion to repossess themselves of the same."

Second.—"For similar gross and scandalous neglect of duty, in not using their utmost endeavours to retake the Prisoners in question, when they had succeeded in making their escape from under their charge."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely deliberated upon what has appeared before them, are of opinion that the Prisoners are severally Guilty of both Charges preferred against them ; which being in breach of the Articles of War, do Sentence them as follows :—Sheaden Havildar, and Annund and Annun Naicks to be respectively reduced to the Rank of Sepoy, and to be put upon the Roads for the term of three years. The remaining Prisoners, viz. Mahanund, Jowaher, Doorjun, Rampersaud, Choteeloll, Gungoram, Bhuwany, (son of Joyram,) Jhundoo, Mahataub, Shewa, Joorra, Golauh, Konhur Sing, Jewun, Rohem Sing, Bhujun, and Bhowany 2d, Sepoys, to be placed upon the Roads for the space of two years ; and the Court respectfully beg leave to recommend that they be all dismissed from the Service of the Honorable Company."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

The above Sentences are to take effect from the date on which the orders may be published at Cawnpore : and the whole of the Prisoners are to be struck off the Rolls of the Furruckabad Provincial battalion from the same date.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

2D NOVEMBER, 1822.

The new Pattern Sword recently sanctioned in His Majesty's Army is permitted to be worn by the Officers of the Bengal Establishment.

The Sword is to be worn suspended from Slings with Swivels, on a Shoulder Belt by Officers of Infantry whether of Flank or Battalion Companies.—Field or Mounted Officers will continue to use the Waist Belt.

Gunner Samuel Senior of the Artillery is appointed a Laboratory Man

in the Arsenal of Fort William, to supply a vacancy.—Gunner Senior is to be struck off the strength of the Regiment from this date, and transferred to the Town Major's List.

Ensign James Molony, who stands posted to the 1st Battalion 28th Native Infantry in General Orders of the 23d ultimo, is permitted to continue and do duty with the 1st battalion 7th Native Infantry at Cuttack, until further orders.

Ensign Hall, doing duty with the European Regiment, having been reported duly qualified, is directed to proceed by water and join the 1st battalion 13th Regiment at Midnapore to which he stands posted.

Garrison Orders by Lieutenant General Marley, Commanding Allahabad, under date the 20th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Hogan to take charge of the 1st battalion of Native Invalids, are confirmed.

Ensign W. H. R. Boland, of the 2d battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 2d battalion 20th Regiment until further orders.

Ensign Frederick St. John Sturt, posted to the 2d battalion 16th Regiment in General Orders of the 23d ultimo, is directed to join his Corps at Asseerghur by water, instead of doing duty with the 2d battalion 20th Regiment as stated in General Orders above quoted.—Ensign Sturt will proceed under charge of Ensign Battleman.

Quarter Master Serjeant Rd. White is removed from the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry, and appointed to the same situation with the 2d battalion 11th Native Infantry, to supply a vacancy.

Donald McKenley, Trumpeter Major to the 2d Light Cavalry, is appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the Regiment from the 1st instant, vice Mullens.

Ensign John Thomas Lowe, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Ad-De-Camp to Major-General Gregory from the 1st instant.—The temporary appointment of Captain Read, to officiate as Ad-De-Camp to the Major-General will accordingly cease from that date.

Ensign H. Fitz Simons, of the European Regiment, is permitted to remain and do duty with the 1st battalion 13th Regiment at Midnapore until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence :

2d Battalion 23d Regiment,—Ensign W. Hunter, from 10th November to 10th February 1823, to visit Rungpoor, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment.—Brevet Captain Williamson, from 20th November to 20th March, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 24th Regiment,—Ensign Cargenten, from 10th November to 10th April 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment,—Lieut. Lewes, from 15th October to 15th April 1823, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry,—Lieut.-Colonel Elliott C. B. from 20th November to 20th May, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army

4th Nov. 1822.

Major T. Truscott and Brevet-Captain N. Wallace are removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major G. Warden, Captain W. Cunningham, and Lieutenant B. W. Ebhart, of the 27th Native Infantry, are posted to the 2d battalion of the Regiment.

Ensign R. W. Fraser, whose admission to the Service is noticed in Government General Orders of the 2d Instant, is directed to proceed by water to Chittagong, and join the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, the Corps to which he stands posted.

Private George Pearce, who was posted to the Honorable Company's European Regiment by General Orders of the 10th August last, is removed

ed to the Artillery, and is to be sent to the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Dum-Dum by the first favourable opportunity.

A Special Committee will assemble on Wednesday Morning at Sunrise, at the new Custom House, to inspect and report upon the part of that building which remained to be completed, and which will be pointed out to the Committee by Lieutenant Buxton of Engineers.

President.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wood, C. B. Engineers.

Members.

Captain Wm Swinton, Offg Superintendent of Buildings.

Captain Hutchinson, Engineers.

The Committee will transmit their Report to the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board, and report their having done so to this Department, when they will consider the Committee as dissolved.

Assistant Surgeon Corbet is directed to proceed in Medical charge of a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops to Berhampore, and will report himself without delay to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

Assistant Steward Tibbatts will also proceed with the above Detachment to Berhampore, from whence he will return to his duty at the Presidency General Hospital.

Lieutenant John Paton is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Hales promoted to a company.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment,—Captain Wallis, from 15th October, to 1st February 1823, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 28th October, 1822

GENERAL ORDERS

Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe of the 87th Regt who was detained at Fort William, on Public Service as President of a General Court Martial, when that Corps embarked for Dinapore, being now relieved from that duty, he will be pleased to proceed to rejoin the 87th, at Ghazepore by water, with all convenient expedition.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

28TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 25th Instant.

Color Sergeant John Bibby, from the 17th to the 38th Foot, and Sergeant John Bell from the latter to the former Corps.

Sergeant Bell will accompany Captain White's Detachment to the Presidency for the purpose of joining the 17th Regiment, and Color Sergeant Bibby will proceed to Berhampore with the Volunteers for the 13th Regiment under Captain Gill.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

29TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

17th Light Dragoons.

Cornet Frederick Loftus, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Daniel deceased, date to be hereafter announced.

24th Foot.

Ensign W. T. R. Smith, from the 47th Foot to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice G. Darling deceased, 3d October, 1822.

47th Foot.

George Woodburn, Junior, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. T. R. Smith promoted in the 24th Foot, 3d October 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

29TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Detail of the 41th Regiment arrived from England on the Honourable Company's ship Warren Hastings under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Harding will, with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30TH OCTOBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

17th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant William Graham from the 16th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant vice Menteath who exchanges, 25th April 1822.

30th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet H. M. Dixon from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gunning appointed to the 52d Regiment, 25th April 1822.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant Thos. Kerr, from the Half Pay of the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Osborne who exchanges, receiving the difference, 9th May 1822.

41st Foot.

Captain Lord George Bentinck from half pay of the 50th Foot to be Captain, vice Sanderson who exchanges, receiving the difference, 9th May 1822.

Ensign Wm. Childers from the Half pay of the 10th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Copson deceased, 25th April 1822.

89th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon James Walsh from the Half pay of the 10th Royal Veteran battalion, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Pope whose Appointment has not taken place, 25th April 1822.

MEMORANDUM

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon Greig from the half pay of the 22d Light Dragoons to be Assistant Surgeon in 83d Foot, and his removal from that Corps to the 4th Light Dragoons have been cancelled.

Captain John Fraser of the 8th Light Dragoons placed upon half pay, 25th March 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30TH OCTOBER 1822

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

11th Light Dragoons.

Cancels Cornet Shore's Promotion, vice Brisco deceased. Cornet Hon'ble Henry Dundas Shore to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wall promoted in the 81st Foot, 23d May 1822.

11th Light Dragoons.

Cancels the appointment of Ensign R. Lawrie, from 46th Foot, vice Shore. Edward Astley Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Shore, 23d May 1822.

17th Light Dragoons

Gentleman Cadet Lewis Shedden from the Royal Military College to be Cornet by purchase, vice Fancourt promoted in the 91st Foot, 23d May 1822.

20th Foot.

Ensign Wm. Bonta from the 79th Foot to be Ensign, vice Martin appointed to the 85th Foot, 23d May 1822.

54th Foot

Captain Jas. Arthur Butler from half pay 80th Foot to be Captain, vice Thos. Kirby who exchanges, 23d May 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Wallham Harris from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase vice Townshend, appointed to the 79th Foot, 23d May 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The commission of Lieutenant Sherburne of the 1st Foot has been antedated to 18th October 1820, but he has not been allowed to receive any back pay.

For Lieutenant Wm. Maxwell, from the half pay 6th Foot to be Lieutenant in the 14th Foot, vice Frankland who exchanges.

Read vice Hugh Lloyd Franklin placed upon Half pay 6th Foot.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30th OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Wm. Fitzmaurice from the 65th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice J. Methold who exchanges, 17th August, 1822.

11th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant I. Campbell, 2d, from the 46th Foot to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Brisco deceased, date to be hereafter announced.

65th Foot.

Lieutenant John Methold from the 4th Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzmaurice who exchanges, 17th August 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The Appointment of Roger Swetenham, Gent. to be Ensign in the 46th Foot vice Rawden Lawrie, removed to the 11th Dragoons, has not taken place.

The Appointment of Henry Stanislaus La Roche, Gent. to be Ensign in the 59th Foot, vice Heming appointed to the 14th Foot, has not taken place.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

1st NOVEMBER 1822.

The undermentioned Boys borne on the strength of, and trained as Drummers, in the 24th Foot, under Orders to return to Europe, are transferred to the 13th Regiment, into which corps their Parents or Guardians have Volunteered their Services.

George Bridges.

Matthew Moore.

Luke White.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

2d NOVEMBER 1822.

The unexpired period of the Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant McKenzie of the 14th Foot, is cancelled, and that Officer having

been reported duly qualified, is appointed to act as Interpreter to Lieut. Col. MacLaine's Detachment on its passage up the River.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Butcher of the 11th Dragoons is directed to act as Adjutant to the above Troops during their Passage to Calcutta and Meerut.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

2d NOVEMBER 1822.

Lieutenant Child of the 24th is directed to proceed on Duty to Berhampore with the Volunteers of the 13th Regiment under Captain Gill, whence he will return to Fort William at his earliest convenience after the Men shall have been delivered over to the 36th Regiment.

Lieutenant Spaight of the 87th will take charge of the Invalids of that corps at present in Fort William, upon the departure of Lieutenant Child.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOVEMBER 2, 1822.

Captain Wetherall of the Royal Regiment has Leave to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

Captain Franklyn of the 24th Regiment, and Lieutenant Boubly of the 53d have permission to proceed to Europe for the purpose of re-joining their respective Corps under Orders to embark for England.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOVEMBER 2, 1822.

Upon the arrival at Fort William of the Wing of the 44th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hardinge, the Volunteers, for that Corps, at present attached to the 17th will join their Regiment, and the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops will be pleased at his earliest convenience to make over the accounts, &c. &c. of the Men to Lieut. Col. Hardinge.

Capt. Burrows, 41st Foot

— Jacob, 61th Foot.

Lieut. Cox, 87th Foot

Ensign Poole, 24th Foot.

The Officers named in the Margin, who from time to time were posted to do duty with the Volunteers are to consider themselves relieved from the date on which the Men shall have joined the 44th.

Colonel Edwards will be pleased after delivering over the Detachment to Lieut. Col. Hardinge, to forward to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces, a numerical Return in which all casualties among the Men, Women, and Children, which may have occurred since they joined the 17th Regiment, are to be carefully detailed.

A similar Return of the Volunteers, for the 19th, is to be transmitted in like manner to the Adjutant General upon their embarkation for Berhampore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOVEMBER, 2, 1822.

Colonel Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, whose appointment to the Staff Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India, was announced in General Orders of the 25th January last, having arrived, he will assume the duties of his Office and be obeyed accordingly: The date whence his Allowances are to commence will be adjusted hereafter by Government.

Brevet Major Bristow will assume his functions as Brigade Major to the King's Troops, and Brevet Major Sirensfield will be pleased to rejoin the 87th Regiment, at Ghazepore, whither he is to proceed by water from Calcutta.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOVEMBER 4, 1822.

Capt. Gault, 87th Foot, The Appointments of the Officers
Lieut. Maxwell, 11th Drs. named in the Margin to do duty with
— McKensie, 14th Foot the Troops proceeding up the River, as
— Child, 24th Foot announced in General Orders of the 24th
October and 2d November, 1822. Nos. 2737, 2746 and 2750, have
not taken place.

Ensign Harris of the 87th Regiment, is nominated to proceed on duty with Lieutenant Col. McLaine's Detachment to Ghazepore, and Lieut. Cary 41st Foot will accompany Captain Gilt's detail of Volunteers by water to Berhampore, whence he is to return to Calcutta, at his earliest convenience after the Men have been delivered over to the 38th Regiment.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOVEMBER 4, 1822.

Orders by Major Brown appointing Color Serjt. Charles Dewberry to act as Serjeant Major and Serjeant Patrick Clancy as Quarter Master Serjeant to the left Wing of the 87th Regiment, during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regt. are confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOTICE.

It is notified for the information of the Public, that the new Road leading from the Government House through Hastings' Sortie, and the Plassey Gate, will be opened for Ingress into Fort William on the morning of Saturday the 9th instant, subject to the same Regulations as the other Entrances.

By Command,

J. VAUGHAN.

Town and Fort Major.

Town Major's Office,
Fort William, 6th Nov. 1822

MILITARY ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Lieut. Col. Featherstone, H. Invalid Establishment, from Allahabad

Captain E. J. Honeywood, 7th Cavalry, from England.

Capt. C. C. Smyth, 3d ditto, from ditto.

Ditto J. Cheape, Engineers, from ditto.

Ditto R. Smith, ditto, from ditto.

Ditto Stephen, Engineers, from Allahabad.

Brevet Capt N. Penny, 1 Batt. 14th N. I. from Pertaub Gurh.

Assistant Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M. D from Europe.

Assist Surg. J. Ronald, ditto from ditto.

Ditto J. R. Buchanan, from Penang.

Lieut. H. Lawrenoe, 2d Batt. 19th N. I. from ditto.

DEPARTURES

Captain W. W. Moore, 2d Batt 12th N. I. to the Cape.

Capt. W. Guise, 1st Batt. 9th N. I. to Europe.

Capt. W. Bidwell, 2d Batt. 4th N. I. to Europe.

Assist. Surgeon Joseph Duncan, to the Cape.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing that your valuable paper is at all times open to the exposition of grievances of a public nature, I make bold to send you the following observations on those suffered by a numerous, industrious, and very respectable class of speculators, more familiarly known by the denomination of *Indigo Planters*. Altho' I may not be competent to the task, from my inexperience in the line; still having been of the fraternity, during the first few years of my residence in this land of "milk and honey," the few observations I have been enabled to make in that short time, I have no hesitation in submitting to the public, in hopes that they may call forth the latent powers of more experienced, more interested, and more able heads. What I mean to bring more particularly to your notice at this time, is the very severe loss that the old established Planter sustains from incroachments made on his cultivation by innovators, in consequence of which the Zemindar loses his rent and Government their revenue; and how such inevitable loss to all parties may be prevented. I do not suppose that there is any trade carried on in Asia (that is not a monopoly)

in which there is more capital invested, more money put in circulation, and that tends more immediately to the relief and support of the Ryott, than that of Indigo—the Planter in this country is situated far differently from persons of the same description in all other parts of the world: he is precluded from holding land in his own name (if a Briton) beyond a few biggas; the only mode which is left, is that of making advances to the Ryott for the plant, and getting him to enter into agreements, for producing a certain quantity for every Rupee he receives:—the Ryott failing in his agreement, is liable to be confined to gaol for debt and breach of contract. In pursuing such summary measures, the Planter would seldom or ever find them tend to his advantage; he is consequently induced to advance more money to the Ryott, in hopes that the ensuing year will enable him to pay off all scores, which it very often does. If in the mean time that the Ryott is in debt, there is any person villain enough to build a Factory within the cultivation of that already established, all the Ryotts will instantly flock to the new projector, and measure the same lands to him that they had already measured, and had been in the habit of measuring yearly to the old Planter, who, when he finds this to be the case, must in self defence commence an action in the Zillah Court against the Ryott, who is sure to be cast and sent to jail. There he remains so long as he does not pay the demand, and the Planter finds it convenient to pay for his maintenance. Suppose for a moment that the whole of the Ryotts of thirty or forty villages were to be confined in the above mentioned manner for some months, what a scene of ruin and devastation would be the result; the least part of which would be the loss sustained by the Zemindar in not being able to collect his and paying Government their revenue. What I would propose, and what I have every reason to think would meet the concurrence of every person connected with the line, is an order by Government in Council prohibiting all persons from building a Factory within three coss of one already established. Such a regulation would materially benefit all parties, and tend to promote the good order and peace of the district. Do you think, Mr. Editor, that any good and just reasons exist against such a regulation being passed? and ought not the right of prior possession to be a sufficient claim for the Planter to entitle him to the management of right to that cultivation which he has had for years, and justify Government in countenancing such a claim?

Nov. 6, 1822.

GOOD COPPER.

NOVEMBER 7.

No arrivals from Sea.

A Correspondent at Jubbulpore writes—"There is a small degree of alarm in this neighbourhood at present. Three Companies from Bhopaul with guns, and Cavalry from Saugor, have been ordered to be in readiness. Report says, the Callinger man with 1,200 horse and as many Infantry, with Scindiah's son-in-law, are in motion. It is likely enough that they are connected with the preparations now making in some way or other."

There has been a heavy storm of rain at Asseerghur, and its neighbourhood. Houses fell, and a quantity of property was lost or damaged, but we have heard of no loss of lives. Much discontent, and misgovernment it is reported, prevail in Scindiah's dominions.

To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER, we understand, will have a Benefit Concert at the elegant mansion of Mrs. J. SHAKESPEARE, (in Chowringhee) who with the kindest consideration has permitted her house to be devoted for the evening to a purpose highly interesting to the lovers of music in general and to the friends of a professor whose talents, modesty of character, and quiet worth, have won their respect—in particular. Several of our ablest amateurs will assist at the Concert, but there are attractions of a more delightful kind in prospect we learn—Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER himself, we believe, will lead.

From the *Calcutta Journal* of this morning, we take the two following items of local news:—

Sporting.—We have been requested by the Stewards of the Races to mention, that the First Calcutta Meeting has been altered from Monday the 8th to Monday the 16th of December next.

Magistracy.—We understand that S. Swinton, Esq. J. P. Larkins, Esq. and G. J. Siddons, Esq. have recently been put in Commission as Justices of the Peace.

Several days ago there appeared in the Obituary of a Contemporary's paper, the name of a Lady who died in the Fort. In the notice which recorded the melancholy event was this remark:—"It is lamentable to state, that an hour elapsed before Medical assistance could be procured; the attack commenced at 11 at night, and at 8

next morning this Lady was no more." The impression left upon our own minds upon perusing the above remark, was, that none of the Medical Staff of the Garrison were to be found when the lady was taken ill. From our knowledge of these gentlemen's characters as Medical Officers and humane men, we felt perfectly satisfied, that even in the event of their not having been found in their quarters for a whole hour, they could perfectly well account for the circumstance upon more gratifying grounds than might be inferred from the perusal of such a remark as the one quoted. We happen to be well acquainted with the nature of the duties which the Garrison Medical Staff of Fort William have to perform. We know that they are at times troublesome, and arduous in the extreme; and that disadvantages appertain to the situation of a medical man officiating within the Fort, which a professional man elsewhere is not liable to. We can conceive a case to happen, in which the three gentlemen forming the Resident Garrison Staff of Fort William might all be found absent from their quarters a whole hour, in consequence of separate calls upon their professional aid or the necessity of holding a consultation. People, in general, perhaps are not aware that the whole duties of these Gentlemen are not confined within the walls of the Fort. They extend to the Cooly Bazar—to the Bow Bazar, and other external and distant points. Supposing three persons to be taken suddenly ill at one and the same moment—a thing neither improbable nor impossible, especially about the end of October;—the three medical gentlemen of the Garrison proceed to their assistance;—during their absence a fourth person is attacked with a fit of cholera or some other dangerous malady—a messenger is dispatched to the quarters of the Medical Staff—the messenger returns and states that not one medical officer is at his quarters;—in the interim the person last attacked dies:—What should we say of the indiscretion of a surviving friend, who without enquiring into the circumstances of the case, would blazon to the world that medical aid could not be procured? Would not a person who had written in an incautious or wounded spirit a paragraph tending to implicate the professional character of the Medical Staff, regret it on finding out the real state of things;—but would it not have been much better to have avoided the possibility of injuring others, and vexing one's self, by forbearing at first from entering a remark which could do no possible good and might do harm? We may be

told that there was no harm meant by such a remark as: "it is lamentable to state, that an hour elapsed before medical assistance could be procured." If there was no harm meant, there could be no good. *Cui bono?* Why was the thing mentioned? It is nothing uncommon for a sick person to be an hour without assistance. There was to plain minds, then, only one inference left—that there was some neglect on the part of the Medical Staff. This we knew could not be the case, but the hundreds who read the notice could not know this. That the remark was calculated to produce an erroneous impression, is proved by the fact of the Most Noble the Governor of the Fort having instituted an inquiry into the affair. The result of that inquiry his Lordship has kindly put it in the power of the Garrison Medical Staff of Fort William to publish, and we have supreme satisfaction in giving insertion here to the sentiments expressed by his Lordship on the subject through the Town Major. They add another proof to the many already on record of his Lordship's benevolent solicitude for the well being of every department; and his anxiety not only that every one under his controul should perform his duty well, but that no one should undeservedly suffer in the good opinion of his neighbours.

To J. SWINEY, Esq. M. D.

Garrison Surgeon.

SIR,—Having submitted to the Most Noble the Governor of Fort William the Documents and Correspondence connected with the Official Enquiry which His Lordship commanded me to make into the cause of the delay which it was publicly stated occurred, in affording Medical aid in a late case, the nature of which required the most prompt attendance, I have it in direction to express to you with a request that you will make the same known to your assistants; the satisfaction which the Most Noble the Governor derives, in expressing in the most unqualified manner, his conviction that not the least blame or neglect in any way, can be imputed to either of the Medical Staff of the Garrison, and that on the contrary every assistance was afforded on the instance at which it was known to be required.

I am further commanded to state to you, that in directing the enquiry in question, the Most Noble the Governor was not actuated by any doubt personally entertained that there did exist the least neglect on the part of the Medical Gentlemen of the Garrison. His Lordship a-

deputed this measure in justice to the Military character of those, who, as Governor, he felt it his duty to protect, and whose reputation and future professional prospects such an unrefuted report would tend to injure and seriously affect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J VAUGHAN,

Town Major.

FORT WILLIAM,
Town Major's Office,
2d Nov. 1822.

The circumstances to which we have referred, point out the necessity which exists for people to be cautious when they write observations that may take a more extensive, if not mischievous, scope than had been intended,—observations which, while they point to public conduct, may deeply hurt the feelings, and even cast a temporary slur upon the characters of estimable private individuals;—observations which, when made, can do no good,—observations which, like rockets in the hand of an unskilful person, may in bursting retrograde unpleasantly upon himself. The reputation of a Medical man is of an exceedingly delicate nature. We are far from arguing that the conduct of Medical men should not be commented upon when they deserve it. But it ought to be done advisedly, because a remark that would be of no consequence as respected the character of another, might ruin his, and mar his prospects for ever;—a punishment far beyond what the offence might merit, or the commentator could have wished for or contemplated.

DISTRESSED IRISH.

Proceedings of the Committee assembled at the Town Hall,—Nov. 1, 1822.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Sir F. MACNAGHTEN, in the Chair.

Capt Wm COSTLY,
J. W. HOGG, Esq.
W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
Col. W. CASEMENT C. B.
BENJ. FERGUSSON, Esq.

Capt Wm KENNEDY,
J. O' B. LAUDY, Esq.
R. W. POT, Esq.
CHAS. BLANEY, Esq.

Read the particulars of two remittances of Govt. Bills one of £4000 by the *Adrian*, and one of £3000 by the *Asia*—these Bills were endorsed to Messrs. Coutts and Co. by the Treasurers "for

the relief of the Distressed Irish under instructions forwarded direct by the Chairman," to Messrs. Coutts and Co. and to the London Tavern Committee.

Read the undermentioned Papers received with Contributions as published in the daily papers since the last Meeting of the 25th ultimo:

1st.—A letter from the Vicar and Wardens of the Roman Catholic Church, N. S. De Rozario to the Chairman, with a Cheque for amount Collection and Contribution,			
Collection,	881	10	0
Contribution,	2000	0	0
2d.—A ditto from A. C. Barwell, Esq. to the Chairman, with the Baugwandee Contributions,	386	0	0
3.—A letter from the Officers and Crew of the ship <i>Bengal Merchant</i> to their Commander,	56	8	0
4th.—A letter from Major General Loveday to the Treasurer, with a list from Benares,	2180	0	0
5th.—A letter from Mr. Murray of the Old Church to the Treasurer, with the Collections realized on Sunday the 27th ultimo, viz.			
Total Collections,	839	8	3
Notes Unrealized,	92	0	0
6th.—A letter with Mr. Cheap's list from Scorool,	444	0	0
7th.—ditto from Mr. Lindeman to the Treasurer in part of the Collection made at the Union Chapel on Sunday Evening the 20th ult.			
Total Collections,	839	0	0
Notes Unrealized,	114	0	0
8th.—Different other Subscriptions,	5015	1	0
Total since last Meeting,	12,435	11	3
Amount recorded at ditto,	73,074	5	6
Total Subscriptions published, Sicca Rupees, ..	85,510	0	0

Amount Subscriptions paid in to this date,

Amount £7000 remitted by the *Adrian and Asia*, }
at a premium of 24 per Cent. purchase, 82 Rs., } 69,440 0 0

RESOLUTIONS.

1st.—Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee be offered to the several parties who have Contributed as above to the relief of the distressed Irish.

2d.—Resolved, That Captain Brown of the *Bengal Merchant*, be requested to assure the Officers and Crew of his Ship, that the Committee entertain a grateful sense of their characteristic benevolence, in this cause of humanity.

3d.—Resolved, That the gratitude of this Committee be expressed to the Vicar and Wardens of the Roman Catholic Church, N. S. De Rozario, for the Collection that was made on Sunday last, and for their munificent gift of 2000 Rs. from the funds of the Church.

4th.—Resolved, That we duly appreciate and applaud the spirit with which our Gallant Countrymen, the Horse Artillery at Meeruz, have come forward with their aid on behalf of their suffering fellow Creatures, and when we consider the means which they possess, but we cannot but admire in them the humanity which has at all times marked the character of British Soldiers.

6th.—Resolved, That our thanks be returned to the Revd. Mr. Thomason for his exertions in behalf of our funds, and for the Collection paid in to our Treasurer.

8th.—The Meeting adjourns to Friday next the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock at the Town Hall.

R. ROBERTS, TREASURER

To the Committee, &c. &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

Amidst the variety of business in which I have been involved, I omitted to lay before you copy of the letter that I had forwarded to Messrs. Coutts and Co. by the ship *Asia*, with the first of a set of Bills for £3000 on the Court of Directors, and with reference to the letter which inclosed £4000 by the ship *ADRIAN*, transmitting Duplicates of that remittance by the *Asia*.

To Messrs. Coutts and Co.

SIRS,

Since writing the foregoing Letter, we have been enabled to procure Bills to the amount of £3000 more, which you will be so good as to hold subject to the order of the Committee of Subscribers, &c. as before. This letter covers the 2d of Four Bills on the East India Directors for £1000 each, and the 1st of three Bills on the East India Directors for £1000 each, making in all seven thousand pounds.

I am, Sir, your obdt. humble Servant,

(Signed) F. MACNAGHTEN,

Chairman of the Calcutta Committee.

Calcutta, the 25th October, 1822.

I have thought it proper to supply you with this information, for I am sure it will be a great satisfaction to the Subscribers at large, to be apprised that no time has been lost by us in our efforts to insure the most beneficial effects from this country.

Upon this occasion it would be unjust to our Treasurer, Mr. Browne Roberts, if I omitted to state that we have been enabled to make these early remittances by his kindness and liberality in procuring Bills of Exchange before the amount of them had been collected from the Subscribers.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. MACNAGHTEN,

Wednesday, 6th November, 1822.

P. S.—I have forwarded to Mr. Roberts, our Treasurer, to be submitted at our next Meeting, a letter from Mr. John William Laing, by which it will appear that (with the exception of a stoppage made on account of the Civil Fund,) he has subscribed the whole of a month's allowances towards the relief of our suffering countrymen.

(Signed) F. M.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

H. Davis, and Co.	- 100	J. L.	32
Ensign Edw. Cartie,	- 50	B.B. Mullins, Pl. St.	32
Lt. Col. C. S. Fagan,	200	Subchura Muthick,	10
Mrs. R. Leslie,	- 50	May. W. Burgh, Ally-	
Miss Leslie,	- 50	Gurk.	100
Miss Uordale,	- 100	Li. F. J. Sutherland,	
R. Turner,	- 50	1st Cavalry,	100
Major, G. Fraser,	- 200	Corp. Jours, Sappers	
Sir J. H. Stovellhouse,	190	and Miners,	0
J. Bell,	- 50	Humanity Exemplum	30
Cornelios Roy,	- 100	J. Graham, Sgt. Maj.	
C. M. Martin,	- 50	1st Br. 21st Regt.	10
Umerram Tagore,	- 25	T. Smith, Qr. Mr. Sgt.	20
J. Lamb and Co.	- 100	J. Thompson, Sgt. Ad-	
Casaregnath Banerjee	100	for 1st Lt. 26th Regt.	12
Sergeant Carr,	- 20	W. Palmer, Mtr. Sgt.	20
Non-commissioned &c. Staff		J. Judge, Corp. 6th	
of Nagpore, Sub. Force.		Co. 2d Bat. Arty...	10
Eduard Triston, Serjt.		Mrs. Judge,	8
Maj. 1st Lt. 16th Regt.	12	A Friend,	30
Mrs. Triston,	- 4	A Poor Subscriber,	6
George Edgar,	- 12	J. Dally, Qr. Mr. Sgt.	
Mrs. Edgar,	- 4	1st Lt. 26th Regt. No. 1.	10
J. Elliott, Qr. Mr. Sgt.		L. Malwa,	5
1st Lt. 16th Regt.	10	Qr. Mr. Sgt. Ingram,	
J. Wilks, Sgt. Pioneer,	10	Horse Brigade,	10
M. O. Driscalle, Serjt.		J. Keck, Gunner 6th	
Pioneer,	- 10	Co. 2d Bat. Arty...	5
Lieut. J. W. Douglas,		A Friend,	10
26th Regt. N. I.	64	Cornet Pringle O'Han-	
Captain Biden of the		don, St. No. 100	95 11
Ship Ganges,	50	H. T. Chalk, Post Mr.	
W. Owen, Chf. Officer,	20	Diamond Harbour,	50
Ship's Crew,	- 72 10 8	The Hon. A. Ramsay,	100
Colonel W. Richards,	- 60	W. J. Turquand,	100
Cornet J. Bradford,	- 50	Mrs. R. B. Turner,	82
Capt. J. D. Parsons,	- 200	F. M. R. ...	20
Lieut. Thos. Sewell,	- 50	AcW...	50
Capt. Millner, (Bank-		D. H. K...	16
shall),	219	Phos. Spencer,	30
Lieut. Colonel Clements		O. H. J...	16
Browne,	- 1000	D. B...	25
Lieut. Lysaght,	- 50	A poor man's mtr.	10
A Friend at Lucknow,		Songtun Dutt, Hd.	
thro' Messrs. A. and		writer,	10
Co.	- 100	M. P. Rodriguez,	5
C. and F.	- 50	Mukund Pannoh	
Fyz Ally Khan,	20	Dewanee Serish-	
Bhowany Kishore	20	adast,	25
Achog,	- 20	Dwarpet Oolah	
Kishennang Chou-		Fousdaree Serish-	
dr,	20	adast,	5
Kishon Koomar,	- 20	Omanauth Roy,	
C. Leonard,	- 10	Fousdaree Re-	
James Radcliffe,	- 7	cord Keeper,	5
J. H. Jhans,	- 2	Ramkistno Dutt,	
Serjeant Major D.		Mohurer,	2
Ross,	- 16	Afzul Hussain, do	2
Digumber Paul,	- 6	Ahmed Atee, do	2
Rantonny, Miller,	- 6	Ghulam Rasool,	
Rajkissore Gopt,	- 6	Dewanee Naser,	10
Debypersaid Roy,	- 6	Wm. Pringle...	50
W. H. Belli,	- 100	J. Lamb,	50
W. R. Clarke,	- 100	Dookes Rion,	2
J. W. Lethbridge,	- 50	Joha. Alexander,	50
Capt. Geo. Savage,	- 50	Wm. Alexander,	32
J. D. M. Sinaes, and		David B. Nicol,	20
Sons,	- 50	John Brown,	30
T. P. Oxborough,	- 12	R. H. Huch,	16
Additional Subscrip-		John Russell,	50
tion by the Natives		George Huch,	16

Fortress Subscriptions.

Vellore Subscriptions.

General's Office, - 41**List previously Sub-****scribed, 38 2****D. Humphreys, 28****Lieut. C. Thoresby, 32****A Friend of the Press, 50****J. W. Laing, one****month's allow-****ance, 1150 18****G. Mills, 50****C. B. Francis, Esq., 100****C. Albany, 45****A. Wilson, 38****Ensign G. Irvine, 108****Lt. Col. W. Franklin, 50****W. Norris, 2d do. 13 5 4****D. IV. 50****Subscriptions realized****by G. T. Collins, at****Sylhet, 150****Lieut. Col. F. Drum-****mond, Invd. Estab. 100****Robert Syme, 50****A. Reed, 50****C. Pandaze, 100****5,305 9 8****Advertised****previously, 27,745 11 9****Total to this****date, 93,051 5 5****B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.****Calcutta, November 6, 1822.****The Committee re-assembled to-morrow morning (the**
8th instant,) at 9 o'clock, at the Town Hall.**ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.****Mrs. J. Annuty, 200****Lieutenant T. Moodie, 100****Ensign J. Dade, 32****Russuck Chunder Mo-****ey, 100****Petumbar Ghose, 100****Cossinanth Mullick, 100****Russuck Lall Dutt, 100****Sumbachunder Kurr, 100****Deorgachurn Chuk-****erbutty, 100****Lieut. E. Barclay, 100****Lieut. Col. Shapland, 100****R. H. Tulloh, 100****Major Whish, 50****Lieut. Wm. Bell,****(Executive Of-****ficer at Mhow) 32****Lieut. J. Johnson, 32****Lt. T. Saunders, 32****Lt. T. Gray, 32****Lt. R. G. Roberts, 32****Lt. D. Ewart, 32****Lt. A. Abbott, 32****Lt. J. W. Wake-****field, 32****Dr. H. Smith, 32****Mr. A. Affleck,****Depty. Asst.****Comy. of Ord. 32****W. A. Robert-****son, Contributor****of do. 20****Non Commission-****ed Officers and****Generals 2d****Avon Horse****Brigade 116****Do. do. 2d Comy.****1st Batts. 171****677****Deduct Hoondra-****an at 3 per cent. 19 13****Total order at 10****days sight, 657 8****Amount of Col-****tion at St. An-****draw's Church, 1527****Deduct previ-****ously published 1503****Unpublished 16-1519 8****Published pre-****viously 98051 5 5****Total to this****date, 94,946 8 5****B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.****Calcutta, 7th November, 1822.****The Committee assembled to-morrow morning at**
9 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

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Calcutta.

NOVEMBER 11.

We have great pleasure in commencing our Editorial labours of the week by informing our readers that yesterday's Shipping Report announced the following arrivals:—

H. C. Ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Capt. Brook Kay, from London the 19th June.

H. C. Ship *Winchelsea*, Captain W. Adamson, from London the 16th June.

French Ship *La Seine*, Captain J. Houssart, from Havre de Grace 16th May, and Cape of Good Hope 1st September.

American Brig *Danube*, Captain J. Winslow, from Boston 12th July.

List of Passengers per H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, Captain Brook Kay, from London 19th June.

Mrs. Persse, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Sinalpage, Mrs. Enderby, Mrs. Neyland, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Crossly; Miss Row, Miss Garnet, Miss Neyland, Master Hilton; Sir H. Darell, Bart. Civil Service; Charles Parks, Esq. ditto; Mr. Biddulph, Cadet; Colonel F. Newbery, H. M. 44th Foot; Major W. Persse, ditto; Captain J. Luard, ditto; Captain J. Enderbey, ditto; Captain G. M. Greville, ditto; Lieut. Wm. Harris, ditto; Lieut. Wm. Sperring, ditto; Lieut. J. Crossly, ditto; Lieut. J. Hilton, ditto; Lieut. J. Armstrong, ditto; Lieut. A. C. Lowe, ditto; Lieut. R. Douglas, ditto; Cornet C. F. Havlock, ditto; Cornet C. K. Collins, ditto; Mr. D. Ffatts, Quarter Master, ditto; Mr. G. Neyland, Pay-Master, ditto; Mr. Neville, ditto, 11th Dragoons; Mr. J. Robinson, Surgeon, H. M. 44th Foot; Mr. D. Murray, Assistant ditto, ditto; Mr. J. Blood, Riding Master, ditto; 208 Men, Rank and File; 32 Women; 26 Children.

A letter from Sheeraz, of the 6th Sept. mentions, that a report had arrived there of hostilities having commenced between the Russians and Turks. This may have reference to former rumours. We doubt not but the sincere wish of Russia is for hostilities, but so far as we could judge from the posture of events by the last accounts from Europe direct, we would say in Editorial language, that the Sheeraz report "wants confirmation."

The French Ship *Bordelais* sailed from Bordeaux on the 18th June, and has been for sometime expected. She reached the Sand Heads on the 5th instant. Off the Car Nicobar Island she saw two large English ships, and though in view of them for several days, she had no opportunity of learning their names. They appeared to go into the Nicobar, probably for water. Perhaps they might have been the *Winchelsea* and *Marchioness of Ely*, or the *David Scott*, and some other ship. The *La Seine*, from Havre, we also learn is in Pilot's water, but she is not a late departure.

His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL and the MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS attended divine service yesterday morning at St. Andrew's Kirk. The text upon which the Reverend Dr. BRYCE founded his excellent discourse on the occasion, was the 3d v. of the XXIII. chap. of the Book of Job—"Oh that I knew where I might find him! *that I might even come to his seat!*"

THE CALCUTTA EUROPEAN FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A fifth Report of that truly excellent institution the EUROPEAN FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM having been published within a few days back—we deem it our duty to notice it with a view of making the merits of the institution more generally known. The Report itself is sensibly and clearly written, and proves to the satisfaction of any reasonable mind that the purposes for which the EUROPEAN ORPHAN ASYLUM was originally founded have been already crowned with great success. To keep it always in the state of active usefulness in which it now happily operates,—must be a consummation devoutly to be wished for by the Christian and philanthropist. To do this, it is necessary that the funds should often be replenished, and constantly kept up in a state fit to meet the demands made upon them. Hitherto they have thrived extremely well;—and the difficulties of the first large outlays that generally attend an establishment in its infancy, having been got well over, it is to be hoped that the institution will continue to prosper by the kind aid of the community in general. We would fain interest our readers as much as possible in favor of this Asylum where the poor Orphan of the British Soldier finds a refuge from the dangers of idleness and ignorance, the snares of vice, and the horrors of want. It is an admirable School, where not only the lessons of religion and the principles of morality are taught, and instilled; but where the mind is moulded to the useful purposes of life, and habits of discipline, and INDUSTRY practically enjoined.

The number of children actually under charge of the institution is sixty-four, and the Report remarks that, generally speaking, they enjoy excellent health—a circumstance which is attributable under Providence "to the unwearied and judicious attention of the Mistress to the health of the girls, and especially to the skill and attention of the Medical attendant." It is proper to observe, that Dr. BROWNE kindly gives his attendance to the Institution gratuitously. The Lancasterian plan is not forgotten, accordingly some of the elder girls sufficiently advanced and qualified, lighten the labours of the Mistress by undertaking some of the inferior departments of the School. One of these, MARY ANNE JACKSON, (53d Regt.) has acquitted herself so well that she has been raised from her class and

appointed Assistant Teacher. After noticing some necessary outlays upon the buildings of the Asylum, the Report proceeds:—

"It is a subject of great thankfulness, that in adverting to these new outlays the Committee can report favourably of their funds. The balance against the Asylum is now reduced to a few hundred rupees. Those who have watched the origin and progress of this institution, must consider it as affording an honourable proof of the disposition that exists in the country, to support plans of benevolence: and as an instance, amongst many others, of that marked Providential support which has upheld the Orphan's cause. In the year 1817 a debt of 37,500 Rupees was incurred by the purchase of the Asylum premises, with no other prospect of repayment than that which arose out of the nature of the case itself, and confidence in the Divine blessing. In the short interval that has elapsed, *that whole debt has been discharged—other debts incurred by new erections have also been nearly liquidated; so that, after paying all the extraordinary and current expenses of the school, the small sum of about 200 Rupees is the balance remaining due.*"

The Supreme Government, it will be recollected, granted a monthly allowance of Two Hundred Rupees to the Institution. The MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS from the beginning has given it her most cordial patronage, and several ladies of the Presidency have followed her truly noble example in taking a personal interest in it; and there can be no doubt that without their united fostering care it never could have attained its present flourishing condition. A wholesome system of surveillance has been established;—a journal of behaviour is kept up, and the commendations or censures of the Committee at their monthly meetings, tend to keep in force constant habits of self control, and general propriety of conduct. The Managers advert to the kind and able labours of General NICOLLS, (the late Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India) for the good of the Asylum in terms of well merited thankfulness. In the Appendix of the Report is a copy of a circular letter written by that benevolent and gallant man to the Commanding Officers of Corps, entreating their good offices for the Asylum. The practical propositions in the circular, and the solicitude that breathes through it for the benefit of the Institution, reflect the greatest credit upon the head and heart of the writer. Subjoined we have a list of the principal persons connected with the Asylum, the names of the Orphans in it, with an abstract of the state of the funds, and the rates at which needle work is performed. Recommending it once more to the consideration, and support of our readers and the benevolent public in general; we for the present take leave of the EUROPEAN FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM with the sincerest good wishes for its welfare.

MR. SCHEIDLENBERGER'S CONCERT.

In progress to Mrs. J. SHAKESPEARE'S mansion on Friday evening last, we were happy to observe crowds of different vehicles proceeding to the same place carrying people with "music in their souls," all anxious to be at Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER'S Benefit Concert. The orchestra was at one end of the drawing room, in which seats stood as close together as they could. The audience was extremely full—and immediately before the orchestra sat Lord HASTINGS and the MARCHIONESS, who looked extremely well. It had been settled that the Concert should open with a Grand Symphony by PAER, but it was afterwards thought proper to change the arrangement, and substitute in its place the Overture from PAISELLO, with which it had been arranged to open the 2d Act. In consequence of the unforeseen but unavoidable and regretted absence of a lady and gentleman who had undertaken to officiate in the orchestra—the cards, containing the plan of the Concert, were reprinted we believe at a late hour on Friday. Some way or other two sets of cards got into circulation, which rendered it difficult at first for a cursory observer perfectly to comprehend the real plan of the Concert. The Overture of PAISELLO was very well played, and Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER was most ably seconded on the Violin. Indeed the Violin and Violoncello departments were in this and the other pieces of the evening conducted with great skill and effect—and as it is not our intention to give a very particular account of the whole proceedings of the Concert, we may as well remark here that in the instrumental department we seldom if ever heard amateurs who performed more in harmony and time, considering several obvious disadvantages—such as absence from rehearsal and a press of other occupations preventing that study which professors usually insist upon. We were very much pleased with the famous Polacca of VIOTTI—which in the second as well as the first Violin parts was exceedingly well executed; the Pizzicato passages on the Violoncello which occurred in the Symphony of PAER (we believe) came in with the finest effect. There were, if we recollect right, no less than four or five Amateurs who performed upon the Flute in excellent style.

We come now to that portion of the entertainment from which we derived the greatest gratification—the per-

formance of the Ladies who so kindly condescended to patronise Mr. SCHEIDLEMBERGER on this occasion. We have no hesitation in saying that we never heard the Instrument played in a more brilliant, powerful, and elegant manner than by the lady who had the Piano parts in SPAGNOLETTI's Pot Pourrie, the Concerto of Griffin, and the Notturmo of KREUTZER, (in which Mr. SCHEIDLEMBERGER had the Violin). Her fingering in rapid passages especially, is wonderfully clear, neat, distinct, and nervous; nor did it in the least flag where great exertion was requisite, and this particularly struck us with respect to the left hand. Of the fair Vocalists who delighted the audience we want words to express our admiration. It is a very formidable thing, we are free to confess, to rise even at a convivial meeting and make a speech. How much more formidable must it be for a lady to stand up and sing before a large and fashionable assemblage of people, many of whom she is but slightly acquainted with; some of whom she is aware are connoisseurs, and for all of whom she cannot fail having a kind of awe! To make the voice obey the will with the most rapturous success under the disadvantages arising from the diffidence a person feel in such a situation, argues a great deal for the voice itself—and still more for the kindness and amiableness of the Individual who to please others undergoes such an ordeal. A lady whose vocal powers had often been mentioned to us, but whom we never had the pleasure of hearing ourselves before Friday night, sang that exquisite little song the "Red Rose" most beautifully. Her voice is one of great compass, and she disdains little forced ornaments; accordingly the noble simplicity of her style of singing is immediately apparent, and places her science, taste, and natural pathos in the best possible light. The Lady who sang "THE BIRD" we had heard before at a private party, and heard her again on Friday evening with sensations of enthusiastic admiration. It is not for strength, grandeur or, fullness that her voice is remarkable; but for its delicacy, unstrained melodiousness, and above every thing for its indescribable sweetness and *flexibility*. There is something exquisitely thrilling in her *shake*; and a character of feeling and sensibility about her style of singing altogether, that were we requested to give an idea of it, we must refer the enquirer to his recollections of a nightingale, pouring forth its enchanting melody in a solitary grove. The same lady also sang the

"MINSTREL," (*Dr. Clarke*,) but we preferred "THE BIRD" for our own part, and at the end of it and "THE RED ROSE," almost forgot for a moment where we were, and pulled back the word *Encore!* just as it was about to escape us whether we would or not. The young lady who sang "BID ME DISCOURSE," (*Bishop*,) we had also the pleasure of hearing before at private parties, where the charms of her musical powers had called forth warm applause; it was therefore with increased satisfaction that we beheld her forming one of the fair choir at Mr. S.'s Concert. As we had fully anticipated she sang the song of "BID ME DISCOURSE," in which there are some difficult passages, in a most delightful manner, for she was in excellent voice, and elicited the most felicitous "silver tones." Her style is very brilliant, and her voice of great richness and capacity. A lady and gentleman well known for their skill as well as fine taste in music, delighted the audience, particularly the lovers of Italian Music, with *Mozart's* glee of "SENTO OH DIO" and *ANDREAZZI's* Duo "AU TU SEI." Dr. PERCY's admired song of "ON NANNY" was also sang by the same lady and gentleman, aided by two other amateurs as a glee. Their voices harmonised most beautifully together, and were listened to with the sincerest pleasure. When they had finished, we regretted internally that Dr. PERCY had not written treble the number of verses to "Nanny"—that we might have had the exquisite pleasure of hearing them all so sung. Of Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER's own performances during the evening, it is unnecessary for us to say any thing. We may place one word in juxta position with his astonishing command of the Violin—*perfection*. Between the acts, and during the intervals between each piece, many wandered into the spacious Verandah to enjoy the coolness of the air. Others were glad to take advantage of the refreshments provided in a contiguous apartment. Altogether it was an uncommonly pleasant evening's recreation, and great praise is due to the Lady who so kindly gave up her mansion for the occasion, and to the several Amateurs who came forward so handsomely to support an amiable man and accomplished musician. It is an odd enough coincidence, at least it struck us as such, that there was no professional assistance in Mr. S.'s Orchestra for his benefit. It was altogether an Amateur Concert—and one that did great credit to Amateur talents.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

NOVEMBER.

4. Ship *East Indian*, Captain Peter Roy, from Rangoon 16th October.
- Ship *Aurora*, Captain S. Horton, from Madras 5th October.
6. Ship *Francis Warden*, Captain W. Webster, from Rangoon 18th October and Madras 17th ditto.
- Ship *Venus*, Captain George Dawson, from Point Pedro and Vizagapatam 16th ditto.
9. French Ship *Le Bordelais*, Captain A. Gallais, from Bourdeaux 18th June.
10. H. C. Ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Captain Brook Kay, from London 19th June.
- H. C. Ship *Winchelsea*, Captain W. Adamson, from London 16th June.
- French Ship *La Seine*, Captain J. Houssart, from Havre de Grace 16th May, and Cape of Good Hope 1st September.
- American Brig *Danube*, Captain G. Winslow, from Boston 12th July.

The Portuguese Ship *Cannens*, Captain D. J. Da Roza, put back on the 5th Nov. dismasted in the late Gale.

OFF CALCUTTA.

5. *Lord Wellington*, (P.)—8. *Jane* and *Aurora*.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

4. Ship *Catherine*, Captain G. Wallace, for the Isle of France.
6. Ship *Bombay*, Captain H. Humphreys, for Bombay.
- Ship *Hero of Malown*, Captain James Neish, for Penang and the Eastward.
- American Ship *Union*, Captain S. Cook, for Boston.
7. French Ship *Lesmelie*, Captain J. Gadit, for Bourbon.

PASSED TO SEA.

2. French Brig *Grand Navigateur*.—9. *Ganges* and *Catherine*.

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Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 17TH OCT. 1822.

Mr. J. M. Macnabb, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Mirzapore.

THE 1ST NOV.

Mr. T. C. Plowden, Salt Agent of the 24-Pergonnahs.

Mr. W. Trower, Salt Agent of Bulloah and Chittagong, and Ex-Officio Collector of Bulloah.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 2D NOV. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to assign Rank to the following 2d Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively :

Artillery.

2D LIEUTENANTS:

Charles Henry Wiggins, 19th December 1820.

Wynne George Lewis (not arrived) 19th December 1820.

Thomas Pickop Ackers, 19th December 1820.

Philip Bowles Burlton, 19th December 1820.

Nicholas Hall Monkhouse, 18th April 1821.

Harry Burrard Dalzell, 9th June 1821.

Enroll Blake, 9th June 1821.

James Richard Greene, 9th June 1821.

John Raithby Revell, 9th June 1821.

John Theophilus Lane, 9th June 1821.

George Hart Dyke, 9th June 1821.

Julius Brockman Backhouse, 9th June 1821.

Edward Madden, 9th June 1821.

Edward Henry Ludlow, 9th June 1821.

Hampden Nicholson Pepper, 9th June 1821.

Cavalry.

CORNETS:

Charles O'Hara, 19th June 1821.

Charles Digby Dawkins, 4th July 1821.

Archibald Lorne Campbell, 4th July 1821.

Glass Kennaway, 4th July 1821.

Charles Devaynes Blair, 1st December 1821.

Henry Hallied, 3d December 1821.

Phillip Schalch, 19th January 1822.

John Inglis, 19th January 1822.

George Ridge, 19th January 1822.

John Jackson, 10th March 1822.

Alexander Maxwell Key, 17th March 1822.

Gilbert Coventry Streymsheem Master, 17th March 1822.

Nathaniel Dunbar Barton, 1st May 1822.

Infantry.
ENSIGNS,

Henry Charlton, 21st May 1821.
 Hugh Todd, 1st June 1821.
 Henry Francis Broderip, 11th June 1821.
 Phillip Goldney, 11th June 1821.
 Alexander Webster, 21st June 1821.
 William Macgeorge, 23d June 1821.
 William Henry Leacock, 4th July 1821.
 Robert Codrington, 4th July 1821.
 James Chicheley Plowden, 4th July 1821.
 William Tritton, 4th July 1821.
 Henry Fowle, 4th July 1821.
 James Hannay, 4th July 1821.
 Francis Thomas, 4th July 1821.
 George Burford, 3d September 1821.
 John Cater (deceased), 3d September 1821.
 William Clifford, 3d September 1821.
 William Freeth, 12th September 1821.
 Frederic Moore, 29th September 1821.
 John Assey Fairhead, 29th September 1821.
 James Matthie, 24th October 1821.
 Francis Trimmer, 24th October 1821.
 Alfred Arabin, 24th October 1821.
 William Mills Tritton, 24th October 1821.
 Hugh Augustus Boscawen, 27th November 1821.
 Henry Stone, 27th November 1821.
 Francis Hewitt, 1st December 1821.
 George Turnbull Marshall, 1st December 1821.
 William Robert Corfield, 3d December 1821.
 Thomas James Roche, 3d December 1821.
 Kenneth Campbell, 3d December 1821.
 Alexander Stewart Ginger, 3d December 1821.
 Charles Bastard Hall, 3d December 1821.
 Thomas Gear, 3d December 1821.
 Archibald Campbell Dennistoun, 3d December 1821.
 Joseph Peacocke, 9th December 1821.
 Frederick Vaughan McGrath, 9th December 1821.
 Martin Thomas West, 9th December 1821.
 William Tausia Savary, 9th December 1821.
 William Revely Mitford, 9th December 1821.
 George Moyle Sherer, 20th December 1821.
 William Carleton Ormsby, 20th December 1821.
 Augustus Leycester Barwell, 14th January 1822.
 Fredrick St. John Sturt, 18th January 1822.
 John Hindson, 18th January 1822.
 Farquhar Macrae, 18th January 1822.
 Ferdinand Charles Milner, 18th January 1822.
 Henry FitzSimons, 18th January 1822.
 John Henry Sankey, 19th January 1822.
 Harry Meggs Graves, 19th January 1822.
 George Dempster Johnstone, 19th January 1822.
 John Campbell, 19th January 1822.
 Henry Moore, 19th January 1822.
 John Brown Robinson, 19th January 1822.
 David Cabel Keiller, 19th January 1822.
 Fredrick Knyvett, 19th January 1822.
 Francis Winter, 19th January 1822.
 John Studholme Hodgson, 3d February 1822.
 Roderick Macdonald, 23d February 1822.
 Nathaniel Sneyd Nesbitt, 23d February 1822.
 Charles James Francis Burnett, 23d February 1822.
 Lawrence Constable Brown, 26th February 1822.

D'Aicy Preston, 26th February 1822.
 Daniel Bamfield, 26th February 1822.
 Edward Jackson, 10th March 1822.
 The Honorable Henry Gordon, 10th March 1822.
 Charles Lumsdaine, 10th March 1822.
 Frederick Corner, 10th March 1822.
 George Byron, 10th March 1822.
 David Ross, 10th March 1822.
 Henry Nelson Worsley, 10th March 1822.
 James Craige, 10th March 1822.
 Edward DuPre Townshend, 10th March 1822.
 John Dyson, 10th March 1822.
 William John Baptist Knyett, 26th March 1822.
 Henry Smith, 16th April 1822.
 Henry Lyell, 26th April 1822.
 Osburn Boydell Thomas, 7th May 1822.
 Charles Richard Eyre, 3d June 1822.
 Charles Henry Boisragon, 5th June 1822.
 William Hunter, 14th June 1822.
 Thomas Dalyell, 15th June 1822.
 James Burnett, 17th June 1822.
 James Rundell Bage, 19th June 1822.
 Alexander Aenes Campbell, 19th June 1822.
 William Glen, 5th July 1822.
 William Edmund Hay, 19th July 1822.
 Richard Nelson, 26th July 1822.
 George Munro Forbes, 1st August 1822.
 Samuel Stapleton, 2d August 1822.
 John Chesney, 7th August 1822.
 Robert Crofton, 23d August 1822.
 Robert Smith, 23d August 1822.
 John Woolmore Michell, 27th August 1822.
 William Henry Robson Boland, 29th August 1822.
 Isaac Henley Handscomb, 12th September 1822.
 Bowyer Stewart, 13th September 1822.
 Robert Riddell, 13th September 1822.
 Thomas William Bolton, 14th September 1822.
 James Melony, 13th September 1822.
 William Brownlow (not arrived), 13th September 1822.
 Robert Menzies, (ditto), 26th September 1822.
 George Craven Armstrong, 30th September 1822.
Medical Department.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Duncan McCalman, (deceased) 16th July 1822.
 William Fraser, 3d September 1822.
 George Murray Paterson, 21st September 1822.
 Thomas Drever, M. D., 24th November 1822.
 Anthony Pringle, M. D., 24th November 1822.
 William Grime 3d January 1821.
 John Crockerel Paterson, 16th January 1821.
 Benjamin Bell, 31st January 1821.
 William Mitchelson, 31st January 1821.
 Walter Glass, M. D., 4th February 1821.
 David Pullar, 10th February 1821.
 Charles Makinnon (Junior), 9th March 1821.
 Thomas Charles Harrison, 9th March 1821.
 Francis Gold, 21st March 1821.
 John Ruxton Buchanan, 4th April 1821.
 Robert Bransby Francis, 15th April 1821.
 Donald Butter, M. D., 5th May 1821.
 William Wright Hewett, M. D., 5th May 1821.
 George Hunter, 5th May 1821.

Charles Dennis, 5th May 1821.

— Duncan, 3d June 1821.

William Edward Carte, A. B., 3d June 1821,

Edmund Tomkins Harpur, 11th June 1821.

Henry Cavell, 11th June 1821.

Andrew Simson, M. D. 25th June 1821.

James Barker, 27th June 1821.

Alexander Stenhouse, M. D., 4th July 1821.

George Samms, 4th July 1821.

Benjamin Burt, M. D., 4th July 1821.

Richard Nessiter Burnard, 4th July 1821.

John Dalrymple, 4th July 1821.

Gavin Fownbell, 14th July 1821.

James Watson Boyd, 3d September 1821.

Adam Macdougall, 3d July 1821.

Alexander Kyd Lindesay, 3d July 1821.

Robert Grahame, 29th July 1821.

Thomas Forrest, 29th July 1821.

Morgan Powell, (not admitted) 21st November 1821.

William Graham, 1st December 1821.

Charles Burten Hoare, 20th December 1821.

Donald Campbell, 19th January 1822.

Hezekiah Clark, 19th January 1822.

John Leslie, 19th January 1822.

James Laing, 19th January 1822.

John Davidson, 19th March 1822.

Charles Motley, 31st March 1822.

William Corbet, 3d April 1822.

John Park Barnett, 8th May 1822.

James Ronald, (not arrived,) 14th May 1822.

John Yeatman, (ditto), 14th May 1822.

James Innes, M. D. (ditto), 28th May 1822.

Alexander Menzies, (ditto), 28th May 1822.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d November 1822.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the Proposals of Contract tendered by Collyer and Dutt, in pursuance of a Public Advertisement, dated the 6th August last, for the Supply of Sloops for the transportation of Troops, Stores, Provisions, &c. from Calcutta to Ships at Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree, New Anchorage, and Saugor Roads, and from Ships at those places to Calcutta, for a period of 3 years, from the 25th August 1822.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 7th Nov. 1822.

Major Kerin, of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, having renewed his application for leave of absence, the temporary appointment of Captain Baines to the Bareilly Battalion, as directed in General Order of the 5th ultimo, will not take place. Captain Baines will accordingly continue in charge of the former corps should he not already have proceeded to Bareilly, in which case he will return to the temporary command of the Furruckabad corps on the receipt of this order.

Major Kerin's leave of absence for six months is for date from the 1st ultimo.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9th Nov. 1822.

In continuation of General Orders of the 26th May 1820, respecting the provision of Grain for Remount Horses, it is hereby

directed, that the payment of Syces and Grass-cutters hired by the commissariat, on such occasions, shall also rest exclusively with the Officers of that Department.

W. CASEMENT, Lt.-col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9th Nov. 1822.

With reference to General Order of the 23d August last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council desires it to be understood, that when the disbursing Officer was directed "to consider it an imperative part of his duty to explain to the Horse dealer, &c. &c." It was not intended thereby to prevent Officers or other Gentlemen from tendering Horses for the Service.

Horses may consequently be tendered by others than Native dealers; and in such cases, the certificate called for in the concluding paragraph of the abovementioned General Order, is to be omitted as unnecessary. A certificate on honour however is to be annexed to the bill, by the owner of the Horse stating, that he was not purchased by him for the purpose of being sold into the Service.

W. CASEMENT, Lt.-col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9th Nov. 1822.

The resignation of the situation of Apothecary to the Hon'ble Company, tendered by Surgeon John MacWhirter M. D. preparatory to his departure for Europe, having been accepted by Government; His Lordship in Council is pleased to nominate Surgeon James Hare, M. D. to that appointment, which is to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the Ship on which Dr. MacWhirter may embark.

Dr. Hare is however to take immediate charge of his appointment, to enable Dr. MacWhirter to adjust all accounts with the Departments of Pay and Audit, connected with his situation as Apothecary to the Hon'ble Company.

W. CASEMENT, Lt.-col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9th Nov. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Assistant Surgeon Henry Cavell to perform the Medical duties of the civil Station of Dacca Jellalpoore, vice Assistant Surgeon R. B. Francis, attached to the civil Station of Jessore.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned Ensigns, from the dates expressed opposite to their Names respectively:

Infantry.

Ensign Robert Warden Fraser, 4th October 1822.

Ensign Gerard Edward Van Heythuyzen, 17th October 1822.

Ensign Richard Chitty, 18th October 1822.

The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Medical Department.

Mr. James Ronald, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d November 1822.

Mr. Edward Jordan Yeatman, M. D. date of arrival in Fort William, 3d November 1822.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors without prejudice to their rank:

Captain Robert Smith of the corps of engineers, date of arrival in Fort William, 30th October 1822.

Lieutenant Charles Fenrose of the 25th regiment native infantry, date of arrival in Port William 23d September 1822.

Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, having satisfied Government on the several points of qualification required by the Honorable the Court of Directors in the 4th Para. of their General Letter to the Military Department dated the 6th March 1822, and published in General Orders of the 17th July last, is admitted to the service as an assistant surgeon, from the 12th ultimo.

Brevet Captain Nicholas Pinner, of the 14th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his health. The additional leave of absence obtained by assistant surgeon Jackson, in general orders of the 13th July last, is extended for a further period of six months from the 30th July 1822, on account of his health.

The following Promotions and Alterations of Rank are made by His Lordship in Council.

Ordre des Commissaires.

Sub-Conductor George Leith to be Conductor, vice Glassup deceased, with rank from the 4th October 1822, in succession to Mackenzie deceased.

Serjeant Aaron Facey, attached to the Field Transport Train at Saugor, to be sub-conductor, from the same date, in succession to Leith promoted.

Conductor Robert Lambert, and sub-conductor James Nixon, to rank from the 17th September 1822, in succession to Glassup deceased.

Compensation in lieu of Caps for the Biennial period 1820-21, is authorized to be issued to the Drummers of the 2d battalion 30th regiment native infantry.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 9TH Nov. 1822.

Ensign James Roxburgh, of the 24th regiment native infantry, is permitted, under the peculiar urgency of his case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for one year, on his private affairs, without pay, by the earliest opportunity.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT,
Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters; Calcutta, 5th Nov. 1822.

The leave of absence granted on the 8th ultimo, to brevet captain Orr, of the 1st battalion 19th regiment, to proceed on the river on medical certificate, is commuted to leave to proceed to the Presidency previously to making an application for permission to proceed to sea.

Hospital Apprentice James Hamilton, is removed from the Presidency General Hospital to the Hospital of the 2d battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum.

John Butler is appointed an Apprentice in the Department of Subordinate Medical Servants, vice Hicks, permitted to resign the service, and posted to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 19th Regiment.—Major Davatton, from 16th October, to 16th November, to remain at the Presidency.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment.—Lieutenant Lawrence, from 8th November, to 31st December, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjutant Genl. of the Army.

5th Nov. 1822.

Cornet N. D. Barton is at his own request removed from the 6th to the 4th regt. light cavalry at Kurnaul.

Bombardier John Farrell, of the 6th company 3d batt. of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, promoted to serjeant and appointed quarter master serjeant to the 1st batt. 16th regt. native infantry.

Gentleman cadet Fredk. Bennet is appointed to do duty with the 2d batt. 23d regt. native infantry at Dinapore.

Serjeant Ainslie on the pension list is transferred to the medical establishment of the lower orphan school from the 1st instant, and serjeant McBiarre of the pension establishment is appointed bullock serjeant at the Coolie Bazar from the same date as Ainslie.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Ordinance Commissioner.—Dr. Commissioner Moyn, from 20th Nov. to 20th January 1823, to the said health, on medical certificate.

1st batt. 16th regt.—Lieut. S. Boleyn, from 15th Oct. to 15th Dec. to remain at Benares, before proceeding to join his corps.

5th light cavalry.—Coronet J. Dalmen, from 9th Nov. to 9th Jan. 1823, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Delhi palace guards.—Major R. Macpherson, from 1st Jan. 1823, to 1st July 1823, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Capt. Grant of the 2d batt. 28th regt. native infantry, is appointed to command the palace guards at Delhi during the absence on leave of major Macpherson.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

9th Nov. 1822.

A committee of cavalry officers is to assemble at Ghaseepore on the 12th of Jan. next, for the purpose of admitting into the service such horses as they shall deem fit for it, from those submitted to their inspection by the officers of the government stud.

2. The committee is to be framed as follows, and the officers composing it will be entitled to host allowance under the limitation prescribed in general orders of 14th April 1821.

President, Major Shubrick, 1st regiment light cavalry.

MEMBERS.

A captain from the horse artillery.

Lieut. Dibdin, 3d light cavalry, now at the presidency.

Captain Milne, 11th light dragoons, now at the presidency.

Capt. Honeywood, 7th light cavalry, now at the presidency.

3. Horses admitted are to be branded on the near shoulder with the mark of the regt. to which they are allotted in presence of the committee before they are delivered over to the officer appointed to take charge of them.—The horses rejected by the Committee will remain under charge of the superintendent of the Stud to be disposed of as government may think proper to direct.

4. The Proceedings of the Committee are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army in Duplicate, for the inspection and confirmation of the Commander in Chief. After closing and transmitting their Proceedings, the Committee is to be considered as dissolved—and the Officers appointed to the charge of the Horses are to move towards their respective destinations with as little delay as may be practicable.

5. The Horses passed into the Service are to be allotted to the Horse Artillery, Dragoons, and Light Cavalry, agreeably to the rule laid down in the 17th Article of General Orders by Government of the 7th October 1817, and under detailed instructions which will be communicated to the President from Headquarters.

6. After the distribution is ended, the Officer of the Horse Artillery will take charge of the Horses for that Corps and the 4th Light Cavalry, and proceed with them to Meerut.—Major General Reynell will give orders, at the proper time, to the Officer of the 4th regiment being detached to receive charge of the Horses for that Corps on their arrival at Meerut.

7. Major Shubrick will take charge of the Horses for the 1st regiment light cavalry.

8. Captain Milne of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons will take charge of the Horses allotted that regiment, and to the 16th Light Dragoons, and will deliver over the latter at Cawnpore to the Commissioner.

9. Lieutenant Dibdin will take charge of the Horses for the 3d and 5th regiments of Light Cavalry, and deliver over those of the latter at Muttra.

10. Captain Honeywood will take charge of the Horses for the 2d. 8th,

6th, and 7th regiments of light cavalry, and proceed with the whole by Murapore to Lucknow, where he will deliver over the Horses for the 2d Cavalry to the Officer Commanding the detached Squadron at that post. The Officer commanding the 2d regiment light cavalry, will in due time detach an Officer with a party of dismounted troops to await Captain Honeywood's arrival at Lucknow, and to receive charge of the Horses for that regiment, with which he will proceed via Jubbulpore to Nagpore.

11. Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony will be pleased to detach an Officer from Mhow with a party of dismounted Troops to meet Captain Honeywood at Bhawalpore, at such other point as the Major-General may think fit, and to take charge of the horses for the 6th regiment of light cavalry.

12. The officers commanding in charge of remount horses will be held responsible for their condition, a report on which is to be made by the officers commanding the several regiments on their arrival at their head quarters.

13. Suitable escorts will be provided by the officers commanding districts on the requisition of the officers in charge of remount horses. The commissariat will make arrangements for their being supplied with their daily provision of grain on the road, and with the requisite number of syces and grasscutters.

Fusign Richard Chitty is removed from the 9th to the 1st regiment native infantry, and posted to the 3d battalion of the corps. Eonga Chitty is permitted to do duty with the 1st battalion of his regiment until further orders.

The committee of which Captain Cheape of engineers is president, is to re-assemble on Monday morning at Ballygunge, to survey the repairs which have been made to the rantonment roads by Captain Swinton.

The commander in chief is pleased, under the particular circumstances of the case, to permit Corporal A. E. Campbell to decline the transfer from the 1st to the 3d regiment light cavalry, notified in General Orders of the 23d ultimo—Corporal John Inglis is therefore posted to the 2d regiment light cavalry as 5th cornet, the place to which he would have fallen had the removal of Corporal Campbell not taken place, and directed to join the corps at Keilah by water.

Assistant surgeon J. R. Buchanan is posted to the 2d battalion 11th native infantry, vice Bellamy deceased, and directed to join.

The commander in chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of stations between conductors O'Brien and Watson, the former is accordingly posted to the Cawnpore and the latter to the Allahabad Magazine, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Battalion 7th Regiment.—Lieutenant Thornton, from 15th November, to 15th January 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Lieutenant Turner, from 1st October, to 1st April, 1823, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. This cancels Lieutenant Turner's leave to the presidency on private affairs in General Orders of 7th August last.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment.—Assistant surgeon Macqueen, from 15th November, to 15th January 1823, to Benares, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Asst. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

6TH Nov. 1822.

The following postings and removal of officers to take place in the regiment of artillery;

Captain Thomas Tumbrell (new promotion) to the 8th company 1st battalion

Lieutenant H. Garbett to the 5th company of 1st battalion

Captain G. Brooke is removed from the 8th company 1st battalion to the 2d company 3d battalion.

The leave of absence granted to lieutenant C. Duffin, in General Orders of the 26th September last, is cancelled at his own request

Lieutenant Farquharson, of the 2d battalion 3d native infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Young Officers under orders to join corps in the Upper Provinces in the room of Ensign Bartleman, who, from severe indisposition, is unable to proceed

Lieutenant Farquharson will immediately proceed to Barrackpore and relieve Ensign Bartleman from the duty, reporting his assumption thereof, and departure in progress, to the Acting Adjutant General

Brevet captain and Adjutant Gardner, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter to the Detachment of Recruits for His Majesty's regiments proceeding to the Upper Provinces by water under the command of lieutenant-colonel McLain of the 14th foot, to whom captain Gardner will report himself accordingly

Assistant Apothecary Pingault, attached to the Artillery Hospital at Dum Dum, will do duty with, and Hospital Apprentice Fredk. Hottinger act as Assistant Steward, to the abovementioned Detachment

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

Invalid Establishment.—Lieut.-colonel Franklin, Regulating Officer, Bhaugulpore, from 20th November, to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs

2d Battalion 19th regiment.—Ensign Bartleman, from 6th November, to 6th December, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate

Invalid Establishment.—Lieutenant colonel A. Maxwell, regulating Officer, Chittagong, from 5th November, to 5th January 1823, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate

Sirmoor battalion,—captain F. Young, from 25th November, to 25th March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

11TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Allan Ramsay is removed to the 1st, and Lieutenant G. F. Vincent to the 2d battalion 9th regiment

Ensign W. H. R. Boland, of the 2d battalion 6th native infantry, is directed to proceed by water to join his corps at Goorgong

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Francklin, Regulating Officer of the Invalid Tannahs at Bhaugulpore, in General Orders of the 6th Instant, is cancelled at his request

The following List of European Invalids of the present Season, belonging to the Artillery at Cawnpore, who were not included in the General Orders of the 30th September last, is published to the Army with the detail of their distribution—They are to be paid up to the 1st Instant, and struck off the strength of their corps from that date. Major-General Thomas will be pleased to give

directions for their being forwarded to their destination along with the other Invalids of the Season, and for their being duly furnished with the prescribed Certificates

To be sent to Chunar and enrolled in the European Invalids:

Serjeant Charles Lutman

Corporal Norman McAndrew

George Boyle

Bombardier William Murphy

Drummer Hugh Lyons

Serjeant Morgan Griffith has the option of residing at Chunar as an Invalid Pensioner, or of returning to Europe on Lord Clive's Pension.

The following Men are to be sent to Europe, recommended for Lord Clive's Pension:

Bombardier William Inglis

Gunner John Prestley

Gunner Hugh Gordon is to be sent to Europe not entitled to any Pension

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army,

HEAD-QUARTERS; 5TH NOV. 1822,

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 25th Instant

Paymaster Serjeant Thomas Highman from the 24th to 20th regiment of Foot

Private Joseph Piner from the 17th to the 28th regiment and Private William McEvoy from the latter to the former corps

Private McEvoy will accompany captain White's Detachment to the Presidency, and Private Piner to proceed to Berhampore with the detail under captain Gill

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief,

THOS. McMAHON, col. A. G.

6TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Orders by colonel Adams commanding at Nagpore, appointing the undermentioned Officers of the 24th foot now under his command, to do duty with Volunteers from that corps for His Majesty's regiments in India, are confirmed

Brevet Major Meacham to command the Detachment for the Bengal Presidency

Lieutenant Barton Peake, and Dore, Ditto

Lieutenant Grant to command the Detachment for the Madras Presidency

Lieutenant Dore to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to Major Meacham's Detachment, and Assistant Surgeon Kearney to the medical charge of it

Captain Wilson of the 38th regiment to join and do duty with the same party

The above temporary arrangements to have effect from the 16th ultimo

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

6TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Cox, of the 87th regiment upon being relieved from the duty he is now employed on in Fort William, is directed to rejoin his corps at Ghazeeপুর.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

7TH NOVEMBER, 1822

The Most Noble the commander in chief is pleased to sanction the following transfer to have effect from the 25th Instant

Serjeant Major Thomas Stevens from the 24th to the 38th regiment

Serjeant Major Stevens to accompany the detachment proceeding to the Presidency under the command of Brevet Major Meacham of the 21th foot, who will deliver him over to the Officer commanding the 38th regiment at Berhampore as he passes that Station

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

8TH NOVEMBER, 1822

The Embarkation of the details for His Majesty's regiments in the Upper Provinces ordered, with the sanction of Government, to embark on the 10th Instant, is countermanded until the 13th Instant, when it will take place

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

9TH NOVEMBER, 1822

The Most Noble the commander in chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant Robert Burrows to be Captain of a Troop without purchase, vice Jamy deceased, 27th September 1822

Lieutenant Charles Hastings Doyle from the 67th regiment to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Robert Burrows promoted, 27th September, 1822

By order of the Most Noble the commander in chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

9TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Captain Mallet of the 46th Foot has leave to return to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation

By order of the Most Noble the commander in chief
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

9TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Thomson, 38th regiment who was left Sick at Fort William on Medical certificate upon the Embarkation of Captain Gill's Detachment of Volunteers, having been now reported for duty, he is to report himself to the Officer commanding the 17th regiment and remain with that corps until further Orders, or until he can be relieved, which will be done as soon as the public Service can permit

The permission granted by the Officer commanding at Nagpore, to Ensign Battley of the 24th foot to proceed to the Presidency on Medical certificate, with leave of absence for 3 months from the 18th ultimo, is confirmed

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in chief
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

9TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the commander in chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS

Cornet Robert Ellis to be lieutenant without purchase vice William Augs. Brown, deceased, 5th October, 1822

Ensign Rawdon Lawrie, from the 46th foot to be cornet without purchase, vice Robert Ellis promoted, ditto

20TH FOOT.

Paymaster William Campbell from the 24th Foot to be Paymaster, vice Alexander Tovey, who exchanges 10th October 1822

24TH FOOT.

Ensign Jas. A. Campbell to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Peak removed to the 59th regiment, 25th October, 1822

Addeley Shaw, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Jas. A. Campbell promoted, ditto.

Paymaster Alex. Tovey from the 20th Foot to be Paymaster, vice Wm. Campbell, who exchanges, 10th Oct. 1822.

46TH FOOT.

Ensign Robert Campbell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice John Campbell, 2d, removed to the 11th Dragoons, date to be hereafter announced.

Roger Swetenham, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Robt Campbell promoted, ditto.

53d FOOT.

Captain Wm. J. Rea from the 51th Foot to be Captain, vice Mathew Young, who exchange, 25th Sept. 1822.

51th FOOT.

Captain Mathew Young. from the 53d Foot to be Captain, vice W. J. Rea who exchanges, 25th September 1822.

59th FOOT.

Lieutenant J. H. Peake from the 24th Foot to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Barlow removed to the 30th Foot. 25th Oct. 1822

By Order of the most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

10th Nov. 1822.

The head-quarters with 5 companies of the 44th regt. arrived from England on the H. C. ship *Black Sea* under the command of Lieut. col. and hon. col. Morrison, w. l., with the sanction of govt. be disembarked as soon as practicable.

Upon the arrival of the troops, &c. or near Calcutta, a report is to be made to the town-major of Fort William with a return of the troops.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

10TH NOV. 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14TH FOOT

Brevet col. and lieut. col. W. T. Edwards from the 17th foot to be lieut. col. vice Archd. MacLaine who exchanges, 4th Nov. 1822.

17TH FOOT.

Lieut. Col. Archd. MacLaine, C.B. from the 14th foot, to be lieut. col. vice T. W. Edwards who exchanges, 4th Nov. 1822.

Brevet col. and lieut. col. Edwards of the 14th foot, will take immediate command of the details for His Majesty's regts. in the upper provinces to embark on the 13th instant, and he will, instead of lieut. col. MacLaine, proceed with them by water from Calcutta to Cawnpore under the instructions laid down in general orders No. 2237, of the 24th ultimo.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

11th Nov. 1822.

The head-quarters of the 16th light dragoons (Lancers) arrived from England on the H. C. ship *Marchioness of Ely* under the command of brevet col. and lieut. col. Newberry, will, with the sanction of govt. be disembarked as soon as practicable.

Upon the arrival of the troops off, or near Calcutta, a report is to be made to the town major of Fort William, with a return of the troops.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Military Arrivals at the Presidency.

Superintending Surgeon A. Dickson, from Calcutta.
Major P. Phipps, Superintendent of Public Buildings, from Pooree.
Captain Christie, Deputy Pay Master, from Muttra.
Lieut. F. Smallpage, 8th Light Cavalry, from Europe.
Lieut. J. Tomlinson, 2d Batt. 9th Regt. from Lucknow.
Assistant Surgeon A. Cooke, 2d Batt. 9th Regt. from Lucknow.
DEPARTURES.—Major C. J. Doveton, 1st Batt. 19th, to Benares.
Lt. Capt. M. S. Hogg, European Regt. to Nagpore.
Lieut. Taylor, 1st Batt. 11th, to Mhow.
Lieut. Fargnhamson, 2d Batt. 3d, to Agga.
Lieut. A. Ramsay, 1st Batt. 9th, to Gurrwarra.
Ensign Craigie, 1st Batt. 29th, to Nagpore.

NOVEMBER 14.

No new arrivals from sea reported up to the hour of publication.

The Irish Subscription, it will be seen by referring to the list in another column, exceeds One Lack, by upwards of nineteen thousand Rupees!

Last night's Assembly at the Town Hall was superior in point of numbers and spirit to the former one. The Governor General and the Marchioness of Hastings arrived at the rooms shortly after nine o'clock, at which time, exclusive of his Lordship's suite and the Stewards, there were not, we believe, a dozen persons present! We claim no right to dictate to the public—but no one can reasonably take offence at our expressing a wish that the condescending punctuality, of which his Lordship and

Lady HASTINGS gave an example last evening, were more general than we observe it to be as respects public amusements. It was about ten o'clock before dancing commenced. Quadrilles maintain their ground—they deserve it—but still country dances have their merits. In the former, there is more display—in the latter, more sociality. The term *Kitchen dance*, we believe, is now as applicable to the quadrille as to the country dance; for, as might have been observed by extracts from the English papers, quadrilles were quite the rage at a great fair in England, where the Rabblement, inspired by brown stout, gingerbread and blue ruin, got through PAIN's eternal sets much to their own satisfaction, the admiration of the spectators, and the chagrin of the Corinthians at the West end of the town. At the King's last Ball, Waltzes, we learn, predominated during the evening. The Waltz certainly is a beautiful dance, but it will take a long time so entirely to *continentify* English feelings as to make it a popular one. Quadrilles then having decidedly dropped a peg from the high estate they held, country dances being rather politely endured than heartily patronised; waltzing being anti-national, and apt to make old-fashioned people look grave,—the question is, what will the votaries of Terpsichore next introduce! Without aspiring to the attribute of prophecy, we think we can foresee that the time will not be long, ere Minuets shall become the fashion again. Perhaps Spanish Fandangos and Guarachas may follow, and for aught we know in this age of boots, spurs, swords and metallic mountings, the Pyrrick dance may be restored to its ancient state of favor and perfection. To return to last night's ball,—the spirit of the scene was, if we recollect right, in the Zenith of its brilliancy about 11 o'clock. As we wish to be faithful Chroniclers, we must not forget to mention, that that Jewel of Saltatory excellence, the SPANISH DANCE, was swaled and jerked through with great majesty and spirit. Between the dances, the fashionables promenaded about; either in the body of the fine hall itself, or along those noble galleries formed by the long ranges of massive columns on each side. Would that these columns were less in number or less in bulk, or that they had been formed of metal. We observed several new faces among the crowd, and many of the *Qui hys* for the first time had an opportunity of seeing the costume of the Lancers,—some of the Lancer Officers being present. Supper was announced at twelve exactly. The attendance at it was not exactly what we

could wish, though we are aware that Mr. GUNTER's establishment of servants is considerable. Mr. GUNTER himself, as well as Mr. HOOPER, were very active in endeavouring to meet the wants of the company, but their individual exertions were not sufficient for such an occasion, and their servants, so far as we could perceive, did not divide their attentions judiciously, or exert themselves to the utmost. We particularly noticed the great trouble many gentlemen, nay whole groups, had, before they could get a drop of wine, claret particularly. When it did come however, it was good. We cannot say the same of the beer, of which there were two kinds in circulation. One good, the other were we asked whether it was good or not, we should reply with Signore MAJOCCHI, "rather no than yes." Unless such things are commented upon, they cannot be remedied. We have noticed them from a conviction that our remarks will be taken kindly, and that Mr. GUNTER and HOOPER would much rather hear the honest truth pointing out defects that admit of easy amendment, than know that murmurings "not loud but deep" existed upon the subject. Dancing, we learn was resumed with unabated spirit after supper. The Bateuse—upon a large scale we believe, concluded the salutation of the evening. This dance, we suspect, has been borrowed from a species of Malay "trial by battel," in which the accused is hemmed within a wide circle of persons holding daggers. If he can *escape*, his life is the reward. In the Bateuse, one has to run a somewhat similar gauntlet. It is true when a gentleman is the centre of the circle, that he does not see opposing daggers pointing around him; but is not his peril in another way just as great as the Malays? If there are no daggers, there are bright eyes, and bewitching smiles, which wound as surely, and much more deeply.

We have heard it suggested, that instead of the mode which now holds of couples standing up to dance a country dance according to rules of precedency, the thing should be settled by the drawing of silver tickets numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on. Each couple to stand in the set according to the number engraved on the ticket drawn by the Lady. To us it appears that this is the most eligible mode. It is certainly the most expeditious—and to the majority, we are inclined to think, it must be the most pleasant.

From what we have lately learned, we would advise persons anxious to go to England by an overland route,

not to proceed through Persia. If they do, they must make up their minds to be excessively annoyed and harassed. Should they take Persia in their route, from an expectation of seeing romantic and beautiful landscape, fine classic remains of art, or being most hospitably entertained, they cannot fail of meeting with a miserable disappointment.

A friend has shewn us letters lately received from a gentleman travelling overland towards England. About the beginning of the present year, the gentleman in question reached Khorasan, his letter descriptive of his journey, being dated in the middle of February. We believe that he is the third European who has penetrated so far into that barbarous country. One of these was a Frenchman, supposed to have died there—the other an Englishman of the name of WILLIAM SHAW, of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, who came to India some say by the way of Herat, Candhan, Lahore, &c.; others by the way of Kerwan having embarked for India from some of the ports in the Gulf. The Correspondent to whose letter we are indebted for this information, saw his (SHAW'S) name written in a book at Mushed belonging to one of the Chief Priests; and if SHAW has perished or miscarried on the way, it may be interesting to his friends to be able to trace his progress thus far. It was told to our Correspondent that he had been stript near Herat by thieves. He was believed to have come from India for he had not arrived by way of Teheran. He wanted money at Mushed, for bills on Teheran or India, but no one would give it him.

Our Correspondent reached Mushed safely after much annoyance, particularly as respected servants and baggage carriage. Perhaps, he says, there is not in the world a more abandoned, wicked, and troublesome race than the Muleteers and Camel drivers of Persia; and those within the boundaries of that lawless part of it, called Khorassan, are still more abandoned than elsewhere. They live in strife,—and whoever has any thing to do with them, must bid adieu for the time to quietness and peace.

The next accounts of our traveller are from Tabreez, bearing date the 3^d of August last. He reached that place in safety after a most tedious, a disagreeable, and a dangerous journey, from Mushed through the independent Coord states, and through the country of the Gorklan and Yarnoot Toorkomans to Astrabad, where he passed through Mazunderan to Resht, in Gheelan, along the shores of the Caspian Sea. The Cholera had made its appearance at Tabreez, where it was carrying off the

tremendous numbers of 30440 per diem ! "But," observes our traveller, "it is not near so violent as it was at Sheeraz—perhaps not more than 1 in 20 or 30 die here." What then must the mortality at Sheeraz have been ! We now beg to quote our Correspondent's own words, dissuading people from taking Persia in their route to Europe:—"I will take this opportunity of advising you and your friends in general against a journey home through Persia: as far as I have seen it, the annoyances and vexations are ill compensated by the pleasure or information. It is a barren miserable country—not a tree covers the hills—the plains are brown and barren; there are no rivers—no water enlivens the scene; there is nothing in the way of antiquity, save Persepolis, to see on the road, and perhaps some of the buildings of SHAHABBAS at Ispahan; and certainly there is nothing of recent creation worth looking at,—to me in particular, after India it has been all a disappointment. To an Indian, the servants of Persia, will, I think in general, appear bad, inattentive, and disrespectful. To persons who go in the suit of Ambassadors, this may not be the case; but to those who neither wish for or can afford many, it will, I think, be found they are not in general disposed to pay much attention or respect. They cheat and impose worse than in India, and if a quiet life be wanted, the price you must pay for it is exorbitant."

We shall perhaps resume this subject in our next.

The *Madras Courier* of the 29th ultimo, reached us this forenoon. It contains no news. From its leading article we select the following remarks:—

"Contrary to general expectation, the ship *David Scott* has not made her appearance, and taking into consideration the strong Northerly winds that have prevailed for the last six days, it is very improbable that she will be able to touch at this Port—it is likely that she is even now on her way to Bengal direct. On the 25th October last year, the Ships *Catherine* and *Sophia*, which sailed from England the 8th of June, were compelled to put into Pondicherry having in vain attempted to make the Port of Madras. Some of the expected Ships this year will probably be obliged to follow a similar course. It would seem, however, that the winds are still variable and unsettled in the Bay, for on reference to the Calcutta Shipping reports, we find under the head of Saugor, October 5th, that the *Victory* and *Nancy* had both passed to Sea bound for Madras; and unless they have passed the Port, we know not how to account for their non-arrival.

The state of the weather continued unusually favorable for shipping frequenting this Port, until Saturday, when an approaching change was apparent—The Monsoon fairly set in on Sunday night, since which a great fall of rain has taken place. The currents ran with considerable force yesterday, but the Surf was not particularly high, and the wind has fortunately continued moderate.

“ In the absence of all novelties at our own Presidency, we were agreeably surprised on Friday by the announcement of the arrival in the Hooghley of a Ship which left Liverpool so late as the 14th of June, which is ten days subsequent to the date of former despatches. The simple fact of such an arrival was all that was communicated by that day's Tappal, and we waited with anxiety all the following and subsequent days, in expectation of receiving promised details of all that she might communicate. The swelling of the Rivers by the late heavy rains, however, or some other equally provoking cause, operated to occasion a complete disappointment in this respect, for no further Tappal had reached the Presidency when the *Courier* was put to the press. We have noticed this matter of the Tappals so minutely to account for the *Courier* not being so full and complete as usual.”

Supreme Court.—A very important trial, deeply interesting to Parents, took place at the Supreme Court yesterday, of which we can only at present offer a brief notice. The Plaintiff in the case had taken the 2d Officer's Cabin on the Gun-deck for his children proceeding to England on board the *Golconda*, Captain Edwards. Major Alexander's children occupied a Cabin on the Quarter-deck. This arrangement continued until the arrival of the ship at Madras, where Colonel Blacker applied to Captain Edwards for a passage to England, Captain Edwards, in consequence, for the accommodation of Colonel Blacker on the Quarter-deck, removed the Plaintiff's children into the fifth cabin on the starboard side, abreast the pumps, through which the pump-dil passed, close to the Steward's pantry, and servants' mess, and not many feet from where the cows were kept, and at the same time removed Major Alexander's children from their own cabin, into that previously occupied by those of the Plaintiff. Sir Francis Macnaghten, the Judge on the Bench, declared it as his opinion that a Captain had no right to remove children from one Cabin to another after a particular one had been specified and engaged even if the change were for the better, much less in the present case, when it was but too evident that Captain Edwards had done so for his own advantage,

His Lordship said that as vindictive damages were not called for by the Counsel for the Plaintiff, he should merely award such, the least he could give, as would express his sense of the improper conduct of Captain Edwards;—Damages 500 Rupees, and all costs.

A report has reached us, which we believe rests on good authority, and which we earnestly hope may prove true,—that an engagement has been concluded between Captain Moresby, of H. M. S. the *Menai*, on the part of the Governor of the Mauritius, and the Imaum of Muscat, by which the latter agrees to prohibit entirely the sale of Slaves from his dominions to all Christian nations, and promises to confiscate all Ships with their cargoes which may be found on his coasts engaged in that traffic. Our information further states, that the Imaum has agreed that all vessels under his flag having Slaves on board for sale to Christian nations, and found beyond a line drawn from Cape Delgado, the most southern point of his African possessions, and passing sixty miles to the south of the Island of Socotra to Diu Head, shall be liable to be treated according to the provisions of the British law. Our readers are aware of the eagerness and activity with which this traffic has been pursued by the French merchants of Bourbon, assisted by funds and support from the mother country, and of the exertions of Governor Farquhar and the British Naval Officers to suppress it. Of late the trade has been chiefly maintained by the facilities afforded it at Zyoongeebar, a possession of the Imaum of Muscat on the coast of Africa; from whence large supplies of Slaves are annually drawn to the Imaum's Asiatic territories and to the dominions of other Mahometan states. His Highness is understood to have promptly complied with the suggestions of the British Government, to adopt measures for preventing the European Slave merchants from resorting thither, and it is to be hoped that the measures accomplished by Captain Moresby, whose meritorious and unremitting exertions against the Slave traders have already been so conspicuous, will be the means of effectually cutting off this almost only remaining source of a traffic so pregnant with human misery.

The assent of the Imaum, who will sustain a considerable loss of revenue, and to whose religion and laws, Slavery and Slave trading are not repugnant, is a proof at once of his liberal and enlightened understanding, and of the influence of the English Government, as well as of its beneficial direction; it would be well if some Christian Sovereigns would take example by his conduct.

NEW STEAM ENGINE.

In our paper of Saturday, we adverted to the Steam Engine, erected at Chandpaul Ghaut, and we now proceed to give an outline of the building and machinery connected therewith. The house which contains the Engine, Boiler, and Pumps, is a neat regular octagon, in the Doric style, of 50 feet diameter inside. The exterior has an excellent effect, and the chimney (a chaste Doric fluted column) upwards of 70 feet high, rising from the centre, gives it more the air of an antient Mausoleum than the receptacle of a Steam Engine. The North and South sides have a door in each, the former leading to the Engine and Pumps, &c. and the latter to the Furnace and Boiler. The remaining 6 sides have a corresponding number of venetians. The angles are agreeably relieved by double fluted pilasters, resting on a basement about 4 high, and supporting a chaste cornice appropriate to the order of the building. The interior is bisected by a wall, separating the Furnace and Boiler from the Engine, with two side doors, to give access to either. The Boiler is circular, the bottom concave, and the top terminating in a dome, which form has hitherto been supposed the best calculated to receive full effect from a limited quantity of fuel.

The Engine, and in fact the whole apparatus, were made by the BUTTERFLY FOUNDRY COMPANY, of which Mr. Jessup, the contracting Engineer in Calcutta, is, we understand, a partner; and the ramifications of the connecting pipes and fountains are from the drawings of Mr. Henry Jessup, (now in Russia) and expressly designed for this country. The Engine itself is a neat and well fitted substantial machine, calculated for constant labour, without the ostentatious finery of secondary artists, where endless gaudy polishing is studiously introduced to catch the eye. Its power is equal to 12 horses, according to Boulton and Watt's data, and capable of raising about 34,000 gallons of water per hour, or 3,238 butts in 12 hours. This quantity of water is raised by two pumps of 12 inches diameter, each making 8 strokes per minute, with a lift of 3 feet, and equal to a column 96 feet high and 12 inches diameter; this stream is again conveyed by pipes leading to the centre of the principal reservoir, where it is forced up through a hollow pillar 10 feet high, surmounted with a Vase, from whence it falls into a beautiful mushroom cascade, gently cooling the surrounding air. A few days longer will suffice to put the Engine in full operation, and put an end to all complaints about dusty roads, to the great satisfaction

of the public; and the work, which being partly underground, possesses much more merit than meets the eye, will, with all judges, secure the Engineer that consideration to which his well known abilities and scientific acquirements entitle him.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT:

On Thursday last, the 31st ult. the following melancholy accident happened at the garden house of Mr. Chew, on Beauharnais road:—Two Girls of the name of Cox, living there with several others of the same family, asked permission of their mother, who was also living there, to go and bathe. She objected; however they went privately without permission, at what hour is not precisely known, but it might be about 11 o'clock. The one was from 11 to 12 years of age, the other about a year older. In bathing, it appears they had gone into the tank, close by the bathing house; and that they had a small cord tied to the door of it, trusting to which they ventured much beyond their depth. The cord having unfortunately given way, left them both in the most perilous situation, from which the elder sister with much struggling and difficulty extricated herself, but the younger went down. The elder stupefied by the danger from which she had escaped and alarm for the fate of her sister, had not presence of mind to call for assistance, but lingered at the side of the tank in hopes she would see her come up. A Sirdar Bearer, one of the servants of the house, observing her in this distressed state, suspected there was something wrong, and sent a female servant to inquire what was the matter. The latter having gone up to her, asked her why she stood there in the sun at that time of the day in her bathing dress, staring into the tank. She made answer, that her sister was drowned.

The alarm being instantly given, every exertion was made by the family to save her. Every one of the servants who could swim plunged into the tank to search for her; a message was dispatched to Mr. Blacquiere to send some of his Divers, who altho' not just at hand, were sent as speedily as possible; some fishermen in the neighbourhood being also offered a reward to use their endeavours, they after a great deal of search succeeded in finding the body, which was brought up, as may be supposed, quite cold and lifeless.

The first medical aid was called in; Dr. McCowan used every effort to restore animation without success, and Dr. Nicolson also came, but it was evident by that time, that no human skill could recall the vital spark to its mortal habitation. The publication of the above statement may be a useful caution to parents and guardians to exercise over those who are near and dear to them, a greater degree of circumspection and vigilance.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 6th Nov. 1822.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Nusseerabad on Friday the 11th day of Oct. 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel M. Fitzgerald, 3d Light Cavalry, is President, Lieutenant Robert Collins MacDonald of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz,

“ For disobedience of the General Orders of the 21st December 1820, in the following instances :

First. “ In having on or about the 4th of March 1821, being then stationed at Loodiannah, borrowed certain Sums of Money amounting to One Hundred and two Rupees (102) from Rambuccus Misser, Havildar of the 5th Company 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry.

Second. “ In having at different periods subsequent to the promulgation of the General Orders above adverted to, borrowed certain Sums of Money from Rajati Ram Doby Havildar, Bowanny Deen Havildar, Binkdee Pandey Sepoy, and Ouseen Opadiah Sepoy, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the Battalion to which he belongs.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision ;

Finding and Sentence. “ The Court after mature deliberation, is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him, and does therefore Sentence him, Lieutenant Robert Collins MacDonald, to be Suspended from Rank and Pay for the period of Four Calendar Months.”

Approved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks and Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

From the consideration urged by the Court, and from extenuatory circumstances in the case of the Prisoner, the Sentence is remitted.

Lieutenant MacDonald is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

W. G. PATRICKSON,

Dep. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

6TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Mhow in Malwa on Tuesday the 24th day of September 1822, Bissam Khan, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz,

“ For having at Mhow in Malwa on or about the 22d day of July 1822, Murdered or assisted in Murdering Gunga Sing, Sepoy of the same Corps.”

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—“ The Court having duly weighed and considered the Evidence adduced on the part of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner Bissam Khan, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment

" Native Infantry, has urged in his defence with the Evidence in support thereof, are of opinion that he Bisram Khan, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is Guilty of the Crime exhibited against him."
Sentence.—" The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty, do Sentence him Bisram Khan, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer Death by being Hanged by the Neck until he is dead, at such time and place as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, or Officer approving these Proceedings, may be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed,
 (Signed)

HASTINGS.

The Sentence of Death awarded to Bisram Khan, Sepoy in the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is to be carried into effect agreeably to instructions furnished to the Officer Commanding the Western Division of the Army.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Mhow in Malwa on Wednesday the 9th day of October 1822, Deenah Khan, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

" For having at Mhow in Malwa on or about the 23d day of July 1822, Murdered or assisted in Murdering Gunga Sing, Sepoy of the same Corps:

Upon which Charge the Court come to the following decision:

Finding.—" The Court having duly weighed and considered the Evidence adduced on the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner Deenah Khan, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, has urged in his defence, with the Evidence in support thereof, are of opinion, that he Deenah Khan, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is Guilty of the Crime exhibited against him."

Sentence.—" The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty, do Sentence him Deenah Khan, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, to suffer death, by being Hanged by the Neck, until he is Dead, at such time and place, as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, or Officer approving these Proceedings may be pleased to direct."

Approved.

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has approved the Sentence on Deenah Khan, who indubitably appears by the Evidence to have been an Accomplice in the deliberate Murder of his Comrade. His Excellency, however, observes, that encouragement was held out to Deenah Khan of safety for himself if he would come forward with a discovery of the actual Perpetrator of the Murder: In reliance upon which assurance the Prisoner gave Evidence against Bisram Khan. Unauthorised as was the Hope so given, the Commander in Chief cannot overlook what he gathers from the Proceedings on Bisram Khan's Trial; namely, that there would have been little chance of bringing the Crime home to Bisram Khan but for the Testimony of Deenah Khan, in delivering which the latter furnished Proofs of his own participation of the Guilt not likely to have been otherwise attainable. His Excellency, therefore, cannot order the Execution of Deenah Khan, but directs that he (Deenah Khan) shall be ignominiously turned out of the Service and beled out of the Cantonment with a Halter round his Neck.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Kamptee on the 12th of October 1822, Laxerut Pandeh, Sepoy, 8th Company 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st—" For desertion in making his escape on the Morning of the 14th August 1822, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'Clock from the

"Quarter Guard of the Detachment of the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry on duty at Sooner (in which he had been confined by Lieutenant Day, Commanding, on suspicion of theft,) and not returning until brought back by a Guard on the Evening of the 26th August 1822.

2d.—"Forking with him at the time of his desertion (viz. 14th August 1822) his new Regimental Coat the property of the Honorable Company."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed the Evidence that has appeared before it, is of opinion that the Prisoner Dusserut Pandeh is Guilty of both the Charges exhibited against him, and Sentences him to receive (500) lashes in the usual manner at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may deem proper."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS,

The punishment awarded to Dusserut Pandeh is to be inflicted at such time and place, and in such proportion, as the Officer Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force may think proper.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Kamptee on the 14th October 1822, Bijanant Opadeh, Sepoy, 4th Company 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

"For most gross and culpable neglect of duty on the morning of the 14th of August 1822, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'Clock, while Sentry at the Quarter Guard of the Detachment of the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry on Command at Sooner, in permitting the escape of Dusserut Pandeh, Sepoy of the same Company and Corps, confined therein on suspicion of theft, and not alarming the Guard at the time of the said Dusserut Pandeh's escape."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that the Prisoner is not guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, and acquits him accordingly."

Approved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

W. L. WATSON,

Acting Adj. General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 9th November 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on the first of October, 1822, of which Major General R. Cooke, of the Honourable Company's Service, was President, and the following Officers Members:

Lieut.-Colonel J. Ogilvie, C. B., H. M. 20th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Erlington, H. M. 47th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel G. McKonochie, 1st or Mar. Battalion 11th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel N. Warr, C. B., H. M. 47th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel J. W. O'Donoghue, H. M. 47th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Whish, Artillery.

Major W. Onslow, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.

Major G. Tovey, H. M. 20th Regiment.

Major J. Hogg, H. M. 20th Regiment.

Major S. R. Strorer, Artillery.

Captain L. R. Russell, ditto.

Captain G. Rotton, H. M. 20th Regiment.

Captain James White, ditto ditto.

Captain James Goldfrap, ditto ditto.

Lieut.-Colonel William Robinson, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, was brought to Trial on the following Charges preferred by order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India.

1st. For conduct incompatible with the Duty of an Officer, in tracing the Government under which His Majesty's Orders had placed him; by describing, and characterizing a Public Revolution, and measure of that Government, relative to Lieutenant Colonel Robison as a Military Officer; as "an unwarrantable, Tyrannical exercise of authority; which reduces every Officer in India to a state of slavery equal to that of the Gentlemen in the Russian Service,"—the above malignant expressions forming part of the first paragraph of a Letter dated 9th June 1822; addressed, and sent by Lieut. Colonel Robison to; and received by the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government; and in which instead of offering any explanation of his Conduct, or soliciting any redress, he declares, that "he does not entertain the smallest hope of Justice or redress, from a Government capable of acting as the Government (as he therein alleges) had acted towards him."

2d. For having pointed insulting and scandalous remarks at the head of the Supreme Government, who was at the same time Lieut.-Colonel Robison's Military Commander in Chief, in the eighth paragraph of the above Letter; and in particular in taking, that he hoped the head of the Government would promulgate that it "is resolved to turn any Officer out of the Country at 24 hours notice, who dares to publish a single comment or sentiment, upon public affairs displeasing to them; no matter what motives actuated him; if the Government fancy it contains the least offensive matter; the Writer shall be turned out of his House and Quarters like a Dog with the Mange at the point of the Bayonet, and left, sick or well, ready, or not ready to march off, and embark for Europe if the Sea Coast be 700 Miles distant."

3d. For abusive and grossly insubordinate language applied to and highly reflecting on the Commander in Chief on the 10th and 11th paragraphs of the above letter charging the Commander in Chief with "taking to himself the peculiar merit of inflicting on him (Lieut. Colonel Robison) truly despotic, degrading and inhuman measures," and accusing the Commander in Chief of more inconsistency, acts of injustice, and barefaced abuses of power and patronage, during his Command of the Army in India, than are to be found in the annals of Military Transactions for fifty years before he came out to India."

Whereupon the Court passed the following Sentence.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Lieut.-Colonel William Robison of His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment, is Guilty of all, and every part of the Charges preferred against him; with exception of the word "Scandalous" contained in the second Charge, of which they do therefore acquit him.

The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above specified, do therefore, adjudge him the said Lieut. Col. William Robison, to be reprimanded in such manner as the Officer approving this Sentence may think proper.

The Court are induced to award this lenient Sentence in consequence of Lieut.-Colonel Robison's long and meritorious Services, and the high character which he has produced on his defence from the late Governor General as a confidential servant of Government.

(Signed) R. COOKE,
Major General and President.

Disapproved.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India disapproves the above Sentence, from considering it to be so incommensurate to the Crime found by the Court, and not disavowed by the prisoner, as to be in His Excellency's opinion, a serious attempt to Discipline.

The Court exonerating the Prisoner only from the imputation of "Scandalous" attached to the Procedure set forth in the second Count, pronounces Lieutenant Colonel Robison guilty of two offences; one being an outrageous insult to that Government, which under the orders of his Sovereign he was bound to reverence, and obey; the other being a virulent, and gross crimination of the Commander in Chief, applying unequivocally to His Excellency's official conduct in that character. Then, to such flagrant violations of Military Subordination, the Court awards a punishment appropriate solely to the lowest class of Deviations from Military Regularity.

To account for the extraordinary nature of the Sentence, the Court states its adherence to Lieutenant Colonel Robison's long and meritorious services. The consideration was not within the competence of the Court, in the mode assumed. If such were the Court's opinion of Lieut. Colonel Robison's professional deserts, it would have been fitly brought forward with a Recommendation grounded on it to clemency in the Quarter where alone the circumstances could be duly appreciated. But the Oath which each Member of a Court Martial takes, binds him to judge strictly on the substantiation and the degree of the crime submitted to his Verdict, and to pass such a Sentence upon it, as the established Rules, or Practice of the Army prescribe in a special case of that quality, without contemplating matter foreign to the immediate charge.

In this instance, the Court could not be blind to the Magnitude of the Transgression; and the extenuation was null.

When the Prisoner admitted the "Imprudence and Improprity" of the step he had taken, he expressed no Contrition; so that his sense of error appears to have extended merely to the consequences of which he supposed himself to be in peril. He simply accounts for the intemperance of his language by saying, that he had written under the impulse of an irritated spirit, an excuse inadmissible in itself; while he defeats even that plea, by distinctly maintaining the principle on which he acted, in a manner that aggravates the original offence.

It is with pain the Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India promulgates these Remarks. He would, however, deem himself essentially wanting in the discharge of his duty, did he not seek to counteract the dangerous encouragement in Insubordination, which the Sentence in question would afford, were not its correctness thus exposed.

Lieut. Colonel Robison is to be freed from arrest, and the General Court Martial is to be dissolved.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. MACMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOVEMBER 18.

Yesterday's forenoon Shipping Report was blank as to arrivals; but from a friendly source we learned, that H. M. Ship *Glasgow* arrived in Saugor Roads on the 15th instant, having left Penang on the 26th ultimo; the day previous to which, we learn by a communication from Penang, the *Indiana* also had sailed. The *Daphne* and *Flora* of this port, had arrived from Madras. The passengers by the *Glasgow*, are Colonel SKEET, H. M. 14th Regiment, and JOHN HUNTER, Esq. We learn that Colonel NICHOLL and Cornet ANDREWS are passengers on board the *Indiana*.

There are no news from the Eastward. Pepper was scarce, but Bengal produce in abundance.

Since writing the above, an extra Shipping Report announced the arrival of the *Glasgow*.

We have the pleasure of recording that the Subscription in aid of the distressed Irish, so far from stopping at or about a Lakh, as we had expected, is still increasing; there being now no less than Thirty-two Thousand Rupees (and more) above a Lakh subscribed.

The *Madras Government Gazette* of the 31st instant, came in Saturday, and contains the following items of local intelligence:—

“The rains, which had ceased from the 14th of the month, commenced again at the Presidency on Sunday night, since which an abundant supply for present use has fallen,—the fall has been accompanied by very moderate weather—the Barometer remaining unusually high during the time.

“H. M. Ship *Liffey*, Commodore Grant, c.b., reached Trincomalie on the 14th instant. The *Dauntless* arrived on the following day. The Commodore was expected to sail again about the end of the month, for the Malabar Coast and Bombay. There had been some boisterous weather at Trincomalie, accompanied by heavy rains.

“The Ship which was endeavouring to get into the Roads on Tuesday, was not in sight yesterday afternoon; her Captain has stood out to Sea, probably with the hope of getting to windward of the Port.”

A ridiculous enough error occurred in the observations contained in our last respecting Persia. We allude to the number of deaths by Cholera at Tabreez, which in the letter that we quoted, was stated in figures to amount from 30 to 40 daily. This we mistook for 340, and in the printer's hands it increased to the unheard-of numbers of 30,440! This we were not aware of, until it was pointed out to us the day after publication, by a friend. We then examined the original, and found that we were in error as well as the compositor, since the real number reported by our traveller is thirty to forty deaths daily instead of three hundred and forty. This explanation is rendered necessary in justice to the character of the writer of the letter cited.

In our last, we forbore to mention a serious adventure into which our traveller fell at Rhest, in Gheelan. He does not enter into details, but merely mentions that he was detained a prisoner by a foolish and unpleasant mistake, and act of tyranny on the part of the temporary Governors of that part. In trying to escape to Tabreez, he even says that he narrowly escaped being put to death; nor was he released till after near six weeks, when the higher authorities came and after inquiry into the case, dismissed him with apologies and marks of respect.

In his letter from Tabreez our traveller mentions, that **ABBAS MEERZA**, the Prince of Tabreez, had moved with his army to Bagazeed, where it was said the Turks were drawn up in force ready to oppose him. The Persian army is represented as miserably equipped and served. Money there was none, and the soldiers were almost retained by force. Both parties, it is supposed, were afraid to come to blows, and there was a kind of probability that matters might perhaps end in a hollow peace. He considers English trade in manufactures as capable of great extension in Persia, particularly cotton goods; but thinks that the facilities which the Russians have of water carriage all the way from Moscow to the Caspian, and by it to all quarters of Persia, must always give them great advantages over the British.

When some baggage belonging to him would arrive from Teheran, it was our traveller's intention to start for Teffis, (the road to Constantinople being shut up by the war) and from thence to Odessa, and thence again to Vienna, &c.

Although our traveller earnestly dissuades any one who would consult his own comfort and safety, from an overland journey thro Persia, he observes, that if one is determined upon such a route, he should be at Bushire by April. The spring in Persia, he heard, was comparatively very pleasant; the face of the country, becoming greener and fresher than at other periods. From that time delicious fruits come in. The grapes, peaches, apples, pears, and plumbs of Persia, as well as cherries, melons, pomegranates, &c. &c. are said to be remarkably fine of their kind, and very cheap. In travelling through Persia, it should be borne in recollection, that every servant must be mounted on mule or on horse back. Horses were, at the time our Correspondent wrote, considered dear, being from 3 to 400 Persian Rs. for decent ones, and 1 to 200 for Yabons or Pons. He considers a tent or bedstead unnecessary,

there being numbers of caravan serais spread over the face of the country, and for the latter, a mattress is all that is requisite, with rosaces or blankets according to the season, for the weather is extremely cold in the spring and winter months. As for Mehmandars, if one has good servants, he considers it better to do without them. They are generally hungry expectants, who look to receiving in the end more than the expence they save one, and grind the poor villagers who dread and hate to see an Englishman attended by a Mehmandar. If servants, however, are not trust worthy, the Mehmander is useful to keep them in order, and make arrangements for cattle and carriage.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT

TO

LIEUT.-COL. LOGIE,

ON HIS LEAVING THE 1ST BATTALION 19TH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—I am persuaded that you will not deem it irrelevant to the pages of your Journal, to insert the following account of an Entertainment, given by a body of Officers as a mark of their highest esteem and respect both for the public and private character of an individual who has served in their corps for the greater part of his life. The Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Volunteers saw with the greatest regret the General Order removing Lieut.-Colonel Logie from the Battalion; but as it was decided that he was to leave them, they determined to give him a Dinner, and to invite the whole society of Benares to meet him. Accordingly, on Monday the 28th instant, the Mess-room of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment was graced by a most numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion. At about half-past seven, the bugle sounded the dinner, and upwards of eighty people sat down to groaning tables, placed in tents arranged for the purpose. It is almost needless, Sir, to mention, that the choicest delicacies of the season, and the most delicious wines, abounded here; added to which, there was the greatest regularity and decorum: no noise or shuffling of plates, no fighting

of Kidmutgars, or any of the usual bustle attending large dinners. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drank :

The King—*God save the King.*

Marquess of Hastings—*Lord Moira's Welcome.*

Lieut.-Colonel Logie—*Imperial March.*

Captain Pettingal, and Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Volunteers—*Light Infantry Troops.*

Bengal Civil Service—*Money Must*

Mrs. Logie and the Ladies—*Lady Logan's Trophy.*

Major-General Loveday and Staff of Benares—*British Grenadiers.*

Captain Wilson and Officers of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment—*Grand March.*

Captain Pettingal, in rising to propose the health of Lieut.-Colonel Logie, made the following neat and appropriate speech :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In rising to propose the health of our distinguished visitor, Lieut.-Col. Logie, I feel conscious of being warmly seconded by this brilliant and happy assemblage of the station of Benares.

The difficult, yet pleasing, task of doing justice to the merits of Colonel Logie, as our late Commanding Officer, might, I am fully aware, have fallen into able and more experienced hands; my humble efforts, however, shall not be wanting on this occasion, though I much fear that any language of mine can but feebly express the regret that the Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment mutually feel, collectively and individually, at the sudden removal of Colonel Logie from a Regiment in which he has passed so great a portion of his life, and in which he has, by the most exemplary conduct towards the individuals composing it, endeared himself by ties that cannot easily be obliterated from their memories. Lieut.-Colonel Logie's urbanity of manners, mildness of disposition, and kind attentions to the Officers on all occasions, either of a public or private nature, has impressed them with the highest veneration for his character,—and we are sure that it will not be considered the language of adulation, when we declare, that in our estimation, Lieut.-Colonel Logie as an Officer in the field, (where he has pre-eminently distinguished himself,) as a Commanding Officer, or as a private Friend, might, with justice, be held up as a pattern to the major part of the Bengal Army.

In addressing you personally, Colonel Logie, I am deputed by the Officers of the Corps to assure you, that we fully appreciate the honor you have conferred upon us by your attendance this evening. In taking leave of you, let us beg that you will accept our most cordial wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity; and we further hope it may prove an additional source of gratification for you to know, that you will ever remain in the remembrance of those who had once the honor and happiness of being under your immediate command.

The heart-felt cordiality with which the glasses were drained to this Toast, is almost beyond the power of language to express; therefore I shall not attempt it—When the Band had ceased, and silence was restored, Lieut.-Colonel Logie rose under the influence of the strongest feelings, and spoke to the following effect, in so impressive a manner, that it was more felt than the most energetic language :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In proposing the health of Captain Pettingal and the Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Volunteers, I

am at a loss for words to convey my sense of the very favorable and flattering sentiments just expressed. That in the performance of my public duty I should have been so fortunate as to have merited the approbation of so distinguished a body of Officers, is indeed a source of the truest gratification to me. Their private friendship always ensured the warmest feelings of my breast. Captain Pottingal, and Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th, believe me, I duly appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, and I entreat of you, collectively and individually, to receive the expression of my sincere thanks and best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

This speech was received with the most rapturous applause. The Ladies soon afterwards retired to the Ball-room, and were quickly followed by the Gentlemen, who were anxiously looking out for partners to join in the approaching Dance. The Ball was led off by Captain Pottingal and Lady Hamilton, and the dancing of Quadrilles and Country dances alternately was incessantly kept up, until half past twelve, when Supper was announced, after which the gay sons and daughters of Terpsichore again displayed the light fantastic toe in a Quadrille of Twelve. The Ladies retired at a late hour, and then a few jovial souls sat down to a second Supper, determined to usher in the very morn, and drink a bumper to the approaching Sun.

By a letter from Kishnagur of the 12th instant, we are glad to hear that the person suspected to be the in leader of the gang who attacked and sunk Mr. Indach's boat, surrendered himself to the Magistrate of Kishnagur, who lately joined that station.

We have copied the short account of the Trial below from the *Government Gazette*. In this account it does not appear, which was the fact, and proved, that the Children were on board the Ship, under the immediate and special care and protection of General Ache; and of course were removed from their original Cabin with his knowledge. That the Gentleman, under whose care the children were, was perfectly satisfied with the removal, is evident, from his never having expressed any disapprobation, and the very circumstance of the Children not being removed to a Cabin abast their original one, when it became vacant, is the best proof that the Guardian of the Children was satisfied with their accommodation.

There can be no question but that the Cabin was the private property of the Plaintiff for the voyage, and that the Defendant, except in the extremest necessity, had no right to remove them. In doing so, even to a better situation, he rendered himself liable to a civil prosecution, for as "*de quæstibus non est disputandum*" no man has a right, though

he may have the power, to deprive me of my worn out shoes, though he should substitute new ones in their place. The extent of the injury done in the case is this, a civil right has been infringed, and it is allowed, to and for the advantage of the Defendant, without however any damage being intended, or in fact happening to the Plaintiff; it appears the latter brought his action to establish the point, that a Captain of Ship has no right to remove a Passenger from the Cabin he has engaged; and in so doing he has done a service to the Public; and it is but justice to the Captain to add, that not the slightest insinuation was made that the Children either did, or might have suffered from the change; but if such removal was allowed indiscriminately much injury might occur. On the whole it does not appear that the character of the Captain is at all implicated, and we trust that he will receive ample proof of the confidence of the Public, in the number and respectability of his future Passengers.

SUPREME COURT.

The case of **BOILEAU** versus **EDWARDS**, which came before the Court on Wednesday, is one of sufficient interest to the Public at large, to deserve a more full and circumstantial Report than most of the cases that come before that Tribunal for decision. Parents and Guardians are especially interested in such a case as the whole question turns on the right of Children to retain certain Accommodations chosen for them on board Ship by those having the charge of embarking them for the voyage, when such choice is approved and acquiesced in by the Captain. Commanders of Ships are also deeply interested in the question, as the decision given in this case must convince them that when certain parts of the Ship are contracted for, whether verbally or in writing, they can have no subsequent right, on any pretence whatever, to remove the occupants of such parts of the Ship to any other place, whether in their own opinion more favorable or not, without the full consent of the parties themselves. As the motive of Mr. Boileau, the Plaintiff, in bringing forward this Case, was not to seek vindictive damages, but merely to obtain a solemn and public decision on the question, for the sake of Justice, and the interests of the community at large, we really think he deserves well of the Public for his determination; and both

the Defendant and all others of the same profession ought also to be aware that the limits which are thus set to the exercise of their discretion is beneficial to the world, and may lead even to the extension of confidence in their observance of engagements, since it is shewn that all breaches of them, arising from whatever motive, may be redressed in a Court of Law, and Damages obtained in cases of injury sustained that would be more than a counterbalance to any profit to be made by such changes.

As we were unable to attend in Court on the day of the Trial, we have been obliged to rely on the statement of our Reporter, which, however, has been drawn up from Notes taken by him on the spot, and rendered as full, and as accurate as time and memory would admit. It is as follows:—

SUPREME COURT, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1822.

SIMON HENRY BOILEAU, v. JAMES IVES EDWARDS.

The Case was opened by Mr. Money, as the Junior Counsel for the Plaintiff, and was briefly this:—Mr. Boileau, an East Indian, Assistant in one of the Public Offices of Government, on the 1st of January 1821, applied to Captain Edwards, for accommodation for two of his children, namely, Edmonstone Boileau and Edward Raimond Boileau, for passage to England. He went himself on board Captain Edward's Ship, the GOLCONDA, and pointed out the cabin No. 2, on the larboard side, which in his opinion was the best suited for them, and paid 1000 Rupees for each child's passage money, with one servant for their attendance. The children were sent on board on the day the GOLCONDA left Calcutta; and continued in quiet possession of their cabin, together with another child, Miss Mary Bosanquet. Captain Edwards used to visit and play with them frequently, until the 27th of March at Madras. At that port Captain Edwards received Colonel Edwards on board as a Passenger, to accommodate whom he dislodged the children of Major Alexander, who had engaged for them under the poop; immediately off the cuddy, and this placed them in view that they might not have to undergo the danger attending going up and down the ladders. Major Alexander's children were removed to the cabin No. 2, in the steerage, from whence he dislodged Mr. Boileau's children; and placed them in the cabin No. 5, on the starboard side abreast the pumps, a cabin which until that period had been made use of as a store-room for paint, pitch and other articles that could not be injured by water. It was stated that this cabin was one which from its situation, particularly the pump-dill passing directly through it, was so unfit for children that no person of feeling would ever have thought of lodging them there. Representations were made to Captain Edwards by the servant attending on the young Boileaus of the unhealthy state of the cabin, it being frequently so wet as to oblige him to bail the water out, and almost constantly damp, besides the inconvenience of being unable to keep their port open which prevented a free circulation of air, and which was not the case with the cabin originally bespoken for them. Besides this, the proximity of the cabin No. 5, to the cow-pen, as also to the number of invalid soldiers on board, created heat and nauseous stench, while the constant daily lumber of empty water casks, &c. &c. on the gun-deck made it extremely difficult and dangerous for the children when taken on deck by him. To

these representations Captain Edwards replied that the cabin was good enough, and they must make themselves contented, for they would get no other. At St. Helena another and a better cabin in the steerage became vacant by itself's (a passenger) leaving the ship; but still the children were kept in the same unhealthy berth. It appeared that General Ashe and the whole of the passengers were highly indignant at Captain Edwards' proceedings, but still the children remained. At length the ship arrived in Portsmouth; where, thanks to the vigilance of the servant who seldom suffered them to remain below and for humanity of General Ashe and Mrs. Sherrers, in whose accommodation they generally passed the greater part of the day, the children landed in perfect health and safety. These were the leading circumstances of the case which Mr. Money brought under notice.

Mr. Fergusson then rose to observe that this was a case of great interest to the Father, and indeed to all parents sending their children to England from this country. Mr. Boileau had entrusted his children to the care of Captain Edwards, who promised to be attentive to their wants and conveniences; and on Mr. Boileau's pointing out the Cabin No. 2 on the larboard side of the gun deck, ordered it to be fitted up for their accommodation; but the children were ill-treated by Captain Edwards, for they were removed further forward near the sheep and cows, and into a cabin where they seldom had either light or air, from one which had both those conveniences, which was selected by Mr. Boileau for their use, and for which he had paid 2000 Rs. If a Captain of a ship is allowed to use children in this manner, and to deprive them of all their comforts and conveniences with impunity, few parents will be found to send their children home for education. Captain Edwards seemed to have been actuated by motives purely mercenary. On his arrival at Madras, Colonel Blacker wanted a passage to England, and thinking of course, that Col. Blacker would pay better than the children, he turned the young Boileaus out and put them into a cabin which was not habitable; he then dislodged Major Alexander's children also, and put them into No. 2, on the larboard side of the gun deck, which he (Captain Edwards) also made use of as a dressing and sitting room; but he begged his Lordship would observe that all his dislike was turned on the young Boileaus, he shifted them forward next to the cows, into a cabin which when it rained or when the men were washing decks, was always wet, through which also the pond water passed, which of course could not be supposed to make the cabin either sweeter or drier.

The learned Counsel added—Mr. Boileau was desirous of laying this case before his Lordship, not for the sake of any damages that might be awarded him, but to serve as a precedent and an example to other Captains of Ships, and to insure children from being ill-used by those very persons, who from having them perfectly under their power ought to protect them and watch over their interests.

Mr. Maycy then proceeded to the examination of the first witness.

Jasper Campbell, a West Indian Black, was servant to Mr. Boileau's children, and accompanied them to England, was on board the *Colombo*. Two before their embarkation—Captain Edwards knowing him to be Mr. Boileau's servant, had pointed out the cabin No. 2, on the larboard side of the steerage, as the one engaged for the children. Mr. Boileau had been on board and seen the cabin, (Mrs. Boileau was along side, but feared to venture up stairs) were given in Mr. Boileau's presence to have had places fitted up in the cabin for the children. The young Boileaus embarked about a week after and took possession (together with Miss Mary Boileau) of the cabin No. 2, on the larboard side of the steerage: the bed places had been put up, the ship sailed that night. The children had the free and entire use of the cabin until their arrival at Madras. During the passage there, Captain Edwards frequently inquired after the children and sometimes played with them; about three days after the arrival of the ship at Madras, Captain Edwards bade him to remove the children's things into No. 5, the cabin next the pump gun

the starboard side, which he did. No. 2 was a better cabin than No. 5, this cabin was very damp, and frequently so wet as to oblige him to bail the water out, could not wear his stockings in consequence, the Ship was pumped several times during the voyage.

Q.—Did the bilge water that was pumped up pass through the Cabin?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the bilge water very sweet?

A.—Cannot say—never tasted it.

Q.—I mean, did it smell very sweet?

A.—No, surely.

The port in the Cabin No. 5 was barred in the greatest part of the voyage, being so far in midships as to make it likely the water would come on, the port leaked a good deal, the port in No. 2 was almost constantly open. The cow pen was opposite to the Cabin No. 6, a breast the main hatchway (occupied by the Chief Officer.)

Q.—Was not the Cow house very offensive?

A.—Could not say it was offensive, but it stunk.

The pantry where the servant dined being near the children's Cabin made it very unpleasant, the deck was generally much crowded about that part with water casks &c. &c. obliged to lift the children over them. The Cabin no. 5 was so dark when the port was in, that they were obliged to burn candles; the water must be very smooth to admit of the port being up; when Mr. Boileau's children were removed forward, Major Alexander's children were removed from the poop cabin down to the one vacated by the young Boileaus, to make room for Colonel Jackson under the poop. He (Jasper) had complained to the Captain that the Cabin was very wet, and worse than No. 2, Captain Edwards answered, he must be contented, that one was good enough. He complained to General Ashe on the day following (who had the charge of the children.)

Mr. FERGUSON here observed that the children were not under the care of the General, but that he and his Daughter, Mrs. Shewers, had kindly looked after them, and that it was owing to their humanity and kindness that the children reached England in health and safety.

Jasper Campbell's Examination Continued.

The General answered he would speak to the Captain about it, he used to keep the children on deck as much as possible and always in fine weather as the cabin below was too close for them. General Ashe was on shore at Madras when the children were removed from their original birth, they remained in No. 5, until they reached Eng and.

Cross-Examined by the Advocate-General

Mr. and Mrs. Reed left the Ship at St. Helena, General Ashe and Mrs. Shewers took much notice of the children; had charge of Mary Bosanquet; her Father was very much pleased with the state of the child's health on her arrival in England, was in the same cabin with the young Boileaus. Mrs. White and another lady with two children inhabited the cabin No. 5, on the larboard side immediately opposite, and similar to that the young Boileaus were put into: these cabins were a few inches larger than the after ones—the Ship was pumped several times.

Q.—By the Pumps next your cabin?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, Jasper, open your recollection; was it by those pumps?

A.—Yes, once.

Q.—Was there any one living in the Cabins before No. 5?

A.—Yes, No. 6 on the starboard side was the Chief Mate's—No. 7, Lieutenants Campbell and Swiney lived in; and opposite to them a Captain of Invalids.

Q.—Where did you leave the Ship?

A.—At Portsmouth.

Q.—You quitted the ship in a hurry?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And out of mistake carried away one of Captain Edwards's silver spoons?

A.—No, never: they were the Children's spoons.

Mr. Money again examined the witnesses.

Mr. Bollean had furnished him with two silver spoons for the Children; their names were engraved on the back of them, they were the spoons he had in his pocket when he left the ship. On Mr and Mrs. Reed's leaving the ship at St. Helena, Captain Edwards took their cabin No 1 star-board side to his own use, and gave Mr. Tucker 3d Officer, permission to live in the cabin No 2 on the larboard side, together with Major Alexander's Children till they got to England.

Theophilus Lloyd was next called.

Was Chief Clerk of the GOALCONDA on her voyage to England; recollects Mr. Bullan coming on board and selecting the 2d cabin from aft on the larboard side of the gun deck (No. 2; for the use of his Children on the voyage home, recollects the Children coming on board (Mr. Bollean's two boys and a girl Desanquet) who with a part of their clothes were put into the cabin appropriated to them; recollects the children being removed into the cabin No 5 on the starboard side a few days after the arrival of the ship at Madras. The port in No 2 much oftener open, and more healthy than No 5, which from the ship labouring under in midships and abaft of the mainmast, was the cabin constantly damp, No 2 was perfectly dry—at those times the ship was pumped occasionally, No 5, objectionable on that account, Major Alexander's children were put into the cabin No 2, which the Bolleans left to make room for Colonel Blacker under the poop, in this cabin also the captain passed the greater part of the day, and washed and dressed in it.—Colonel Blacker offered a sum less than Major Alexander for the cabin under the poop.

The nearness to the cows made the cabin No 5, very unpleasant, the other passengers whose cabins were near them also complained of the stench. Mr. Rice left the ship at St. Helena in consequence of a violent quarrel with the Captain, who took possession of the cabin he had occupied, No 1, on the starboard side, and allowed Mr. Tucker the 3d Officer to live with Major Alexander's children in No 2.

General Ashe and Captain Edwards were not on the best terms after leaving Madras. Never said General Ashe remonstrated with Captain Edwards, about the removal of the children, though he heard several persons making remarks as to the impropriety of it.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General.

Q—Did not General Ashe, together with the other Passengers, sign a Letter addressed to Captain Edwards, testifying their satisfaction at his conduct and attention to them during the voyage?

A—I don't know how Captain Edwards might have wound up matters with General Ashe, but he certainly did sign the letter.

Q—You had some differences with Captain Edwards that are not wound up yet I believe?

A—Yes, and so had many others; it is impossible to agree with a man of his character.

Sir FRANCIS MARNAGHIN wished to know if the cabins aft were let for any more than the forward.

A—I think they would, No 5 until the children were put into it, had always been made use of to keep paint and other articles in, that would not suffer in damp and wet. No person at Madras would have it.

George Hill is next examined by Mr. Money;—had been 4th Officer on board the GOALCONDA for that voyage;—his evidence was to the same effect as the foregoing.

Mr. Wood (the next evidence) was a Passenger so far as Cape on the GOALCONDA on her said voyage to England. Remembered seeing Mr. Bollean's children on board, and then being, while at Madras, removed from No 2 on the larboard side to No 5, on the starboard side of the steerage; had some conversation with General Ashe respecting the impropriety of such conduct; in fact there was but one opinion as to

that. No. 2 must have been a better cabin than No. 5, from the situation of it, though he was never in it, yet he would prefer No. 2 for himself; would never have thought of putting his children into No. 5.

Cross-Examined by the Advocate General.

Could not speak as to the pains taken respecting the personal comforts of the passengers, remembered a school being established in the cuddy for the children.

Here the evidence for the Plaintiff closed.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed to his Lordship, that there were no documents to specify the number of the cabin engaged; that it was merely a verbal specification.

His LORDSHIP replied, that if such verbal specification and promises were not heeded, there would be no longer any trust existing between Gentleman and Gentleman.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL thought that as no number had been specified in the agreement, as to the passage of the children, one cabin was as good as another, as long as it was a cabin.

Mr. FERGUSON replied that if ever he went on a voyage, he would take what cabin he chose.

His LORDSHIP here observed, that Captain Edwards could not plead ignorance as to what cabin the children were to have, as Mr. Lloyd had proved that Captain E. had ordered him to prepare No. 2 for their reception.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said, he had wished to settle it in this simple manner, as the children have might been removed inadvertently; he was however happy that the other party had come forward in such an open manly manner, rather than under a fictitious name, slandering a worthy man, as a Letter that he would read would show.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL then read the following letter published in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL on the 1st of January, 1822, headed "Passengers to England."

PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND:

OBSERVATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE CONDUCT OF SOME COMMANDERS OF SHIPS GOING HOME.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

For the benefit, and even preservation of Children sent on board Ships for England, it is necessary to make known to the Public in India, that glaring and unpardonable instances of misconduct in the Commanders of some of the Ships homeward bound occur, regarding Children placed under their care. No sooner is the ship out of Pilot's water, than some of the Children, whom the parents or their friends have seen comfortably settled in the Cabin actually purchased for them, are removed to one much less suitable to them, perhaps below, and perhaps crowded with other Children; or the Captain waits till he reaches Madras, and if there he has applications for accommodation more than his ship can conveniently supply, he does not hesitate, even in the face of the rest of the passengers, to remove such Children as occupy Cabins, that are wanted for the new passengers, to a very inferior one, and one that is among the Officers' Cabins below. If this is not sufficient, perhaps in consequence of other passengers requiring accommodation from the Cape of Good Hope, the same unfortunate Children are removed again further forwards even to the mainmast.

Independent of this very improper conduct to Children, a similar kind of treatment is sometimes shewn to time-expired men and Invalids of His Majesty's Regiments, who are crammed into a space not sufficient for half the number accommodated in it. This has all occurred in a Ship that

very lately put into the Cape, as reported on her arrival; and it is hoped that this conduct of the Captain both to the Invalids and Children, will be made known in England, as well as India, though redress, it is feared, may not be obtained. Indeed seeking redress is vain, when Children have suffered in health, and instead of recovering their strength in any Cabins at sea, new diseases are brought on, and even the lives of Children end in error.

In the case before us, several Children were ill, and one dangerously so; and when some kind passengers, having Children of their own wished to take the suffering ones into their Cabins, the Medical man prevented it, by saying the complaint might be infectious. Some however, were received into more healthy Cabins, by the humanity of certain passengers on board.

These circumstances shew the necessity of strict written Agreement being signed by Commanders of ships taking Children, that in the event of such conduct as the above being known, they may be made to suffer the penalties of the Law.

A PASSENGER ON THE WAY HOME.

From the Cape.

SIR F. MACNAGHTEN observed, that he had no doubt that written agreements would in future be made.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL resumed: The question was whether any specified Cabin was agreed for, and if so what damages should be awarded against Captain Edwards. On the arrival of the *GOLCONDA* at Madras, Captain Edwards had an application made to him by Col. Blacker, with whom he had long been acquainted, for a passage to England, and wishing to oblige him, he gave up the cabin under the poop inhabited by Major Alexander's children, but which in fact was his own; these he removed down into the Cabin of the young Boileaus and these again into the Cabin, No. 5, on the starboard side, but the state of that Cabin had been much exaggerated to his Lordship, as he would bring evidence to prove. The first witness, Jasper, being exasperated in consequence of the silver spoon having been found in his possession, when leaving the ship at Portsmouth.—Mr. Lloyd, the second witness, boiling over with passion, would, if he had been allowed to proceed, have perverted every thing the former evidence had said against the defendant. These two in their indignation had greatly exaggerated the state of the Cabin (No. 5) in point of badness. Could there be a better proof of its wholesomeness than that the Children reached England in perfect health? Their relations testified the greatest satisfaction with Captain Edwards's conduct, Mr. Roxanquet was so pleased that he gave him a half Chest of Claret, as a letter of his would show his Lordship.—If No. 5 had been so very bad as represented, no person ought to have been in it, nor would have been put in it; it might be a little worse in bad weather, but he could not conceive that it could be so much worse than the others; besides, as to room and air, it had been entirely misrepresented, as No. 5 was considerably larger than any of the Cabins abaft it.

Here a draft of the accommodations was handed in, by which it appeared that No. 5 was a few inches larger each way than No. 2. As to air, the ports were open all day when the weather permitted it, but generally shut at night.

It had been stated that General Ashe had not the charge of the children; Jasper in his evidence had said that Mr. Boileau had told him he had. General Ashe's speaking to Captain Edwards respecting the ill-treatment of the children proved it. If then the children had been so very ill-used as people wished to represent it, he was at a loss to think by what charm Captain Edwards could have dispensed all General Ashe's coolness towards him.

The learned Gentleman could not believe it possible that General Ashe would quietly submit to the ill-usage of the children. The true

case was, that No. 2 being abreast the companion, the Captain, on Colonel Blacker's joining as passenger, took possession of it, as it was more handy for his immediate attendance to the duties of the deck, and as before took Major Alexander's children to partake it with him, No. 5 to which the young Boileaus were removed was equally commodious. As to the complaint that the stench from the cows made it uncomfortable, he (the Advocate General) thought they could have been very little inconvenienced by them, as in the first place they were 14 or 15 feet removed from the cabin, and several passengers who were much nearer never complained of them; but where could there be a clearer proof of the cabin having been wholesome, than from the children having arrived in England in a perfect state of health?

Mr. Bosanquet had written a letter of thanks, which was produced and read by Mr. Mactier, as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to return you my thanks for your kind offer of conveying any thing for me to Bengal, which, however, the delay of a tradesman here has prevented my taking advantage of. I have just made one or two unsuccessful attempts to find you, and your outward bound voyage being so near, renders it probable that we shall not meet. Permit me then by letter instead of verbally to request your acceptance of half a Chest of Claret, marked P and Co. Calcutta, 36, which is already on board the GOLCONDA; the growth is Laete and the vintage 1816; with best wishes for a prosperous voyage.

(Signed) ALGT. BOSANQUET.

Mr. FERGUSSON remarked, that if this letter was accepted, he would put in one against it from Mrs. Bosanquet, though her maternal anxiety might perhaps exaggerate.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL seemed to make no objection to withdrawing the letter; he thought the present charge tended to injure Captain Edwards, it might give people license to say that he did not act up to his contract in taking due care of the children confided to his charge. The object of bringing this cause forward so publicly, seemed to be an Advertisement to the Public, "Never send your child home with Captain Edwards, for he will not take any care of them; he only considers his own gain, and to that he will not scruple to sacrifice them." General Ashe never remonstrated with him on the impropriety of shifting the boys to a less comfortable cabin; if he had, Captain Edwards would have remedied it immediately. Mr. and Mrs. Reed left the Ship at St. Helena; if the children had been uncomfortably situated, might they not have been removed to the cabin which was vacated by them? And it is well known Captain Edwards took no more passengers.

Mr. FERGUSSON said, that that was precisely what he wanted to know, why the Children were not removed to Mr. Reed's Cabin after he had left the ship.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL continued—Had the Cabin No. 5, been so bad as represented, General Ashe would have required that Cabin for the Children;—the badness of the Cabin No. 5 was but a futile assertion; or why would Capt. Edwards allow his 3d Officer to take possession of No. 2 in preference to letting Mr. Boileau's Children have it? But putting all this aside, did not the Children arrive in England in perfect health? and could there be a plainer proof of No. 5 being as good as No. 2?

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Wm. Tucker Examined by the Advocate-General.

He was 3d Officer during the GOLCONDA's last voyage to England, the Ship touched at Madras; General Ashe, Mrs. Showers, the two young Boileaus, and Miss. Bosanquet disembarked at Portsmouth, went on shore with them, carried the despatches to town, No. 5 was a very good Cabin, had made the plan produced of the accommodations, Captain Edwards was very attentive to the Children, some of them had been indisposed during the voyage, though the young Boileaus and Miss Bosanquet, with the exception of such sickness, had enjoyed perfect health: had seen the children after they landed in London at General

Ashe's, who, he understood, had charge of them, and knew of their removal from No. 2 to No. 5; could not say whether General Ashe made any remonstrance with the Captain respecting it. He (witness) was acquainted with General Ashe's handwriting: (on a paper being shown him) yes that was his.—No. 5 was equally as good a cabin as No. 2; some persons preferred No. 5—Most of the children were generally in Mrs. Showers's cabin during the day; the Ship had been pumped out ten or twelve times during the voyage home, but always by the pump forward; there was no occasion for using the main pumps, which were only worked two or three times, and that to try them.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Fergusson.

Q. I believe you have been promoted lately; you were Third and are now Second Officer of the GOLCONDA?

A. Yes.

Q. And expect to be First?

A. I might, and perhaps another.

No. 5, was an excellent cabin, would not mind taking it for his birth, (on being reminded of his oath) would, however prefer No. 2 for his own use. A passenger, Mr. Willis, on the voyage out preferred it to any other, all the cabins were of the same price, the port in No. 2 might have been open when the one in No. 5 was shut, but very seldom. No. 2 was not much preferable to No. 5, it might have been a little better.

Q.—And how did you like Cows?

A.—I did not dislike them.

Q.—Why did not you go to live with them then?

A.—I did, my cabin was close to them.

John Baker, Examined by the Advocate-General.

Was Carpenter of the GOLCONDA, on her last voyage to England, knew of the removal of the children from cabin No. 2 to No. 5, had to bar the ports in all cabins every evening and unbar them again in the morning; never saw any difference in them, the ports used to be generally open in the day time as far forward as No. 6. No. 2 might perhaps be ventur'd open when No. 5 was shut, the ports were always very tight; as to the cabins being wet, he saw no difference in them, sometimes he found them dry, sometimes not, according to the weather.

Cross Examined by Mr. Money.

The GOLCONDA is 850 Tons, and drew, when leaving Madras, 23 feet.

Charles Bowden, went on board the GOLCONDA as passenger from Madras to England; afterwards at the Cape, became Captain's Steward, Captain Edwards was always very attentive to the Children.

Cross Examined by Mr. Fergusson.

Went home as a Charter party passenger.

Q.—How came you to prefer that mode of going home?

A.—It was not optional.

Q.—I suppose not, you were sent home for your good deeds I presume?

A.—Not for any bad ones.

Here closed the evidence for the Defendant.

Mr. FERGUSSON in his final address to his Lordship said, that he would retract nothing he had said, that he considered the evidence for the Defendant as nothing, that Captain Edwards had been guilty of a gross violation of his duty and breach of promise in his conduct towards the children. It was such a breach of duty, as in a Commander was highly disgraceful and reprehensible. Mr. Roileau did not wish to put anything in his pocket, but he had nevertheless the hope that his Lordship would award damages, and no common damages either against a man who could behave in such a manner to children entrusted to his immediate care, for the sake of a paltry gain of a few hundred rupees, as was evident from Colonel Blacker's passage money. Why did he not say, "No 5 is vacant for you; if that suits, you well and good; if not, I cannot take you, I cannot do an injustice to others to accommodate you." Besides, if he had determined upon taking Colonel Blacker, why did not he remove Major Alexander's children, who ultimately

made room for the Colonel into No. 5; But no: Mr. Boileau's children were less valued than Major Alexander's, whose interest in this country he dreaded. Was there a man, he would ask, who had any experiences at sea whatever, but would prefer No. 2 to No. 5,—But no—favour Major Alexander's children in preference.

The second witness (Mr. Lloyd) might have been exasperated, and perhaps justly too. He; (the learned gentleman,) would not enter into the merits of the case; as to the Serrant Jasper having stolen a Silver spoon, that was in his opinion sufficiently refuted.

The idea that General Ashe should have made remonstrances to Col. Blacker or Capt. Edwards respecting the removal of the Children, after the Colonel was once on board, is absurd; why should Gen. Ashe have endeavoured to embroil himself with his brother passengers, and those of his own cloth too for the sake of children he had no charge of. No—he preferred quietly to make them comfortable in his own part of the accommodation. That this Second Officer, who was third before and expects to be first, who basks in the sunshine of his Captain's smiles, should prefer No. 5 to No. 2; appears, nothing extraordinary; but after all, he acknowledges that for his own use he would like to have No. 2 as the best.

With respect to the main pumps not having been worked more than twice or thrice, that is to say that occasion might not have compelled them to work them constantly. As to Captain Edwards behaving kindly and establishing a school for the children, all that is very good; but, observed the learned Gentleman, “a person may do me the greatest injury in life and yet behave with great personal kindness towards me; but where his own interest is concerned, he says, do not depend upon me, I must look out for myself.”

The learned Counsel would trouble his Lordship with no further details, but should conclude by observing that altho' Mr. Boileau did not wish to enrich himself at the expense of the Defendant, yet he hoped his Lordship would award such Damages, not vindictive Damages, but such as would prove an effectual stop to proceedings of this kind in future, and in doing so he would request his Lordship to consider what the feelings of a parent must be who knew his children to be used as Mr. Boileau's had been.

HIS LORDSHIP then addressed the Court to the following effect:—The present case was indeed one of the most interesting that had long been brought before the Court, and he was very happy it had been brought before him, though it was one which at the same time gave him great pain, as it proved how little trust could be placed in persons going to England who had children entrusted to their care. It was really a most melancholy conclusion, that we must either not send our children home for education at all, or wait till we are able to accompany them, to fight with the Captain for their rights and comforts. What satisfaction could we have in sending them home if we had no confidence in the person who faithfully promises to look to their health, comforts, and convenience; such a flagrant breach of trust is deceitful, improper, immoral, and altogether wrong. Was it not sufficient to be obliged to remain in this country, without being assured that if we sent our Children home they would be ill treated and imposed upon on their passage?

HIS LORDSHIP added he perfectly agreed with Mr. Wood; no two persons could think otherwise than that the children had been ill-used. Captain Edwards had engaged to take the Children home; the Father had pointed out the Cabin he wished them to occupy and subsequently fondly parted with his children under the conviction that they were in the hands of a man who would make them comfortable; this man, regardless of the trust reposed in him, removes them from a wholesome Cabin, to one where if it had not been for the vigilance of that Serrant Jasper and the humanity of Mrs. Showers, the children might

have died. Captain Edwards had no right to remove them : a written document to insure the Cabin to the Children was not necessary ; the Father paid for their passage, he selected the Cabin, and Captain Edwards had no business to remove them, even had he done it with a view of making them more comfortable in another Cabin. His Lordship could not conceive how Captain Edwards could for the trifling sum Colonel Blacker might have paid for his passage, subject the children to such danger as the young Boileaus were exposed to, and above all taking advantage of General Ashe's absence to remove the children from No. 2 to No. 5. It was evident Captain Edwards gave No. 2 the preference of No. 5. When at St. Helena the other cabin became vacant, it was too late for General Ashe to speak, for the hot weather passage was over. If either of those children, which happily they have not, had unfortunately died, his Lordship did not see what possible excuse Captain Edwards could make to himself as being the ultimate cause.

Mr. Boileau did not ask for damages ; indeed, he did not well know how he could be compensated for the injury his children were exposed to. Mr. Wood had said he would never have thought of sending any of his children home in No. 5 ; it was evident, and Captain Edwards is a sea faring man must well have known, that the cabins forward are far worse than those abaft—there could be no doubt then of Captain Edwards having committed a breach of trust, to call it nothing worse ; and that damages ought to be awarded to Mr. Boileau ; but as he did not ask for any, His Lordship thought it but due, strongly to reprehend Captain Edwards for his conduct ; and to enable Mr. Boileau to pay the lesser demands of the Court, award him 500 Rupees Damages.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

NOVEMBER.

11. Ship *Mary*, Charles Penberthy, Commander, from the Isle of France 13th September.
12. Portuguese Ship *Luz*, S. L. Ramos, Commauder, from Rio de Janeiro 8th June, Mazambique 16th September, and Johanna 2d October.
- Ship *Ceres*, H. B. Pridham, Commander, from Madras 17th October.
15. Arab Ship *Tauj*, Haje Almas, Commander, from Red Sea 22d July, and Penang 4th October.
17. H. M. Frigate *Glasgow*, B. C. Doyle, Commander, from Penang 27th October.

OFF CALCUTTA.

13. *Danube*, (A.)—14. *La Seine*, (F.) *Lady Raffles*, and *Camoens* (P.)—15. *Ceres*.

PASSENGERS.

PER H. C SHIP WINCHELSEA.—From London,—Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Miss A. W. Morrison, Mr. Henry Beaty, Cadet, and Detcht. of H. M. 44th Regiment Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Morrison, Major J. C. Guthrie, Captains J. C. L. Carter, A. Brugh, J. Con, P. O'Rielly, and C. O'Neill, Lieuts. F. Hemming, Connor, B. Whitney, J. C. Webster, R. Williams, T. Eastwood, and A. G. Gledstones, Ensigns W. Sargent,

Brown, and T. Robinson, Paymaster J. Allsopp, Adjutant G. Woollard, Quarter Master R. B. Halahan, Surgeon G. Jones, 20 Serjeants, 12 Drummers, 10 Corporals, 304 men rank and file, 42 Women and 57 Children.

REMARKS.

Nov. 12. Yesterday evening accounts were received from Pooree, dated the 3d Inst. stating that on the 1st, information reached that place, that a Vessel, dismasted was lying at anchor in 6 fathoms water about six Coss to the N. E. of the Black Pagoda,—which proved to be the Arab Ship *Fyzel Currin* from Judda, totally dismasted, and lost her rudder (having struck upon Saugur Reef in the late gale,) also all her anchors and Cables, excepting one had one, by which she was riding. The Ship has 40 Arabian Passengers on board, with Treasure to a considerable amount.—The Ship is stated to be in a very precarious situation, and should it come on to blow from the Eastward, she would almost inevitably be driven on shore.

One of the Pilot Vessels has been dispatched to the assistance of the *Fyzel Curreen*.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Nov.

10. French Ship *Zelic*, F. Rouxel, Commander, for the Isle of France.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Bombay,—*Hero of Malown*,—*Union*, (A.)

PENANG.

SEPT. 25. H. M. Ship *Tees*, Thomas Coe, Esq. Captain, from Madras the 10th Instant anchored in the harbour on Thursday morning.

Same day came to an anchor the Ship *John Munro* Captain H. J. Greene, from Calcutta the 2d Inst. Passenger: Mrs. Greene.

We have not received any Papers by the above arrivals; but we have been obligingly promised the loan of a file of late Bengal Papers from the *John Munro*.

SEPT. 28 On Wednesday evening the Brig *Sky Lark*, Capt. Court, left the harbour for Calcutta; and on the following day the Ships *Minstrel*, Capt Barnes, *Almorah*, Capt. Winter, and *Anne*, Capt. Gibson, sailed for the same destination.

Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM ; 14TH Nov. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, in publishing the following extract of a general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on the abuse of the sale of spirituous Liquors to the European Soldiery, hereby declares, that the punishment of being sent out of the country, will infallibly attend on any future breach of the orders of Government on that head.

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 29th May, 1822.

Letter to Court of Directors, dated 30th September 1820.

Paras. 166 a 8. " Reporting the regulations which have been laid down in order to prevent the illicit sales of spirituous Liquors within the limits of Military Cantonments, occasioned by the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, assembled for ascertaining by whom and under what license Liquors to a large extent had been clandestinely disposed of to the European Troops at Meerut; and that Alexander Smith, a retail dealer of European Goods at Meerut, convicted under these regulations, has been punished, by cancelling the permission formerly granted of residing within the provinces of Meerut and Mooradabad, and directing him to be sent to the Presidency "

41. " The regulations adopted by you for checking the sale of spirituous Liquors in Military Cantonments by exacting penal bonds from the shop keepers, appear to us to be judicious; but we are of opinion that the punishment of sending to Calcutta such Europeans as are found guilty of selling Liquor to the Troops, contrary to the orders of Government, may not in all cases be adequate to the offence.

42 So dreadful are the effects produced upon the European Constitution in India, by indulgence in spirituous Liquors, so extensive are its ravages on the lives of the Soldiery, and so numerous are the crimes which result from it, that the punishment to be inflicted upon the individuals who promote the evil, may justly be severe. To withdraw from such individuals our license to reside in India appears to be a measure calculated to deter them from pursuing the practice;—we accordingly authorize you to send to England any European who shall hereafter be found guilty of this crime."

43 " You will of course take the necessary measure to announce this instruction to all whom it may concern."

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH Nov. 1822.

With advertence to the 5th Paragraph of General Orders under date the 28th November 1818, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs it to be understood by the Officers of the Commissariat Department, that, extending the principle therein laid down, they are expected to enlarge their enquiries into the resources and capabilities of their respective Districts, so as to enable them to afford the fullest information on all points connected with Military Supply, whenever called for by Government, without delay.

Although the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is aware that the Commissary General has taken the most effectual Measures, in his Department, for obtaining information relative to the resources of the Country, in connexion with Military Operations, His Lordship in Council is yet desirous of thus publickly communicating to the Officers of the Commissariat, the expectation of Government as to the important duties which are required from them, and of explicitly announcing, that their future advancement in the Department must in a great measure depend on the zeal and intelligence they may exhibit, in developing the resources of the Districts in which they are employed.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH Nov. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

Artillery Regiment.

2d-Lieutenant James Warson Wakeheld to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 27th October 1822, in succession to Gray deceased.

Lieutenant Richard Baney, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.—Date of Arrival in Fort William, 26th October 1822.

The following Promotion and Appointment are made by His Lordship in Council.

Ordnance Commissariat.

Sub-conductor Peter Blaney to be Conductor, from the 28th October 1822, in succession to Oldknow, deceased.

Gunner William Wharburton, a warrant of the Artillery Regiment, to be Sub-Conductor, from the same date, in succession to Blaney promoted.

Gunner Jocklar Eades, of the Artillery Regiment, is admitted to the Pension sanctioned by General Orders of the 5th February 1820; subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to reside in India, and draw his Stipend at the Presidency.

In conformity with the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the undermentioned Invalid, of His Majesty's Service, is permitted to reside and draw his Stipend in India, as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, at the Station specified opposite to his name:

21th Foot, Private Paul Morrice, Dinapore.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH Nov. 1822.

Mr. Henry Beatty, Cadet of Infantry, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with his Appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors.—Date of Arrival in Fort William, 10th November 1822.

Lieutenant Vickers Jacob, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honourable Company, the Resignation to have effect from the 11th July 1822.

Mr. Wynne George Lewis, whose rank, as a Cadet of Artillery, is notified in the List No. 1, of 1820, published in General Orders of the 2d July, 1821, appearing to have been subsequently transferred to the Establishment of Fort St. George, the name of that Gentleman is accordingly to be struck off the List of the Bengal Army.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH NOV. 1822.

Full Batta and Field Establishments are to cease with all the Troops of the Native Army serving in Kumaon, from the 1st Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH NOV. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign James Stevens to be Lieutenant from the 11th July, 1822, in succession to Jacob, resigned the Service.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

NOTICE.

GARRISON ORDER, BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR.

FORT WILLIAM; 19TH NOV. 1822.

The Royal Gate to be closed on Thursday Morning next, the 21st Instant, at Gun fire, until further Orders, to enable the Executive Officer to lay down a new Main Bridge.

J. VAUGHAN, *Town Major.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 12th Nov. 1822.

Assistant Surgeon James Ronald, admitted to the Service by Government General Orders of the 9th Instant, is appointed to do duty with the 3d Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, and directed to join without delay.

The remaining portion of the leave granted to Assistant Surgeon Hutchinson, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, is cancelled from this date.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

General Staff,—Brigade-Major Faithfull, from 10th Nov. to 10th Jan. 1823, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Goruckpore Lt. Infantry—Asst. Surg. the Hon'ble Mr. F. Sempill, from 10th Nov. to 10th Feb. 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to an application for leave to make a Sea Voyage.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

13TH NOVEMBER. 1822.

Station Orders by Major-General L. Thomas, C. B. Commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Army, under date the 19th ultimo, nominating Captain Tapp of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry to the charge of the Honorable Company's European Invalids and time-expired Men proceeding towards Chunar and the Presidency by water, and of date the 23d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Hoare to afford Medical aid to the same, are confirmed.

Lieutenant R. C. Dickson is removed from the 6th company 2d battalion to the 3d company 3d battalion of Artillery.

Ensign Currenzen of the 2d battalion 28th Regiment is permitted, under the particular circumstances of his case, to do duty with the 2d battalion 11th Regiment, until further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Lemit, in General Orders of the 25th October, is to commence from the 1st of October, instead of the 20th of that month.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant and Adjutant Martindell, of Skinner's Horse, in General Orders of the 27th September, is cancelled at his own request.

Hospital Apprentice R. H. Bain is appointed to act as Assistant Apothecary in the General Hospital at the Presidency until further orders. The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

1st Bn. 1st Regt.—Surgeon Thomas, from 5th Nov. to 6th Jan. 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Bn. 22d Regt.—Lieutenant Lennox, from 30th Oct. to 30th January 1823, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

2d Bn. 19th Regt.—Captain Palmer, from 30th October, to 30th November, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

15TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Serjeant Juils of the 3d company 3d battalion Artillery is transferred to the Town Major's List and appointed Magazine Serjeant at Almorah, from 25th ultimo, vice Cockburn deceased.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

16TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Colonel Adams' Division Order of the 23d April last, directing Bombardier Hardway, (who had been appointed to officiate as Hospital Steward to Captain Marshall's Detachment,) to continue to perform the duties of Hospital Steward to the Nagpore Division of Artillery until the arrival of Assistant Steward Francis, is confirmed.

Conductor W. Thorpe is removed from the Magazine at Berhampore, and posted to the Dinapore Magazine.

Conductor J. Logan is removed from the Arsenal to the Magazine at Berhampore.

Conductor G. Leith, lately promoted, is posted to the Cawnpore Magazine.

Bombardier Archibald Wright, 6th company 3d battalion of Artillery, is attached to the office of the quarter master general from this date, and is to be placed on the Town-Major's List.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Major A. Campbell, from 20th November, to 1st January, 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

18TH Nov. 1822.

Lieutenant James Stevens of the 3d Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st battalion of the regiment.

Ensign R. H. Miles of the 1st battalion 28th native infantry, at present doing duty with the 1st battalion 23d native infantry, is directed to proceed and join his proper corps.

Private P. Grant, of His Majesty's 44th regiment of foot, is appointed to act as Apothecary, and Serjeant White, of the 2d battalion of Artillery, as Steward, in the hospital of the 44th foot.

Private W. White, of the 5th company 2d battalion of artillery, is appointed to act as Apothecary in the hospital of the 16th light dragoons.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

12TH Nov. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointment.

16th Light Dragoons.

Captain Turner Macan from half pay 24th light dragoons to be captain, vice Wm. Tomkinson who exchanges, receiving the difference between the full pay of cavalry and the full pay infantry, 8th Nov. 1822.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

13TH Nov. 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.
67th Foot.

Lieutenant G. Frankland from the 65th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice C. H. Doyle, removed to the 4th Light Dragoons, 27th Sept. 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The report received at Head Quarters of the Death of Captain Machell of the 30th Foot appearing to be unfounded, the Commander in Chief is pleased to cancel the Promotion and Appointment consequent thereto, as announced in General Orders of the 9th ultimo, viz.

Lieutenant Wm. Sullivan to be Captain.

Ensign Chas. Dean to be Lieutenant.

Chas. Wynne Barrow, Gent. to be Ensign.

The Commander in Chief having been pleased to permit Captain F. Fuller of the 59th Regt. to withdraw his application to resign His Majesty's Service; the Promotion of Lieutenant R. Manners to be Captain of a Company by purchase in that Officer's succession, as stated in General Order, of the 16th ultimo, is cancelled.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

14TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Quarter Masters or other persons duly authorized, who may be employed to pass Clothing, or any description of Military Stores thro' the Custom House in Calcutta, shall state in their application to the Collector, the quality and quantity of such Articles, certifying at the same time the Regiment, or Regiments for which the Stores, &c. &c. may be intended, when, agreeably to a communication received by His Excellency from the Board of Customs, the Packages without being opened or without their being detained longer than what may be necessary for preparing and granting the requisite Permit, will be passed free of duty, and all Tax whatsoever.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

15TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 25th instant.

Private John Welsh from His Majesty's 17th to the 38th Regiment.

Private James Arundell from the 30th to the 69th Regiment, and Private Thomas Buck from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

16TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following temporary Appointments until further Orders.

Lieutenant Murphy of the 8th Dragoons to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Volunteers for the 16th Lancers at present under the command of Brevet Captain Cotlandt, with retrospective effect from the 24th September last.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Willshire of the 38th Regiment to command, and Lieut. Buchanan of the same corps to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Volunteers for the 13th Regiment from the date of their arrival at Berhampore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

16TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to the following Officers, is confirmed.

To Captain Savage, 13th Dragoons, to visit Bengal on his private affairs, for three months, from the date of his embarkation.

To Captain Machell, 30th Foot, to proceed to Sea on sick certificate, for 6 months, from ditto.

To Ensign Moore, 69th Regiment, to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate, for 4 months from ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Harrison of the 4th Dragoons, has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for one year from the date of his embarkation.

Cornet Knox of the 17th Dragoons, has leave to proceed to England, where he will rejoin his corps upon its arrival from India:

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to the following Officers, is confirmed.

To Lieutenant Coney, 4th Dragoons, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for 2 years from the date of his embarkation.

To Ensign Froome, 47th Regiment, in extension, to the 10th January 1823, to enable him to rejoin his corps from Ceylon:

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

18TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Adverting to the approaching embarkation for Europe of the 17th Foot, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the volunteering from that corps for the 13th, 20th, 41st, 44th and 54th Regiments, agreeably to the instructions detailed in General Orders of the 15th March, and 26th April last, shall take place with the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor within the Garrison of Fort William on the 21st, 22d and 23d instant.

2 The men who extend their services into the 44th Regiment are to be made over at once to that Corps, and those who volunteer for the 13th, 20th, 41st and 54th are to be placed for the present under a Captain, and two Subalterns to be selected by Colonel Morrison from the 44th Regiment for that purpose, and their accounts are to be made over to Major Bristow.

3 The Volunteers for the 13th Regiment are to be held in readiness to proceed with the sanction of Government to Berhampore, as soon as Boats can be provided for their accommodation, for which the Major General commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased on or after the morning of the 25th instant, to make the usual application.

4 The Paymaster of the 17th Regiment will have placed at his command the means of paying the authorized bounty, which is to be delivered to the men immediately upon their being attested.

5 The Volunteers are to be inspected by a committee of three Medical Officers, composed of the Surgeons of the 16th Lancers, and 44th Regiment, and Acting Surgeon 17th Foot, no man is to be passed by the committee who is not in every respect fit for service.

6 The Boys who have been enlisted by special authority, may accompany their Fathers, or Friends to the Regiments of which they make choice, and upon the receipt at the Adjutant General's

Office, of a Descriptive Roll which is to be furnished by the Officer Commanding the 17th Regiment, they will be transferred accordingly in General Orders. These Boys it is to be understood, are not entitled to any bounty, unless they have attained the age of 18, when of course they are to be considered upon a footing with the other unlimited service Soldiers of the Regiment, and may Volunteer in like manner, receiving the regulated sum.

7 It is to be particularly explained to the 17th Regiment previously to the commencement of the Volunteering, that the men cannot be allowed to make choice of the 38th Regiment, that Corps having more than completed it's Establishment from the 34th, 53d and 65th Regiments.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

ERRATUM:

In the concluding part of the Sixth Paragraph of the Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, on the Sentence of the Court Martial on Lieut. Colonel Robison of H. M. 24th Regt of Foot, published in the Gazette of the 14th instant for "were not its correctness thus exposed"—"wereread not its INCORRECTNESS thus exposed."

MILITARY ARRIVALS AT, AND DEPARTURES FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

Arrivals.

Captain J. Franklin, Assist Q. Mr. Gen. from Dinapore.
Lieut. T. Sanderson, Adjutant of Native Invalids from Allahabad.

Departures.

Captain T. Croxton, Artillery, to Europe.
Captain S. Hawthorne, 2d Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. ditto.
Ensign E. N. Townsend, 2d Batt. 15th Regt. N. I. ditto.
Assist. Surg J. Clarke, 1st Batt. 30th Regt. N. I. ditto.

NOVEMBER 21.

On the 25th ultimo, the Inhabitants of Penang voted a laudatory address to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, on his approaching departure from India. The address, we understand, was delivered into the custody of Colonel NICOL, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, for the purpose of being presented by him, on his arrival here, to his Excellency.

Having observed an advertisement in the daily papers calling a meeting of the Sons of St. Andrew at 10 A. M. to-day, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for doing honor to the festival of the Saint, we re-

solved upon going, for the twofold purpose,—of giving our humble aid, if it should be required—and of serving up something in the way of a paragraph to our readers. Unfortunately we were prevented, by circumstances over which we had no controul, from reaching the Town Hall until about twenty minutes after 10 ; when we entered the chamber usually allotted for such preliminary meetings, and found it empty. On the table stood a fair sheet of paper, unstained by pen and ink. We sat down for a little, but perceiving no likelihood of the *meeting* becoming more numerous, we sent for Mr. GUNTER. From him we learnt, that at the hour advertised, either four or five of the Sons of St. Andrew came according to requisition ; that they remained some twenty minutes, when, despairing (as we did afterwards) of seeing any further acquisition to their strength, they went away without coming to any decision. In this state, then, the matter now stands. It is not for us to say whether the absence of the Sons of St. Andrew is attributable to indifference—or want of proper information respecting the hour and day of assembling to settle preliminaries—or want of opportunity. To the latter two causes we would rather ascribe it, than to lukewariness. Last year a meeting on the usual large scale, was prevented by causes of about as much importance as that which set the people of Lilliput about the ears—the breaking of the egg at the small or large end. The cause no longer exists ; we hope then, that a meeting will yet be held : and here we would remind our readers who were present, of the harmony which prevailed at the last happy assemblage of the Sons of St. Patrick. Shall it be said, that the Sons of St. Andrew were the first to shew the damping example of omitting to commemorate their tutelur Saint's natal day, and of coldly permitting an opportunity to pass, of hanging another wreath upon the shrine of honest nationality ? Shall it be said, that he who has so often presided over the sons of the Saint in this far distant land, to the delight of all who heard him saw the last anniversary which he is fated perhaps ever to behold among us, pass unheeded by ? We cannot believe it ; and short as the time is for preparation, we anticipate that St. Andrew's eve 1822, will be ushered in as splendidly and hospitably as any that ever preceded it.

•

We have the pleasure of subjoining a plan of Mr. LINTON's first Phil-harmonic Concert of the season, to be held to-morrow evening at the Theatre, Chowringhee. The preparations for the occasion are upon a scale of magnitude which, we trust, will be productive of much entertainment to the public, and of well-merited profit to Mr. LINTON himself. No cost has been spared to render the Orchestra complete, and the scenic effect of it upon the audience is expected to be very fine. In addition to the Messrs. DELMAR, Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER, Mr. KUH LAU, &c. several amateurs of ability have promised their assistance. The sublime air from HANDEL, of "*Total Eclipse*," is to be sung by Mr. LINTON himself; and to the admirers of British melody, we can promise a most exquisite treat in the air from BISHOP, of "Ah can I e'er forget thee!" as sung by Mr. LINTON. We need scarcely remind the lovers of Caledonian music of the beauties of the *Overture to Guy Mannering*. It includes the oldest and most admired Scottish airs accompanied by highly appropriate and scientific variations. Time prevents us from saying more at present.

PLAN OF MR. LINTON'S FIRST CONCERT.

PART 1st.

Introduction, Expressive of the passage of Winter to Spring (Seasons)				Haydn
Chorus, Come gentle Spring, .....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto
Air, With eagerness the Husbandman, ....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto
Concerto, Clarinett, Kuhlau.				
Air, Faithless Emma, ....	.....	.....	.....	Sir J. Steevensen
Chorus, Joyful flows the Wine .....	.....	.....	.....	Haydn
Air, Total Eclipse, .....	.....	.....	.....	Handel
Fischer's Minuet, arranged with variations for Violin, Flute, Oboe, Clarinett and Horns.				

PART 2d.

Overture, Guy Mannering, .....	.....	<i>Bishop</i>
Air, Ah can I e'er forget thee .....	.....	<i>Ditto</i>
Rec. and Air, Friend of the Brave, .....	.....	<i>Dr. Calcott</i>
Canzone Militare, No Non Voglio, (from the opera of J. Virtuosi Ambulanti)		
Polacco, Violin, .....	.....	<i>Fioraranti</i>
Terzetto, Santo Giove! .....	.....	<i>Fioraranti</i>
Air and Chorus, Auld lang Syne.		
Finale, (Jupiter) .....	.....	<i>Mozart</i>

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, 15TH Nov. 1822.

WM. MACLEOD *versus* — HUMPHRIES.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff, who was one of the Attornies of the Court, against a Gentleman from the sister kingdom of Ireland, residing in Calcutta, to recover damages for an assault alleged to have been committed upon him by the Defendant.

Mr. EATON, as Junior Counsel for the Plaintiff, stated the cause of action.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL then rose, and addressed the Court for the Plaintiff, detailing and commenting on the circumstances, in a manner that afforded much amusement to the auditors. It appeared that the parties happened to meet some time ago in a certain Lane called Goomghur Gully, where Ladies of a certain description love to reside, and where the Plaintiff had a residence. The Defendant, with some other persons, was standing at the door of one of the houses at the time the Plaintiff was passing by, and the Plaintiff having heard some one uttering a noise like the mewling of a cat, could not help expressing his approbation, and made some such observation as the following, by way of soliloquy—"How naturally that cat mews!" The Defendant overhearing this expression, called out to him to know what he was muttering? The Plaintiff replied that he was merely expressing his approbation of his talents for caterwauling. The Defendant then demanded of the Plaintiff if he intended to call him a cat? adding, that if he did, he must take the liberty of telling him, that he, the Plaintiff, was a greater cat than himself.

Here the Learned Counsel submitted to the Court, that this was rather a compliment to his Client; as the Defendant admitted, that if *both* were cats, his Client was the greater cat of the two!

The Plaintiff then informed the Defendant, that cats "could scratch as well as mew; upon which the Defendant advanced up to the Plaintiff, and said, "I'll teach *you* to scratch;" and being from a certain part of the United Kingdom, he struck the latter with his Shillelah,* or more properly speaking, with a Malay cudgel. The Plaintiff

* It appeared by the evidence afterwards adduced, that like the Irishman in *Rosina*, the Defendant had nothing in his hand but his Fist.

was thereby overthrown, and falling prostrate upon an ill-smoothed bed of bricks, he tore his Inexpressibles. While lying, like Hudibras *en perdu* among the bricks, he called to his brother Hector, who came to him in his distress; and being like his namesake of old, a Man of War, he soon overcame the Defendant, who then with his companions made his retreat; and the Plaintiff sent Hector after them to find out their names and places of abode.

The Learned Gentleman took occasion to observe, that surely the Court would not allow one of its Attornies to be beaten in that kind of way, *without a cause*, and in so very obscure and unsatisfactory a manner. The Plaintiff's case, he said, would be proved by the Defendant's friend, who was a very respectable young man, and must speak the truth as it had occurred; he had indeed no other witness that he could call.

Here Mr. FERGUSSON in an audible voice called out for HECTOR—"Where was Hector in this glorious day?"

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL remarked, that as his Client was upset on the bricks when Hector came out, he could not speak to the first assault.

The Defendant's friend was then sworn and put into the Witness-box to be examined by the Plaintiff's Counsel. The first question that fell to be put, was about the mew-ing of the cat; at which the risible faculties of both Counsel and Witness were so highly excited, that neither of them could proceed. At length, to restore gravity, his Lordship began to examine the Witness, who said,—

"I know the Defendant; I was in company with him on the evening in question in Emaunbaug Lane. We were standing together at the door of a house. A Gentleman was passing by, and the Defendant began to mew like a cat. When the Plaintiff had got about 20 yards past us, he turned round and said—"That's d——d like a cat." It turned out to be Mr. MacLeod that said so. The Defendant said, he would let him know what sort of a cat he was. The Plaintiff bid him do so; and at his request the Defendant turned towards him. The Plaintiff held up his fist to the Defendant, and repeatedly said, "strike me, strike me if you dare," evidently provoking the Defendant to strike first. The Defendant then laid hold of him and gave him a good shaking. They were nearly both of the same size. They struggled together, and both fell into the ditch. After they had extricated themselves, I observed that the Plaintiff had tore certain parts of his breeches."

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. FERGUSSON.

"After Mr. MacLeod got up, he called for a Chowkey-dar, when out came Hector at the sound of his Brother's voice, and began to beat the Defendant, and also lent me (Witness) a blow."

Mr. FERGUSSON then submitted to the Court, that upon his plea of *son assault demesne*, the witness for the Plaintiff had proved the Defendant's case, and that he was therefore entitled to a judgment in his favor. For it was clear that the first assault was made by the Plaintiff lifting his fist up to the Defendant.

To this, the ADVOCATE-GENERAL replied, that as it had been proved that they stood at a distance of three yards or more from each other, the elevation of the fist did not, in the contemplation of law, amount to an assault.

Mr. FERGUSSON however contended, that if the Plaintiff held his fist towards the Defendant's face, it was an assault; for the Defendant was not obliged to wait until the blow was actually upon his nose!

The Bench having sanctioned this doctrine, a verdict for the Defendant was given with Costs; the learned Judge remarking that he believed the Plaintiff would certainly never have thought of advising a Client to bring such an action into Court; and that it was well he had brought it for himself, and not in behalf of a third party.

From the *John Bull* of this morning we have taken a copy of the address which was presented on Monday last by the Grand Jury to the Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, as also his Lordship's Reply. Never was there a tribute of respect more sincerely paid, and never was there one more unquestionably merited.

ADDRESS

To the Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Kt. Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

MY LORD,

We, the Grand Jurors for the present Sessions, having completed our investigation of the several Presentments which have been laid before us—beg leave before we this day receive our discharge, to approach your Lordship with the expression of those sentiments which have been excited in us by the contemplation of your Public Career, during the period of nearly 12 months that you have individually discharged the high and honorable duties of your exalted office.

That the Performance of the important functions which the Judges of this Court are delegated to discharge should have so long devolved on one Individual is an occurrence quite unexampled at this Presidency—and we feel that we only re-echo the voice of this Community when we say, that the services which your Lordship has rendered to it, have not only demanded, but received the warmest approbation from a grateful Public.

But, independently of any acknowledgement which we can offer, we are aware that your Lordship could not possess a nobler proof of the character you have acquired than can at once be collected from the records of your own Court. From these, we are assured, can immediately be seen how much business has increased, whether viewed with regard to the number or magnitude of the instituted suits, and than this no better evidence could, we think, be adduced in support of the consciousness which the Public entertain of your upright, just, and enlightened application of Law, under the influence of those principles which should ever be the distinguishing characteristics of a British Judge.

Impressed, therefore, with such feelings, and contemplating the probability of this being the last occasion upon which a Grand Jury may be assembled whilst your Lordship continues to be the sole dispenser of Justice in this Court, we trust we shall not be deemed presumptuous in tendering, previous to the acceptance of our discharge from the share we have borne in the duties of the present Sessions, our warmest acknowledgements of such eminent services, and our fervent desire that in whatever situation your Lordship may ultimately be placed, you may long live to enjoy the retrospect of that conduct which has always dignified and adorned the Bench of this Presidency, and the more especially of those unexampled services during the eventful period that you were destined singly to preside over the distribution of British Justice in this, the metropolis of British India.

In thus giving utterance to our sentiments we only discharge a duty which your Lordship's administration has rendered imperious, and to the tribute we have already offered, it will further prove a source of peculiar gratification if you will permit us to express a hope that your Lordship will honor us by sitting for your Portrait as a suitable memorial of the admiration and esteem entertained for your judicial character. In preferring this request

we are assured too that we are only anticipating a wish which the community in general most anxiously entertain.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most faithful
and humble Servants,
JOHN TROTTER, FOREMAN.

*S. Laprimaudye,
A. C. Seymour,
B. Fergusson,
J. Taylor,
H. P. Russell,
J. Abbott,
F. T. Hall,
R. Robertson,
R. Statham,
J. Macneight,
J. Small,*

*A. F. Lind,
W. Patrick,
T. Clarke,
J. Bagshaw,
P. Y. Lindsay,
W. Nisbett,
T. Hutton,
C. Morley,
A. Wilson,
B. Roberts.*

REPLY.

To JOHN TROTTER, ESQ. Foreman, and his Fellows, the Grand Jury of the City of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

In performing the various, and important functions of our Judicature during the time I have sat alone upon this Bench, I certainly experienced much anxiety—but after having had my conduct approved of by the Grand Inquest of Calcutta—after having been assured by you, Gentlemen, that my humble efforts have given satisfaction to the Public. I think no longer of my past cares, and I consider myself amply requited for all the personal inconvenience which has fallen to my lot.

My claims to your approbation may be easily recited. As to enmities, I thank God, I have none—I am unconscious of having been actuated by favor, or by fear. It has been my wish to protect, and to maintain, every man in his own proper rights; with very moderate talents I have endeavoured to do my duty—and I presume to say, that according to my ability I have been a faithful servant in the administration of Justice—but if an honest intention is to have the currency of merit, it will be owing to the stamp of your authority.

Your partiality towards me has been manifested. And it is most grateful to my heart, to know that I am

regarded with feelings so kind, by my fellow citizens. Yet with a sense of my own imperfections, I am well aware that from rigorous judgement, I could not have expected such an offering of praise.

If I failed to acknowledge that I am not entitled by services to the high distinction which you have conferred upon me; I should indeed be more unworthy than I am, of your good opinion, and although I trust your flattering communication will not betray me into an overweening estimate of my own deserts; I believe I keep within the bounds of just and honorable Pride, when I assure you, that I think my reputation greatly enhanced by this testimonial, and that I shall preserve it as a record of inestimable value.

I need not add that I shall be most happy to comply with your desire respecting my portrait; for I cannot but wish that the decree which you have pronounced upon my Judicial character, should be perpetuated.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,
Your most faithful, sincere, and
humble Servant,
F. MACNAGHTEN.

Monday, the 18th Nov. 1822.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's House in Chouringhee on Thursday, the 14th of November, the Most Noble the President in the Chair.

At this meeting the election of Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Committee of Papers, took place.

Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

The Honorable W. B. BAYLEY, Esq.

Major General T. HARDWICKE.

Committee of Papers.

James Atkinson,

John Bentley.

The Rd. Br. Carey,

James Calder,

J. G. Gordon,

Capt. J. A. Hodgson,

Capt. A. Lockett,

The Rev. J. Parson,

and

Courtney Smith.

A plan of the "Society of Arts for Scotland," was laid before the meeting by Major General HARDWICKE, at the request of Dr. DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. and Director of that institution. The Prospectus observes that it had long

been matter of surprise, as well as of regret, that Scotland should be almost the only country in Europe in which there was no general institution for promoting the useful arts. The advanced state of education among the working classes, and the habits of reading and reflexion which elevate that portion of our countrymen above those of all other nations, have called forth powers of invention which have hitherto been allowed to languish in obscurity and neglect. A Society of Arts has been for some years projected in Edinburgh, and was first announced to the public in December 1819, under the name of a "Society for the promotion of the mechanical and useful arts in Scotland, for rewarding inventions of public utility, and disseminating useful knowledge among the industrious classes of society." The success which has attended the experiment of a school of arts for Edinburgh, affords the best earnest of the advantages which would result from similar establishments in the principal towns of Scotland. The funds of the institution will be derived principally from an annual subscription of one guinea, from each of its members, but donations, however small, will be received for the support of this useful institution, of which his Majesty the King is the Patron.*

The horns of the Thibet Tail-less Deer were presented for the Museum, by the Marquis of Hastings.

Plaster Casts of the bones of the leg and great claw of the *Mc-allonyx*, were presented by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. An account of this animal is given in the fourth volume of their transactions.

The Secretary presented in the name of the Hon'ble JOHN ADAM, Esq, three silver coins of MAHMOOD SULTAN, of Malwa, and two others of gold, very ancient, from Warangul.

At this meeting the following curiosities were also presented;

Two Pebbles from Van Dieman's Land, commonly called Van Dieman's land Diamonds, by F. P. STRONG, Esq.

Specimens of Lava from Barren Island, and of Coral from Car-nicobar, by Doctor ADAM, in the name of Captain WEBSTER of the ship *Juliana*. Barren Island, with its volcano, from which these specimens were obtained, has been described in the 4th volume of the Asiatic Researches, by Lieutenant (now Colonel) COLKBROOKE, but the account is a very brief one. In the month of March last

* We understand that subscriptions are received in Calcutta by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.

Captain WEBSTER, on the passage from Carnicobar to Rangoon, had occasion to approach close to Barren Island. It was first visible at day-light, and at 7 A. M. being within 10 or 12 miles of it, he could plainly perceive, with his glass, columns of white smoke issuing from the crater of the volcano. Determined upon visiting the island, he accompanied by his chief Officer, pulled for a small bay, where it was supposed they would have no difficulty in landing. On approaching, however, to within a hundred yards of the shore, they were suddenly assailed by hot puffs of wind, and on dipping their fingers into the water they were surprized to find it as hot almost as if it had been boiling. The stones on shore, and the rocks exposed by the ebbing of the tide, were smoking, and hissing, and the water was bubbling all round them. At this place they had a complete view of the cone, which did not then appear a quarter of a mile distant. Having pulled a little to the southward, they landed in a cove, and commenced ascending an almost perpendicular precipice, holding on by the grass that grew out of the ashes covering the rocks. With no small danger and difficulty they reached the top of a ridge, where they found a small tree, or rather shrub, under the shade of which they enjoyed a full view of the volcano. It is an immense cone regularly sloping from the base, to the summit, and in appearance and color, resembles a heap of sifted coal-ashes, with cinders scattered over its surface. The diameter at the base is supposed to be about 800 or 1000 yards, at the top about 30, and the whole of that space seems to be occupied by the mouth. Captain WEBSTER could observe no flame, but large volumes of thin white smoke kept continually issuing from it. This cone stands in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills, which nearly close around it, the only opening to the sea, being where the party first attempted to land. After descending the acclivity they rowed to the place where they first endeavored to get on shore, and the rising of the tide enabled them to step from the boat upon the rocks. Desirous of examining the crater they ascended 30 or 40 yards, sinking ankle deep in ashes at each step, but it was next to impossible to climb to the mouth. The geographical site of the Island is said to be accurately given by Hoisburgh. The elevation of the volcano is about half a mile.

Several clubs, and a spear, used in war by the natives of New Zealand, were presented by Dr ADAM, in the name of E. F. Bromley, Esq. Surgeon, R. N. and Naval Officer on Van Dieman's Land.

Specimens of Petrefactions by Mr YELD of Benares, including a very fine one which appears to be a fragment of the Palm tree, or *Phoenix Dactylifera* of Linnæus. No account of its local situation, or position, was forwarded with the specimen, but it is understood to have been found below the surface, somewhere in Bundelcund, and not far from Saugor.

Mr. GIBBON presented the model for a hollow garden wall as constructed in England, and a Specimen of the Bengalee mode of solating glass globes with lead. Mr. GIBBON also presented a continuation of his list of Books in the Society's Library.

In the name of Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES, Major General HARDWICKE presented the second volume of the Malayan Miscellany, the contents of which we shall notice on a future occasion.

The Council of the Madras College have presented the following works to the Society.

Teloogoo Grammar, by Mr Campbell.

Teloogoo Dictionary, by ditto.

Carnataca Grammar, by Mr. McKerrell.

A new edition of Beschi's Tamul Grammar.

Teloogoo Tales.

A Treatise on Arabic Syntax.

The Secretary communicated to the meeting a Memoir of Benares, accompanied by a Map, with a notice of the principal Hindoo and Mussulman families in that city, by JAMES PRINSEP, Esq. The Catalogue is prefaced by a few general remarks. Tradition and mythological history would make us believe that Benares, or Kashee, was a most ancient and a most holy place, that it survives in age a hundred lives of Brahma, each of whose days is 4320 millions of years; that it stands upon the trident, or trisool, of Mahadco, never shaken by earthquakes, nay that the whole town was once of pure gold, which only dwindled into stone and brick along with the rapid deterioration of human virtue! Only 800 years ago, however, there was but a mud village bearing the name of Benares, which has gradually bettered its materials into brick and stone. From the Persian historians it appears that during the invasion of India by MAHMOOD of Ghaznee, a Rajah Bunar held possession of the Old Fort, and town within it, which was totally destroyed and plundered by the General Musoon, in A. D. 1020. It was again plundered by QUTUBODDEEN in 1193. At both

periods it is stated that immense treasure was found, and innumerable idols destroyed. In the reign of MAHOMMUD SHAH (1730) Mansaram, Zemindar, obtained from that Emperor the Sunnud of Rajah in favor of his son Bulwund Sing, together with the establishment of a Mint and Courts of Justice. The Man-Mundil, supposed to be the oldest building now extant, was erected by Man Singh, in 1550, and the astronomical instruments were added by Jey Singh in 1680. In Mr. DEANE's time, not twenty years ago Benares contained, by census, 6,50,000 souls, 30,000 houses of one to six stories high, and 80 garden houses. In general each story of a large house is rented by a separate family of numerous individuals; the census sets down 200 inmates for a house of 6 stories; Benares is famous for its Ghauts, and the wonders of Kashi are summed up in these words. *Kanr, Sanr, our Seerice* which may be translated, "Be les, Bulls, and Broad Stairs."

The Secretary also laid before the meeting an Essay on the *Mudar*, or *Asclepias Gigantea*, and its medical virtues, by GEORGE PLAYFAIR Esq. The *Mudar* is prepared as follows: The roots are dug from a sandy soil in the months of April and May. They are well washed in clear water, till every particle of soil is removed, the moisture is then carefully absorbed by wiping with a cloth. They are allowed to dry in the open air to such a degree that the milky juice becomes, in some measures, inspissated. The outside brown crust is then to be scraped off, and the rind left pure and white. The rind is now to be sliced off or separated from the woody part, and dried for use. When reduced to a powder it must be preserved in bottles, well worked, as it is apt to attract moisture. The *Mudar* is a powerful tonic and alterative, a stimulant and deobstruent, and, combined with opium, a sudorific. It has been given with great advantage in syphilis, lepra, in cutaneous eruptions, and dropsy, in rheumatism, hectic fever, and tabes from glandular obstructions; in tape-worm, and intermittents. It has been found very efficacious in that species of cancer so common among the natives of India called *Lupus*, and in all the varieties of leprosy or elephantiasis. In the horse it appears effectually to cure *bursaltie*, a disease common and destructive in this country. The dose is about five grains twice a day. It is also employed externally, in ulcers, &c. The occasional use of it, in the Presidency General Hospital, appears to prove that it is a

remedy of considerable activity, and highly deserving the notice of medical practitioners.

Remarks on the lower parts of Koonawur, by Lieut. A. GERARD, 18th Regt N. I. were presented to the meeting by the Secretary. Koonawur is a tract of country lying on both banks of the Sutlej, the habitable part seldom exceeding eight miles in breadth. The mountains are from 18,000 to 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. The remarks are in great detail, and give a comprehensive description of an interesting portion of upper India. Among the Tartars, Lieut. GERARD says, cheating, lying, and thieving are unknown, and they may be trusted with any thing; they have the nicest notions of honesty of any people on the face of the earth, and pay an inviolable regard to property.

The Work of Dr. HAMILTON, (late Buchanan) on the Fishes of the Ganges, was presented in the name of the author; and the first part of the Transactions of the Astronomical Society of London was received from the Secretary of that Society.

An application being made on behalf of Mr MACK, of Serampore College, for the temporary use of the Society's Great room in order to deliver in it, during the present season, a course of Chemical Lectures, it was resolved to comply with the solicitation.

We have received by the last arrival from France the *Discours d'ouverture prononcé à la première séance générale*, of the French *Société Asiatique*, and observe that H. H. WILSON, Esq. and Captain A. LOCKETT, of Calcutta, and the Rev Dr. MARSHMAN, of Serampore have been elected Associates of that literary Institution. The honorary President, is the Duc D'ORLEANS, and the President, the Baron de SACY. The introductory discourse, of which we propose giving some account, was delivered by the latter.

Penang.

To the Editor of the Pinang Gazette.

SIR, — Much has been said and written lately respecting the increasing importance and prosperity of the new Settlement of Singapore; the *Gazettes* of India, and the *Magazines* of England, have been filled with "extracts of letters" from that place, representing it as having long since become "the Emporium of the East," the "grand depot," the *ne plus ultra* in fact, and the Commerce of this Port as being on the decline—nay, almost entirely annihilated. Such statements have a mischievous tendency. Strangers are apt to be misled by these plausible

ments, and to give too much credence to such flattering tales; for any thing new is attractive. Not a day has been wasted in support of Pinang, and we have been enjoying the comforts and advantages of an increased commerce and population since the establishment of Singapore. (For I maintain, and will prove, that such has been the case) without saying a word about it, or furnishing the *Metropolitan* with a single paragraph, while our friends at the other extremity of the Straits have been publishing our daily increasing prosperity and approaching ruin. I shut not, Mr. Editor, enter into any lengthened arguments to prove my position, that Pinang has materially increased its commerce since the establishment of Singapore; but confine myself to stating a few facts, which (united to my own personal knowledge) I have derived from some friends, whose information may be relied upon.

Singapore was taken possession of in the early part of 1819. Notwithstanding 173 sail of vessels are stated to have arrived in the first two months, (*vide Report of the Lords*) the value of Imports and Exports in Pinang amounted in that month: or, say 1818 19, to upwards of half a Million of Dollars more than the preceding year. In 1819 20, in which year Singapore had more trade than it has had since, or fully as much, the value of Imports and Exports at this Island was upwards of 300 000 Dollars more than in 1818 19; and in 1821 22 the value of merchandise exceeded that of 1817 18, the year preceding the Settlement of Singapore, upwards of 314,000 Dollars. I may add that the present year will bear a comparison with the most favorable one since the formation of this Colony. These are satisfactory results, Mr. Editor, and I would hope, conclusive that the Singapore writers not only mistake but misrepresent.

Without taxes or duties of any description, with every possible encouragement, it would have indeed been surprising if Singapore had not participated considerably in the commerce of the Eastern Archipelago; but with all these advantages, is it not rather a matter of wonder that the mercantile people have done so little? All the Indiamen of the last and present season, with one or two exceptions, have taken in full cargoes at this port for China.

As a Sister Colony; as a member of the same body politic; and under the guidance of the same paternal authority, our interests should not be at variance; and I am confident there is not one of this community who does not wish that the utmost success may attend Singapore; but we cannot approve of that system of puffing its merits and detracting from those of this valuable Island. As Pinang, says—

"The mean, the rancorous jealousies that swell"

"In some and Artist's souls, I do despise; "

"Instead of nobly striving to excel,

"You strive to pick out one the other's eyes."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FAIRBAY.

Pinang, Oct. 10, 1822.

To the Editor of the Pinang Gazette.

SIR,—For the information of the Commercial Community, I beg to send you a short account of the Establishment lately formed at *Pulo Teechoose Bay*, which appears to be rising to great importance. I should feel obliged by your inserting it in your next Gazette, if you can find a spare corner.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A TRAVELLER.

Pinang, 13th October, 1822.

Letters recently received from *Pulo Teechoose Bay*, (the ancient City of Rats,) represent that new and interesting Settlement as being in a state of rapid and progressive improvement. The Population, which a few Months ago consisted of not more than 20, now amounts to above 2 or 300, 173 Vessels of various descriptions arrived and sailed during the last four months. Already, several large trees have been cut down, and extensive tracts of land are now in a state of cultivation. Indeed, one public spirited individual is stated to have cleared not less than 11½ Jumbas of Jungle. Large Plantations are going on and upwards of a dozen of Coconut Trees and half a score of Dorian Trees have been planted. The Merchants have erected extensive Godowns for the reception of the principal Staple Commodities of *kayu api* and *Ikankang*; for which the station is famous; and from the increasing demand for these Articles, and the superiority of the produce there, compared with *Prye*, there is no doubt that the whole Commerce of that place will shortly be transferred to *Pulo Teechoose Bay*. In fact, the new Colony bids fair to be the grand Emporium. Neither *Prye*, nor *Tudoh Ayer Tawan*, nor *Batu Lanchang*, nor any of the Settlements on these Coasts can be compared with it, in respect to fertility of soil and its advantageous position. Nothing seems to be wanting but the annihilation of the existing doubts as to the continuance of the idea of Rice, to render this “*Colony naissante*,” at once the flag and depot of the Eastern Hemisphere. A list of the principal arrivals of vessels for a week is subjoined, for the information of the Commercial Community.

LIST OF ARRIVALS AT PULO TECOOSSE BAY FROM 1ST
TO 8TH OCTOBER, 1822.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>From Whence.</i>	<i>Cargoes.</i>
Prahu,	Chelong,	George Town,	99½ Cattles of Salt, 2 Pieces Baftacs, 12 Bundles of Cheroots.
Ditto,	Ismael,	Ditto,	46 Gantons of Rice, 300 Betel-nut, 5 Kedgetee-pots
Sampan,	Makaboot	Balipulo	7 Pomfrets, 2 Sharks, and other valuable Fish. Sailed same day for George Town.
Tonkaug Kling, Penja-lang,	Chinna Bappoo, Abnobakir;	Tanjong Tikus, Pakau Ikan,	5 Pebbles, Touched for Water. 33 Dammers, 1 Gantōn 2 Chupabs Oil, 3 Cattles of Salt, 27 Yards of Cloth of sorts.
Prahu,	Che Wan,	Prye,	1 Corge 2 Pieces Bugges-Sarongs, 2 Pair of Achin Trowsers, 10 Cattles Tobacto, Seeree Leaves 525 and Sundries.
Top Si-am,	Longsip,	Quedah,	Live Stock, viz. Fowls, Goats, and Buffaloes. Sailed same day for George Town.
Hoodie Choo-liah,	Abraham Brown,	Fishing-stakes.	Put in from Stress of Weather, having made an ineffectual attempt to board a Brig standing into Pinang Harbour.

To the Editor of the Pinang Gazette.

SIR,—That truly excellent production of "Fair play's" which graced on the 12th Inst. your ever interesting Gazette, has been drawn with a most impartial and tolerant spirit, and does high credit to the genius of its Author; and for the honor of our "Sister Colony" (an endearing appellation) I sincerely trust the wisd of our beloved brethren there may vindicate their fastidious and dolorous "EXTRACTS" in the same correct and masterly style. To elongate the subject would be superfluous, as Fairplay has set matters in their proper light; and I do not fear that malignancy, itself, will be able to refute what he has so justly advanced; but at the same time, as the welfare of the Mercantile Interests of Singapore is a topic dear to my heart, I cannot permit myself to be dormant whilst there is the least probability of being favored with an elucidation of a report which found pretty good currency here last

Season; but which (as I believe) has never reached the hands of the Typographer, and this very probably might have arisen from the puerility of the charge.

It was set forth on the part of our Emulators at Singapore that their brethren here had, to their great disparagement, most wilfully and maliciously, biased the H. C.'s. Captains and Purser's, by giving out that in the rates of produce collected at the "Grand Depot" and that of this Island, was so great as to occasion a difference of Seventy-five per cent. in favor of Pinang! Thereby imposing on the good nature of the inexperienced, and inducing them through misrepresentation to give our Pepper and Betel-nut the preference.

This, Mr Editor, is a charge more ridiculous than grievous, and the object of my wishing you to give publicity thereto is to beg my friends either to substantiate or subvert it.

Your Obedient Servant,

PLAYFAIR.

Pinang, 15th October. 1822.

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Calcutta.

NOVEMBER 25.

Friday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the *Providence*, from Portsmouth the 28th of May, Madeira the 24th of June, and Madras the 28th October.

List of Passengers per Ship Providence, Captain Samuel Owen.

From England—Misses Stewart, Chilcott, and S. Chilcott; Lieut. C. H. K. Proctor, H. M. 38th Foot; Mr. William Brownlow, and Mr. Robert Menzies, Cadets; Mr. W. M. Woollaston, Mr. George Gollwin, and Mr. John Izod.

From Madras—Captain Richardson.

“Left at Madeira the *David Scott*, which ship was to sail three days after the *Providence*, for Madras and Bengal.”

The last remark in the quoted extract from the Report, will be gratifying to those who have friends aboard the *David Scott*, which Ship, we have no doubt, will arrive in the course of the present week, or at the utmost of the next.

An Extra Report on Saturday evening mentioned the arrival of the *Indiana*, from Penang. Her passengers are

Mrs. Corbet; Colonel J. Nicol, Adjutant General; Ensign Corbet; Cornet Anderson; Mr. J. Pointer, Deputy Master Attendant; Mr. Christie, from Singapore.

From a communication received by the *Indiana*, and dated Singapore 1st October, we learn that Col. FARQUHAR, the Resident, had received a letter from Mr. TOBIAS, the Dutch Commissioner in Borneo, giving him to understand, that Ships could not in future be allowed to trade to Sinkawang as they have been doing for the last two years;—on account of circumstances that had recently occurred. What these circumstances are, the Dutch Commissioner does not explain; but our informant adds, that it was understood at Singapore, from the Nakhodas of Prows belonging to that quarter, that the Chinese population, consisting of about 80,000, had risen in opposition to the Dutch, who it was considered would experience much difficulty in putting down the malcontents.

Sinkawang is situated between Sambas and Pontiana, and, with the Chinese, at all these three places, our trading vessels, it seems, were wont to hold intercourse

and drive a considerable trade in piece goods and opium, receiving gold dust in return. The species of blockade on the part of the Dutch with respect to Sinkawang, may have some effect on the Singapore trade in piece goods, and prevent that rising Settlement from being visited by so many prowes as on the preceding year. It is, however, doubtful whether the Dutch will be able to keep up the blockade effectually. Whether they do or not, we suspect that they are exceedingly jealous of British influence in the Eastern seas, and ever ready to avail themselves of any pretext for throwing difficulties into the way of the British trader. On the topic communicated by our Singapore informant, we cannot at present dilate, not being in possession of the circumstances that led the Dutch Commissioner to issue what may be termed his Order in Council against British trade; but we can hardly imagine any circumstance which could give him *reasonable* grounds for giving such an order. It would have been fair enough, perhaps, to desire that no vessels should carry munitions of war to Sinkawang; but further we can hardly understand a cause to justify such an order, for the Chinese of Sinkawang cannot, we believe, be starved into obedience by a blockade; it cannot, therefore, be an apprehension of their receiving victuals from Sea, that could have led to the order. From all we can learn, Singapore is growing daily into greater and greater importance, and our kind and worthy neighbours the Dutch, it is well understood, have an eye to it. The facility with which Java was wheedled out of Britannia's lap, leads the crafty Hollanders to imagine that the acquisition of Singapore is no difficult matter; and the probability is that they are right. Were the truth known, we doubt not but there are sheets upon sheets of specious memorials on the subject in the Foreign Office, and which my Lord LONDONDERRY never reads. If his Lordship was ignorant (and it is so said) of the geographical situation of Java, how can it be expected that a place comparatively so unimportant as Singapore, could "find principles of resurrection" in his Lordship's cognizance or memory. We really wish that some one competent to do so would take hold of his Lordship's button for half an hour, and impress upon him the necessity of our having a counterpoise to the Naval power of the Dutch in the Eastern seas. Such a person would, to strengthen the argument, point out what an admirable settlement Singapore is in a political as well as commercial point of view; and that if fostered by Ministerial countenance, it

might acquire "new strides and dimensions of prosperity." There are other arguments, but they could only produce effect upon the Philanthropist. We deny not that his Lordship and his adherents may be entitled to that glorious cognomen, but we know not in what quarter of the world we are to look for the effects of their philanthropy. If we enquire at home, we find Ministers vehemently resisting a reduction of taxes that press hard upon the lower classes; and by every means in their power endeavouring to enrich themselves by plundering the pockets of the people whose liberties they have uniformly strived to abrogate. In proof of their philanthropy, we shall not, we guess, be reminded of the vote of thanks to the Manchester Magistrates, or of the infamous Milan Commission with its consecutive green bags, perjuries, filth and persecutions. Neither do we expect to be referred to Ireland in testimony of the philanthropy of Ministers—much less to Genoa, Ragusa, Parga, or the Ionian Islands. Where, then, are we to find the proofs of it? We should be happy to hail them if we could; but really to find them in the acts of the Leopard Administration, is like looking for needles in a barrel of tar.

Among the Exports of the week, we observe for the American market 51 chests of Assafœtida, 1,100 bags of Saltpetre, 9 bags of Elephant's Teeth, 76 chests of Indigo, and 15 tubs of Camphire. Several packages of cow hides have also been exported,—as well as horns and horn tips. Among the Imports are 369 peculs of Coffee from the Eastward, by the *Venus*. The French Ship *Bordelais* has brought 1,130 cases of Claret and 1000 cases of Gin.

We refer our readers to the list of Subscription for our distressed countrymen in Ireland, and the proceedings of the Relief Committee on the 22d instant. The subscription on the 22d amounted to Forty-five Thousand and odd Rupees above a Lack! What a splendid proof of Native and British generosity is here! So far as we can learn, the Irish hitherto have received aid from the Bengal establishment alone, out of all the British possessions in the East. Though they have not yet begun at Madras, we do not despair of hearing that a large amount will be realized there. It cannot (unless delayed for a year) arrive too late at the scene of distress; for by the last accounts from home, the distress so far from diminishing,

was dreadfully on the increase. Let it be remembered, too, that the dire sufferings to which the Irish papers *allude*, were experienced in the genial summer months. If during the season of flowers and serene weather the afflictions of the poor were so keen, what must they be in the season of cold, rain, snow, and tempest! Already had famine and disease produced such appalling effects, that the writers who were spectators of them could not prevail upon themselves to enter into a detailed description of them. Thus we find the Irish Editors merely *alluding* to them—for, say they, the reality is so frightful, that it would fill the mind with images of loathesome horror that would haunt the soul perpetually, and which few minds could bear. Would that any thing we can adduce could have the effect of prevailing upon one individual to spare something out of his abundance to the shivering, forlorn, famishing thousands who are at this moment suffering all the extremes of physical misery, which the rigors of winter and the want of food inflict;—while in this country we have neither roofless homes, snow nor famine. No person unaccustomed to such scenes, has ever entered a public hospital, but he has been shocked at the sight of victims of terrible diseases; but he has seen them well attended, and receiving all the comforts which men in their situation could desire. Let one imagine the same sufferers in a ruinous Irish cottage, and brought to the last stage of human woe by hunger. Let one imagine the cottage filled with such objects crying for food in all the bitterness of desperate hopelessness, and answered only by the howling storm. This is not a turgid effort to create a rhetorical effect. No—we disclaim it, and only endeavour to give a faint idea of the reality which there are too lamentable proofs of existing to deny. We only imagined the inhabitants of one cottage to be in the state described, but the fact is that thousands are in the same condition; whole districts being in a manner vast Lazar houses, which it is sickening even to think of, much less to behold, and which the beholders could not prevail upon themselves to describe, for fear of inducing horror and disgust. No—we may depend upon it, that the time for raising further contributions is not gone by, and that the necessity for them is still in terrible action, and will be so for a long time. We only echo the second resolution of the Relief Committee in noticing particularly the benevolent contribution of the Lodge Aurora, “Candour and Charity.” May we hope that other Lodges will follow

less that we did not relish the Polacca on the Violin from Spagnioletti, so much as we had expected from a recollection that ~~Scherzino~~ was prominent in it. The Terzetto from Fioravanti by the two Lixtons, was extremely spirited and good. "Auld Lang Syne," we thought stale and flat to a degree; we hope to be excused for honestly saying so. On the whole, we were highly pleased with Mr. Lixton's first Concert, which certainly much exceeded the expectations we had formed of it. We had no idea that he could have mustered such a strong Orchestra, and it is very likely that many others kept away from a similar opinion. We hope they will judge for themselves, and attend the next Concert, at which the Orchestra it is likely will be stronger even than at the last. The arrangements of the Concert just passed, did a great deal of credit to Mr. Lixton, and proved his thorough and deep knowledge of that difficult and fascinating science of which he is such a distinguished ornament.

The Orchestra, as we had understood it, would, had a very picturesque appearance from the boxes. A barrier, chastely painted and rising to the height of three feet or so, crossed the stage before the Proscenium. From behind this barrier ascended ranges of music stands sloping up towards the organ; which stood against the back scene, representing the inside of a splendid gothic aisle; the sides of which were also closed in for the purpose of reflecting back sound. Immediately behind the barrier, and in front of the audience, stood the grand piano, between which and the organ Mr. Lixton generally stood during the evening.

We would fain say something upon the subject of talking loudly at Concerts; but we would at the same time rather delicately convey a hint than harshly obtrude a rebuke. Perhaps those who attracted the notice of the audience on Friday last by the ill-timed obstreperousness of their laughter, or the indecorous loudness of their chit chat, were not aware that they annoyed the rest of the audience, damped the feelings of the performers, and injured Mr. Lixton. Such, however, was the case—for whatever distracts the attention of the audience, particularly such of them as love music, annoys them. Inasmuch as the attention of the audience, is the greatest stimulus to the energies of performers,—chit chat which distracts this gratifying attention, damps and paralyses the performers, and whatever lessens the effect of their efforts, or distracts the sensibilities of the audience, must be pre-

judicial to Mr. Lister. We feel convinced that we have said enough to point out the necessity of a little self-denial on the part of those who would convert a Concert into a Conversation.

At a late hour last night we received the *Madras Courier* Supplement of the 1st, and the *Courier* of the 5th instant, by which we are extremely happy to find that a public meeting was to take place at Madras on Saturday the 9th November, on behalf of the distressed Irish. We all along felt quite assured that our kind hearted Brethren of the other presidency, would exert themselves in the good cause, whenever a conviction was brought home to them of the distress not being temporary, and of their interference being necessary.

"The Vessel which was in sight to the Southward all day on Tuesday, has not reappeared. When we last saw her at about 4 P.M. she was standing in for the land, and possibly she came to an anchor at Covelong; but at present no accounts have been received of her. It is generally supposed that she was a stranger, from the cautious manner in which she approached the Port—she certainly was not the *Providence* as has been surmised.

"Letters have been received from the Malabar Coast, which mention the arrival of the *Barkworth* at Calicut, from England the 4th of June, and the Cape of Good Hope the 5th ult. Mrs. Stokes, J. Stokes, Esq. Madras Civil Service, Major Fraser, Deputy Quarter Mr. Gen. on Ceylon, and Lieutenant White, Quarter Master 18th Regt. N. I. who were Passengers on the *Barkworth* landed at Calicut; the Ship proceeded next day for Tellicherry to land Mrs. Ford, another of the Passengers.

"The *Nancy*, we think, must have passed the Roads.

"We rejoice that it is now in our power to announce that measures are at length in active progress for convening a meeting for the purpose of originating a subscription at this presidency, in aid of the fund raising at home for the relief of the starving population of Ireland. A sum of nearly half a lac of Rupees has been already subscribed at Calcutta for this benevolent purpose. On this occasion we will add nothing to what we have in former numbers ventured to address to our readers in the hope of stimulating their generous efforts in behalf of their suffering countrymen. The reason why a meeting was not called at an earlier period, appears to be the prevalence of an opinion that the distress has been occasioned

by temporary causes, which will have been effectually removed before remittances from this distant part of the Empire can reach the scene of misery. We have attempted to combat this opinion; but as our readers are now in possession of the ample details on the subject afforded by the Irish papers, they will be able to form their own judgment upon it. It is certainly to be lamented that nothing was done before the *Windsor Castle* was despatched, as at least four months would have been saved, and her supplies would have reached Ireland in the midst of winter. But the old motto, "better late than never" still holds good.

BREAKING CALCUTTA GAOL.

The escape of Rammohun Kondoo, a Native Doctor, from the custody of Mr. Higginson, Keeper of the Great Gaol of Calcutta, sometime in August last, was noticed in the Newspapers about the period it happened, as our readers may recollect, and every effort we believe has been used in the meantime to apprehend him, but without success. In consequence of his escape, an action was relied against the Sheriff of Calcutta, for the debt for which the prisoner was confined, which action came on before the Supreme Court yesterday, when judgement was given against the Sheriff for Twenty Thousand Rupees and upwards.

It will of course fall upon the Jailor, who is responsible to the Sheriff, to refund this sum; and we cannot but regret that he should have met with this misfortune, as we understand he is a deserving man who has formerly been in better circumstances, and is now labouring under many difficulties. After having been twenty years in this country, striving with honest industry to secure a competency, and maintain himself and family comfortably in the evening of his days, above the fear of want or dependence, he has by a train of adverse circumstances been plunged into the greatest pecuniary embarrassments. While labouring to retrieve the effects of former avarice, as well as support a Wife and five or six Children, he is now subjected to new trials and misfortunes, by which we fear his future prospects are entirely blasted. It is at least gratifying to think that the consciousness of rectitude may enable Mr. Higginson to bear up with fortitude against these calamities, or endow him with calm resignation those evils that can neither be prevented nor remedied. As we have not heard that any blame whatever has ever been imputed to him in this affair, and as he enjoys we believe the fullest confidence of the Sheriff, he has served under, we hope it will not be the cause of his losing his situation, since any other person is equally liable, if not from his inexperience even more so, to the same misfortune.

Considerable doubt we have heard, did exist whether the Prisoner actually made his escape from the Gaol; and all that can be said is, that he is missing. The tank inside the Gaol was dragged; but it may be questioned, whether he might not remain at the bottom, notwithstanding the imperfect mode of dragging practised in this country, being resorted to. The decision of the Court was founded on this fact, that wherever he may be, his body cannot be produced.

AUMEEN MISTRY & MR. THOS. HARROWELL.

This case, also decided in the Supreme Court yesterday, was an action of trespass brought by the Plaintiff, a Native Painter, of considerable business and some property, against the Defendant, who is a Coach-maker in Calcutta, for having confined him three days and two nights at his workshop or place of business, without suffering him to go home to his family, and also for having beaten him when thus in confinement.

The principal witnesses examined, were the Brothers of the Defendant and Plaintiff, the Durwan, and some of the workmen in their employ. It appears that a chariot was to be painted for Mr. Barwell; and the Defendant ordered Aumeen Mistry to remain at the workshop till it was done. According to the Defendant's evidence, the work required, was not finished in less than 3 days, and therefore the Mistry was detained, but by his own free will and without any compulsion. The Durwan however swore that Mr. Harrowell informed him that Aumeen Mistry and the other workmen were to remain all night, which he considered as an order not to let them go out, and they were kept in accordingly. The Plaintiff's brother came next morning early and wished to get access to him, but the Durwan would not allow him to enter. At last application was made to Mr. Duff, the Attorney, by whose interference the man's release was obtained on a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The hearing was sworn to by one witness.

The Counsel for the Defendant contended that there was no compulsion exercised over the Plaintiff; that he remained with his own consent; that it was for his advantage to remain since he was paid by the piece, and received *KHOAKKA*, (an allowance made to them on such occasions for victuals), and that the act of receiving this allowance, at least for the first night, proved that he had consented to remain.

The Advocate General, for the Plaintiff, disapproved of the arbitrary practice the Tradesmen of Calcutta seem to have established of confining their workmen occasionally; as being harassed in this manner for two or three days together, must greatly incapacitate them from working well. In this instance he thought it most improper and unnecessary; as the Plaintiff was a man of some consideration, and ought to have been entreated to perform the work by kind treatment and the advantages that would accrue from it, and not compelled by force. It was in evidence that he had received an advance to the amount of 1000 Rupees, which proved him a man of some consequence; and three days after his liberation he was arrested by the Defendant for a debt of 100 Rs. which sufficiently showed the nature of the confinement; that it was an illegal constraint put upon him with the view of working the money out of him.

Sir FRANCIS MAUGESLEY in pronouncing judgment observed that, notwithstanding the contradictory swearing, he had no doubt the Plaintiff was illegally confined against his will; but thought the evidence of the assault was not well supported. He objected however to the action being brought into that Court as it would be a most grievous thing if every person guilty of any slight impropriety were to be subjected to the enormous expences, that proceedings in that Court necessarily incurred, which he thought could not in this case be less than 1000 Rupees.

His Lordship decided that the Defendant should pay 100 rupees damages, and each party his own costs.

ARMENIAN PRIEST.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

An Extraordinary of the 18th instant, issued from the Armenian Press, by authority of the Right Reverend Archbishop Pagose, notifies his intention of conferring the Order of a Priest on Mr. Arrakiel, at the Armenian Church, on Sunday the 1st December, and that the ceremony on that occasion will commence at 5 and continue till 9 A. M.

The novelty of such an occurrence; added to the preparations which are making, suitable to the solemnity of the scene, will no doubt, attract a concourse of spectators anxious to view the performance of so awful and interesting a ceremony.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Chittawallah-Gully, Nov. 22, 1822.

A WELL-WISHER TO THE CLERGY.

TO A LADY.

(Selected from a Poetical Letter to the Calcutta Journal.)

I.

Health to thee-Ian! 'tis many an hour,
Since last I sigh'd my sad adieu's,
Yet memory still retains her pow'r,
But paints thee in her liveliest hues.

II.

Yet, Lady! were the nut-brown hair,
That shades thy brow, and deep-blue eyes;
Or form Titania's self might wear,
When floating through her native skies;

III.

Were these, (tho' worth a loftier song,)
The brightest beauties thou couldst claim;
I had not worn thy chains so long,
Nor gloried in a captive's shame.

IV.

More restless spirit, wild and free,
One potent spell alone can bind,
That Talisman belongs to thee,
The kindest heart, the purest mind.

V.

No weak Idolator am I,
To bow to soul-less form or face!
Tho' nature's spirituality,
Has deck'd them with a Seraph's grace.

VI.

But where art thou, to few confin'd
(The beauty of indulgent Heaven)
A beauteous form a fairer mind;
Ah, Lady dear! to thee is given;

VII.

Who would not kneel at such a shrine?
Who would not there a vot'ry be?
Who would not join his vows to mine
To love, revere, and honour thee!

"THRICE WELCOME LITTLE ENGLISH FLOWER."

To the Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

REV. SIR,

Will you accept the following fancy piece from the hand of a stranger, who could not help writing it after the perusal of a letter from yourself to Mr. Cooper, of Wentworth, which casually fell into my hands, and in which you mention with a simplicity that delighted and affected me exceedingly, the beautiful circumstance of a Daisy being unexpectedly born in India of English earth transported thither. I have probably wronged your feelings in attempting to imagine what they were at this apparition. I am sure I have not done justice to my own in the imperfect expression of them, while I who was assuming your character, with so little ability to maintain it. But he who can cherish from year to year, a succession of seedling Daisies in India, amidst all the labours of a Missionary, speaking with tongues unacquainted by inspiration, but surely assisted by God's Holy Spirit, must have a kind heart, and will accept this poor offering from the West, from one whose parents were Missionaries, and who would fain now and then give a cup of cold water to such disciples.

I am, with sincere respect, Your Friend
Sheffield, March 30, 1822.

J. MONTGOMERY.

THE DAISY IN INDIA.

Stanias supposed to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Carey to the first plant of this kind which sprung up unexpectedly in his garden out of some English earth, in which other seeds had been conveyed to him from this country.

Thrice welcome, little English Flower!
 My Mother-Country's White and Red,
 In Rose or Lily, till this hour,
 Never to me such beauty spread:
 Transplanted from thine island-bed,
 A treasure in a grain of earth,
 Strange as a spirit from the dead,
 Thine embryo sprang to birth.

Thrice welcome, little English Flower,
 Whose tribes beneath our natal skies,
 Shut close their leaves when tempests lower
 But when the sun's gay beams arise,
 With unabash'd but modest eyes
 Follow his motion to the west,
 Nor cease to gaze till day light dies,
 Then fold themselves to rest.

Thrice welcome—little English Flower!
 To this resplendent hemisphere,
 Where Flora's giant offspring tower,
 In gorgeous liveries all the year;
 Thou only thou art little here,
 Like worth unfriended and unknown,
 Yet to my British heart more dear
 Than all the torrid zone.

Thrice welcome, little English Flower!

Of early scenes beloved by me,

When happy in my father's bower,

Thou shalt the fond memorial be;

The fairy sports of infancy,

Youth's golden age and manhood's prime.

Home, country, kindred, friends—with Thee

Art mine in this far clime.

Thrice welcome, little English Flower!

I'll rear thee with a trembling hand;

O for the April-sun and shower,

The sweet May dews, of that fair land,

Where Daisies thick as star-light stand

In every walk!—that there may shoot

Thy scions, and thy buds expand,

A hundred from one root!

Thrice welcome little English Flower!

To me the pledge of Hope unseen;

When sorrow would my soul o'erpower

For joys that were or might have been.

I'll call to mind, how—fresh and green,

I saw Thee waking from the dust;

Then turn to heaven with brow serene,

And place in God my trust.

[Friend of India

BATAVIA AND SYDNEY INTELLIGENCE.

Sydney, June 7, 1822 --By the *AURORA* a letter has been received from a Gentleman at Batavia, who very recently left this Colony on his return to India. To his friend, who has been so extremely obliging as to confide, the epistle to our care for the benefit of an ever-enquiring Public, he relates, that no less than *one hundred and two thousand* inhabitants of the island of Java had been swept away, in the course of the last year, by the contagion—the *cholera morbus*. As the letter contains information both novel and interesting to this part of the world, we have made some extracts, which are the more entitled to attention, from the strong consideration of being enabled to stamp them as facts that will admit of no hereafter refutation. The writer proceeds to give a description of Batavia:—

"The first-class houses have only two stories, but very spacious and airy, having windows in every direction as large as those in front of vicarage-street Chapel. But what is astonishing, and unfavorable considering the climate, they are built as close to each other as they are in Cheapside. Through every principal street there is a canal, which at this season (March) is full of water. This is the rainy season; and there is a constant current towards the sea, which carries all the filth with it; but, in the dry season, when the sun exhales the greatest part of the water, and the small quantity remaining becomes stagnant; then it produces deleterious and unwholesome effects, which are mentally felt; but the Dutch are fond of canals—it is characteristic of their mother country. The streets are paved, and very clean, shaded with trees of thick foliage and water being so convenient, the roads are constantly kept damp

which renders them tolerably cool. There is a fine fish market, and it is abundantly supplied with a variety of delicious fish. The best kind of animal food, for this climate, being light and easy of digestion, beef and mutton, and the *terra firma* species, are neither good nor plentiful, excepting poultry. Mr. Loane has just imported some Van Diemen's Land mutton; but the Dutch are a parsimonious set, and are not inclined to give much encouragement to those who have furnished them with dainties, articles of state, and animals of pleasure. The Governor has not a decent horse to ride. He is a Baron of Holland. You might think it incredible, but it is too true, Mr. Loane brought four fine horses from New Holland, and they offered him a price for them that would not pay him the cost and expences incurred in bringing them here. The only taste I can discern amongst them is, awkwardly crowding their houses with furniture. They have also a great propensity to tittle, which greatly aids the effects of the climate upon their constitutions. Business here is conducted with ease and comfort. The merchants are said to be honorable, liberal, punctual, and sincere. The principal mercantile houses are British: but the whole are united, and combine against a swindler, or when the common interest is attacked. The hours of business are from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon; and all bills must be paid by twelve o'clock. Any *put off*, after that time, is sure to affect the credit of the house, and of course is cautiously avoided; and never happens only in cases of embarrassment. After three, all the men of business leave Batavia, and retire to their country-houses at Ryswick or Walterreden, two (or in fact a continuation of one) villages, at a distance across a canal from three to five miles from Batavia. The air at these places is considered purer, because it does not lay so low as Batavia. The houses are detached with large grounds and gardens, and a free currency of air around them. To do the Dutch justice, I think they surpass us in building houses. In a warm climate they have a better plan altogether than the British. Their houses are more capacious, convenient and airy; and the out-houses better arranged. At these comfortable houses we arrive about four o'clock. When we alight, we set down a little while to get breath and cool: after which we take a glass of winebitters, and then all disappear to take a nap or snooze till half past five, when we are warned by the servants to prepare for dinner; to which we sit down about six o'clock, having previously taken something to make our appetites angry. I like much their mode of cooking; and the nice variety of dishes they serve up. The wine particularly drank is claret; though some, after dinner, take Madeira to revive their spirits; but claret is most suitable for the climate, being light and cooling. The Dutch have a very low natural flow of spirits; so that they fancy they require something ardent to inspire them. The fruits of the island are really delicious. Immediately after dinner we take a cup of coffee, and then desile off in pairs for a ride or drive, and amuse ourselves abroad generally till 8 o'clock, when we reassemble to pass the evening: the amusements of which are music, dancing, cards, smoking, of which the Dutch are peculiarly fond; and social confab, accompanied with wine. Some of these amusements continue to about 11 o'clock, when we all group together for the last hour; con over the speculations of the day, law litigations, &c.; take the last glass (which it often proves to many); and, at midnight, retire. We rise early, and commence the bustle of

the day with a cup of coffee; then a ride on horseback till seven, when we dress; and at eight sit down to breakfast, which is more like a luncheon—we take beer and wine, instead of tea and coffee; after this, each sets out to his various occupations, and so we are dispersed throughout the day.—I can say but little about the ladies, as I had only one opportunity of observing them, and that was at a ball, where there were few that could speak English.—The manners of Dutchmen place foreigners under great restraint, and their latent aversion to the English is very bunglingly concealed.”

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

11

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

NOVEMBER.

22. Ship *Providence*, Samuel Owen, Commander, from Portsmouth 28th May, Madeira 24th June and Madras 28th October.
23. Ship *Indiana*, J. Pearl, Commander, from Penang 27th October.

OFF CALCUTTA.

17. *Bordclais*, (F.)—21. *Taje*, (Arab)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

17. Danish Ship *Johanne Maria*, H. Duntzfelt, Commander, for Copenhagen.
18. Brig *McCauly*, W. Foster, Commander, for Muscat.
20. Ship *Mary Ann*, W. Wise, Commander, for Penang.
— Ship *Golconda*, J. J. Edwards, Commander, to complete her Cargo for London.
22. American Ship *Henry*, L. Paleske, Commander, for Philadelphia via Madras.
23. Brig *Circus*, R. Towle, Commander, for Madras.
PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.
The McCauly, (Brig)

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 21. *Grab Kermame*, detained by the H. C. Cruiser *Thetis* for having Slaves on board, Syrang Sumsoodeen from Surat.

Do. H. C. Cruiser *Thetis*, Lieutenant H. Wyndham, in charge, from Surat.

26. Armed Ketch *Vigilant*, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Tankaria Bunder.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 24. Ship *Roscoe*, (Free Trade) N. Morrison, to Alepie and Liverpool. Passengers Lieut. Methoids, of H. M. 56th Regt. Mr. F. D. Briggs, Lt. Coney of H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons Cornet Knox, of H. M. 17th Lt. Dragoons.

26. H. C. Cruiser *Thetis*, Lieut. H. Wyndham to Malabar Coast. Armed Ketch *Chacer*, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Cutch.

27. *Grab Brig Hamoody*, Syrang Sheriff Ali, to Surat.

28. Armed Ketch *Vigilant*, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Malwan.

Bombay.

Yesterday morning arrived the ship *Barkworth*, Captain John Podlar: she left Portsmouth 2d June, arrived at the Cape 6th August and sailed again 4th Sept.

Passengers.—Mrs. Harris,—Mrs. Hall,—Mrs. Pepper,—Miss Hudden,—Major Tucker—Doctor Gibson,—Lieut. Hall, B. N. I.—Lieut. Pepper H. C. M.—Lieut. Harris, late Poonah Army,—Mr. Howison, Assist. Surgeon,—Mr. Morris, Assist. Surgeon,—Mr. Grant, Cadet Eng.—Mr. McGilivray, Cadet Engineers; Mr. French Cadet Inf.—Mr. Ferriar Merchant.—Mr. Geo. Taylor, Merchant.

By private letters from Bushire we learn, that the Prince Royal of Persia had obtained a signal victory over the Turks. As the latter were besieging the port of Inprah Kallad, the garrison earnestly entreated assistance of the former. The Persian troops proceeded to their relief, and the Turks advancing from their position, a rencontre ensued, when the Turkish army was soon thrown into disorder and completely routed. They were pursued to their encampment, which was taken, with about 8000 prisoners, twenty guns with their stores and ammunition. On the cause of their hostility we cannot at present offer any remarks; nor will we descend on its consequences further than by stating the improbability of its embroiling the European powers in the contest.

We have had an opportunity of inspecting the print advertised in our last *Courier* of the battle of Kirkee; and considering the disparity in numbers of the hostile armies in the field, which necessarily led to the British being formed in a small compact body, opposed to a mass of undisciplined troops, which could give rise to very little variety of operations—the ingenious officer who originally drew the sketch, has certainly made the most of his slender materials. The scenery is said by those who are familiar with it, to be correctly exhibited, and there is great spirit of execution and fidelity of portraiture in the right and left of the scene of action, where the enemy made powerful attempts to outflank us, in which they appear to have been foiled by our artillery, the effect of which is well described. We are happy to find so respectable a memorial of a battle highly creditable to the Bombay army, and the result of which unquestionably gave a tone and character to the subsequent operations, by proving how completely a loyal and well disciplined band could overpower a force six times greater in strength, but unaccustomed to a cool and collected application of its intrinsic energies. The print is most appropriately dedicated to the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Monday the trial of the issue we have before alluded to, came on to be heard. It was an indictment, for a libel, the King on the prosecution of Major Isaac Kinnersley against William Shotton, David Malcolm and John Bax, Esquires, trading under the firm of Shotton, Malcolm and Co.

The indictment contained two counts: the first charging, in the usual language of indictments for libels, the defendants with composing, publishing and sending a libel to the prosecutor, in a letter written to him, rebutting in strong language the correctness of assertions made by him in a letter received from him by defendants; the second count was for publishing the libel by a communication first to the Commander in Chief and afterwards to the Governor in Council. We had made arrangements for giving a rather detailed report of the proceedings in this case: but from motives of delicacy to parties not immediately before the Court, and also from having been informed that other legal proceedings, are in contemplation, and that a publication now, or pending those proceedings, might prejudice the interests of the parties; we abstain from saying more at present, than that, when the case for the prosecution had closed, the jury under the direction of the Court found that there was no evidence against two of the defendants, Mr. Shotton and Mr. Malcolm, and a verdict of not guilty was accordingly entered as to them. The trial then continued against Mr. Bax: and after a long day, in which various points of law were very acutely and strenuously mooted by the learned Counsel on either side, the Recorder summed up the evidence, and gave his direction and opinion to the jury, as required by the act of the late King on the matters in issue, in favor of the defendant. The jury retired for about 10 minutes, and then returned a verdict of not guilty.

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Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 22, 1822.

Mr. F. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. William Doon, Fourth Judge of do. do. for the Division of Benarès.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 14th Nov. 1822.

Experience having pointed out the propriety of introducing some alterations in the Table of Diet of Hospitals of European Troops, laid down in Article 1st, Section II of the Medical Regulations, as being better suited to the large Class of Patients labouring under fever and other acute and inflammatory disorders, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following new Head of Diet, expressly for their use, in lieu of that fixed for Patients on "Low Diet."

Spoon or Fever Diet.

<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Tea.	Bread, half a pound, to be made into Pannada, or Pudding; or four Ounces of Sago.	Tea.

The following Articles are to compose the above Diet for one day :

Bread—eight Ounces,

or

Sago—four Ounces,

Tea—half an Ounce,

Sugar—one and quarter of an Ounce,

Milk—four Ounces.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep

FORT WILLIAM; 23d Nov. 1822.

The Articles which constitute "Clothing in wear" are in future to be considered both the Coats and Pantalouns last issued.

The Clothing in wear of Men who die in the Service, who are discharged, or who desert, is to be considered applicable to the Recruits entertained to supply vacancies.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 23d Nov. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Thomas Montague Black, to be Captain of a Company, from the 6th November 1822, in succession to Hales deceased.

Ensign Edward Marjoribanks Orr, to be Lieutenant, from the 6th November 1822, in succession to Hales deceased.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department under date the 9th instant to appoint Lieutenant Oliphant, of the Bengal Artillery, to do duty with the Artillery of His Highness the Nizam. Lieutenant Oliphant is directed to place himself under the Orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their Health.

Superintending Surgeon Anthony Dickson, Lieut. Henry Vigo Cary, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Robert Page Fulcher, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, under extreme urgency of his case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for one year, on his private affairs, without pay.

His Lordship in Council permits Lieutenant J. W. Patton, District Barrack Master 4th Division to be absent from his Station for three months from the 25th instant, with leave to visit the Presidency, and sanctions the arrangement made by that Office under the approval of the Military Board, for Lieutenant Ridge of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate for him during his absence.

The appointment of a second Barrack Serjeant is authorized for the 7th or Cawnpore Division of the Barrack Department.

Serjeant Barney Farrell, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William is admitted to the benefit of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with permission to reside and draw his Stipend at the Presidency.

The undermentioned Hospital Apprentices, are advanced to the Rank of Assistant Apothecary.

Donald McDonald,
Charles Hyde.

MEMORANDUM.

The words "in lieu of that fixed for Patients on Low Diet," having obtained a place in General Orders of the 14th Instant by inadvertence, they are hereby cancelled from that Order.

The head of "Low Diet" as hitherto established, is to stand untouched except in the following particulars, the Allowance of Bread is to be reduced from one Pound to Half a Pound, and "Butter" is to be altogether struck out.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 23d Nov. 1822.

Notification.

As Military Officers, particularly those at distant Stations, have a difficulty in procuring Woolen Cloths of such kinds as are necessary to ensure uniformity, in their regimental equipments, the Most Noble the

Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Commanding Officers of Corps to indent on the Import Warehouse for Woolens* of any description, in quantity not less than one piece, for the use of those under their Command.

More is not to be required of the Import Ware-House Keeper, than to deliver the Cloth in Calcutta, to the Order of the Agent of the Officer intending for it, who will discharge the Amount cost on receiving the Cloth, and ascertain that it is in good preservation, thereby relieving the Import Ware-House-Keeper from all further responsibility or correspondence.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 25TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 29th December 1821, to Lieutenant Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant General of the Army to proceed to Prince of Wales Island for the benefit of his health, is extended to this date.

Lieutenant Colonel Nicol having returned to the Presidency, is directed to resume the duties of his Office.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;

19th Nov. 1822.

Pursuant to a resolution of Government to that effect, the Troop of Native Horse Artillery now at Meerut is to be stationed in future at Karnal.

The General Officer Commanding the Meerut Division of the Army will accordingly issue the necessary orders for that Troop's proceeding to its new destination immediately after the conclusion of the periodical practice of the Horse Brigade.

With the sanction of Government, his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that His Majesty's 16th Lancers shall proceed to Calcutta, by water, as soon as the requisite proportion of Tonnage can be procured by the Commissariat. Colonel Newbery will be pleased to transmit to the Presidency Executive Commissariat Officer an Indent for the Tonnage required.

William Goodley, Drummer, late of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is to be enrolled on the Strength of the 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry from this date, to supply a vacancy in that Rank.

Lieutenant Pennington, of the European Invalids, is permitted at the expiration of his present leave of absence to reside and draw his Allowances at Berhampore, until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

3d Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, from 10th November, to 19th July 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment.—Brevet Captain J. Todd, from 1st December, to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on account of his health.

Artillery.—Lieutenant H. Wood, from 2d March 1823, to 1st August 1823, to visit the Hill Provinces, on Medical Certificate.

Artillery Lieutenant H. Rutherford, from 15th October, to 30th November, in extension on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment.—Ensign R. W. Fraser, from 1st December, to 1st February 1823, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

* Length of pieces of Woolen Cloths.—Town or Medly Cloths from 36 to 40 yards.

Superfines - - - - 16

Fines - - - - 16

Ordinary. 23, and all Grey Cloths, whether Superfine or Ordinary, from 6 to 40 yards.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment,—Lieutenant Edw. Morshead, from 1st November to 1st January 1823, to visit Saugor, on Medical Certificate.

Pioneers,—Lieutenant P. Anderson, from 15th November to 15th August 1823, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

4th Light Cavalry.—Mr. Riding Master Davis, from 20th November, to 20th April 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. General of the Army

21st NOVEMBER, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Beaty, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 14th Instant, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry at Keitah in Bundelkund, and directed to proceed by water and join.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. General of the Army.

22d NOVEMBER, 1822.

With reference to General Orders of the 17th May and 11th June last, the undermentioned Local Officers are discharged the Service from the 30th Instant, and allowed the customary donation of 12 months Pay, which is to be drawn as directed in Government General Orders of the 24th May 1822:

Lieutenant J. Waddilove, of the Cuttack Legion.

Sub-Lieutenant J. McGregor of the Cuttack Legion.

Ensign C. Babington of the Ramghur Battalion, whose discharge under the operation of General Orders 17th May did not take place.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Paterson, is removed from the 2d Battalion 15th to the 1st Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join—Assistant Surgeon J. Clark is removed from the latter to the former Corps.

Assistant Surgeon T. E. Donopter is removed from the 3d Light Cavalry, and posted to the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Acting Sergeant Peter Connor, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is transferred to the Town Major's List, promoted to Sergeant, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry at Benares.

Lieutenant E. J. Smith of the Engineers, and attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad, during the absence on duty of Captain Stephen.

Ensign D. L. Richardson of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry is permitted, under the circumstances of his case, to do duty with the Corps of Hill Rangers at Bhagulpore until further orders.

Sub-Conductor Fenson is posted to the Delhi Magazine, and directed to proceed to the Upper Provinces with the Store Boats about to be despatched under the charge of Sub-Conductor Foote.

Brigadier Knox's appointment, on the 3d Instant, of Ensign Welchman to take charge of the 6th Company of Pioneers until relieved by an Officer posted to the Pioneer Corps or until further orders, is confirmed.

Ensign Joseph Peacocke of the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, instead of joining the 1st Battalion of his Regiment as directed in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, will proceed by water to Nussereabad, and join his proper Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment.—Captain Ryan, from 15th December, to 15th April 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, from 1st December to 1st April 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment.—Ensign Talbot, from 3d November to 3d May, 1823, to proceed on the River, and eventually to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 26th Regiment,—Lieutenant A. Grant, from 16th November, to 16th December, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, previously to making an application for Furlough.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

23d Nov. 1822.

The leave of absence with permission to visit Mirzapore granted to Assistant Surgeon Francis of the Simoor Battalion in General Orders of the 6th September last, is cancelled at his request.

The appointment by Major Delamain, Commanding the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders under date the 6th Instant, of Brevet-Captain Black to act as Adjutant during the absence on leave of Brevet-Captain Badenach, and of Lieutenant J. Paton to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the Battalion from the above date, in the room of the late Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Hale, are confirmed as temporary arrangements.

The appointment in Regimental Orders by Captain Hawtrej, Commanding 4th Light Cavalry, under date the 1st October, 1822, of Lieutenant Cornish to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieut. and Acting Adjutant Nash, is confirmed.

District Orders by Major General L. Loveday, commanding the Benares Division of the Army, under date the 12th Instant, directing Major Harriot in charge of the European Invalids to assume the temporary Command of the 2d Battalion of Native Invalids vacant by the demise of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, are confirmed.

The appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel Cock, Commanding 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, in Battalion Orders dated the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant Bell to officiate as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Bunyon, is confirmed.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. General of the Army.

25th Nov. 1822

Lieutenant H. V. Cary is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain T. M. Black is posted to the 2d, and Lieutenant E. M. Orr to the 1st Battalion of the 29th Regiment.

Assistant Apothecary Donald McDonald is posted to the Hospital of the 16th Lancers, and directed to join.

Assistant Apothecary Charles Hyde is posted to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Hospital Apprentices George Dale, John Hunder, and R. S. Casborne, are transferred from the Hospital of the 24th Dragoons to that of the 16th Lancers.

Ensign Williamson, of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment, is directed to do duty with the Detachment of that Battalion at Barrackpore until further orders.

Major Swetenham's appointment, on the 13th Instant, of Lieutenant Sampson to act as Adjutant to the Post of Loharganj during the absence on Medical Certificate of Lieutenant and Adjutant Cathcart, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 12th Regiment,—Major Knight from the 15th October, to 25th November, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment,—Captain Wrottesley, from 8th December, to 8th July, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Hill Rangers,—Ensign D. L. Richardson, from 1st January 1823, to 1st February 1823, to enable him to join his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Dept. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS
MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;
19th Nov. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Atherton of the 47th Regiment will act as Quarter Master to that Corps, vice King deceased.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 5th of August last-
By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

20TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known
15TH DRAGOONS.

Captain F. Grove, from the 69th Foot to be Captain, vice G. W. Savage who exchanges receiving the regulated difference, 1st August 1822.
14TH FOOT.

Henry Stanislaus La Roche, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice H. O'Neil, deceased, 14th November, 1822.

69TH FOOT.

Captain G. W. Savage from the 13th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice F. Grove who exchanges paying the regulated difference, 1st August, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

21ST NOVEMBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments.

38TH FOOT.

Lieutenant the Honorable Carleton Thomas Monckton from the half Pay of the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Armstrong appointed to the 16th Dragoons, 26th May, 1822.

47TH FOOT.

Lieutenant William Sutherland from the half pay of the 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Swayne, appointed to the 44th Foot, 29th May, 1822.

59TH FOOT.

Lieutenant Henry Kelly from the late 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Williams appointed to the 16th Dragoons, 26th May, 1822.

67TH FOOT.

Lieutenant John Armstrong from the half pay of the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Jones appointed to the 16th Dragoons, 26th May, 1822.

89TH FOOT.

Lieutenant Edward Worsley from the half pay of the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hawkins appointed to the 44th Regiment, 25th April, 1822.

N. B. Lieutenant Thomas S. O'Halloran of the 17th Foot, appointed to the 44th Foot, 29th May, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

22D NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 25th instant.

Corporal George Ross from the 20th to the 47th Regiment, and Private Robert Staines, from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Military Arrivals at the Presidency.

Lieut. Col. James Nicol, Adjutant General of the Army, from Prince of Wales's Island.

Captain B. C. Swindell, 3d Light Cavalry, from Nusseerabad.

Captain A. Orr, 1st Batt. 19th N. I. from Benares.

Lieut. S. L. Thornton, 1st Batt. 7th N. I. from Cuttack.

Lieut. W. Sage, 1st Batt. 24th N. I. from Muttra.

Lieut. E. Hering, 2d Batt. 29th N. I. from Nusseerabad.

Ensign S. Corbett, 1st Batt. 20th N. I. from Penang.

Ensign R. Menzies, 2d Batt. 14th N. I. from Europe.

Ensign W. Brownlow, 2d Batt. 26th N. I. from do'to.

Surgeon S. Grant, 2d Light Cavalry, from Keitah.

Departures

Major E. Cartwright, 1st Batt. 24th N. I. to Muttra.

Captain J. Brodhurst, Artillery, to Benares.

Lieut. H. Lawrence, Interpreter and Qr. M. 2nd Batt. 19th N. I. to Jaunpore.

Extract of a letter from Ganjam.

"You will be surprized to find that instead of landing at Jaggernauth, the rascally Serang took me up the Konneca River, as far as a village called Puttamusody, in the province of Kuttac. I cannot lament the event, for I made to the abode of your friend Mr. P., who resides about four miles from the cantonments on a most delightful estate, which I think you told me he calls Felix place. No name can be more apropos; for every living creature that is supported by him, whether human, bird, or beast, is in a fat state, and appear happy under his fostering care. Sincerely do I wish that that good soul had a prize equal to the worth of his merit. I cannot speak in sufficient praise of the kindness and attention I experienced from him. I regret my stay was so short at his hospitable abode, *necessitas non habet Leges*. After all I did not enter the center of idolatry where I was to have been landed: I saw its dole and no more, on my way to the Chilka Lake, where I met with a Sloop, on which I put my palquin and traps, and proceeded to Rumbo, where fish in the greatest perfection is to be had for almost nothing; and a month's lodging for nothing, in a fine house in a decaying state, built by a Mr. Snodgrass, who has the good fortune to inhale his native air after a long residence in this quarter of the globe. Advise Mr. R. after marriage to tarry hither with his bride, and pass the honeymoon there on fish and retirement, both of which are in the greatest perfection on the boats of the Chilka.

"Your friend Mr. P. has a most valuable choice and select library, which is adorned with an excellent collection of busts of writers ancient and modern, in black basaltes. A considerable classic judgement is displayed in the toute ensemble. His residence is a cabinet of curiosities.

"I cannot close this letter without noticing the fine garden at Felix place, which contains many rare exotics from different parts of the world. It appears to be Mr. P.'s hobby horse; in the formation of it he has displayed a very superior taste—more especially when compared with the gardens of India, though it is *Multum in Parvo*. His taste, generally speaking, is as superior as the flavor of the fruit whose name he bears is to all other horticultural productions."

NOVEMBER 28.

The Ship *Ospray* of Glasgow, Capt. MacGILL, has dropped down the river.

A fire broke out last evening, about 7 P. M. at the Import Custom-house, which was happily got under before it produced any considerable damage.

It is much more agreeable to be at a ball than to describe one; we wish some of our ingenious contributors would occasionally help us in eking out a festive paragraph. We have seen descriptions of gay doings by female writers; and must confess that we experienced something approaching envy at the felicitousness with which they covered sheets with minute and graceful details about the nothings of a ball room. Our readers have, we dare say, discovered that we possess none of this talent. We have great reason, then, to wish that one of our fair friends would take up the pen for us on such occasions. That the talent is purely confined to the other sex, may be observed by the slightest reference to the works of fiction by our best female Novelists. There a mere *hop* spreads itself, sometimes over several goodly chapters, much to the edification of posterity. The Novelist, however, on such occasions, has an advantage that the matter-of-fact Editor has not. She may *individualise*.—Were the other to do so, he would be deservedly scouted, because his individualism would be a portraiture of real life; while the Novelist merely fills up her ball room with men of straw, who converse with women of straw, in a strain of repartee and witty raillery which one so lamentably seldom meets with in real life. In the Town Hall it is a very different thing; for when the *spirit* with which dancing was kept up till a late hour, the quality of the supper, and the number present, are recorded,—what further

is there left to be said? The fashionables at last night's Assembly, true to the super-excellent system apparently established by themselves, did not begin to arrive till within ten minutes of 10 o'clock;—previous to which, things had an exceedingly *glum* or rather *rum* aspect. We began to fear that the ball would turn out like the two meetings of the Sons of St. Andrew, which were held last Thursday in the Town Hall; at the second of which, We had the felicity of sitting. As we mentioned, then, some three or four true Caledonians met at the hour appointed; the issue of their deliberations, we believe, may be found in the two following lines of CHURCHILL:

“ Silent all three went in ;—about
All three turn'd silent, and came out.”

Then came we for the honor of Scotland; and after voting ourselves into a chair, we opened *the meeting*, but were permitted to enjoy our honors in such entire solitude, that we became weary of it, and came home to tell our readers. So much for poor St. Andrew,—of whom more on Monday. The Assembly was destined for a more cheering climax. At ten, numbers poured in, and the vast area, that an hour before presented such a bald and desolate aspect, was crowded with beauty, fashion, elegance, men of war, civil Dandyism, and *all that*. We are at a loss to decide whether the Third Assembly of the season or the second was the most crowded; both were very spirited, and last night's, to our impressions, particularly so. We observed several new faces, of both sexes; and the gallant Lancer and Dragoon Officers were pleasingly prominent figures of the Drama. The Ladies' dresses exceeded the rainbow in variety and splendour of hues. Flowers in the head were very generally worn either in circular garlands on the crown, or in side wreaths. Ostrich plumes were also to be seen waving gently in the mazy dance. Country dances were in the back ground, even more than at the former ball. Quadrilles, Quadrilles, Quadrilles, were in universal demand. When 12 o'clock struck, there was a lingering hope that another dance might be allowed—but no, the Stewards with a degree of firmness that might reflect credit upon Caro the Censor, or the celebrated Beau Nash, who ran such an illustrious course as *Arbiter Elegantiarum* in the flashy city of Bath; held out sturdily. The Roast Beef of Old England, emanating from the Amphionites in the gallery, soon put an end to the aspiring hopes of those who had calculated upon putting off the evil hour of supper a little time longer.

No, Ladies, it wont do—so pray dress earlier, which will add considerably to your own bloom, by taking a raking hour from the tail of the night, and mightily meet the convenience of all parties, especially of those poor applicants who apply to you when you are engaged five deep! It gives us much pleasure to record a very visible improvement in the supper arrangements and details. Every thing appeared to us good, and there was not that hunting out in vain for drinkables which we noticed on another occasion. The servants were placed more advantageously, and appeared more active than they generally are. There were seats placed for the Stewards at proper distances, with the names of each Steward ticketed conspicuously upon them. A very particular friend of our's, who is a Steward, was as a matter of conscience proceeding to his ticketed chair—but a lady had, with exceeding condescension, saved him the trouble of filling it. Might we not improve upon this hint, and appoint Lady Stewards also in future? Supper yawned through;—the clattering of retrograding chairs sounded a dreadful note of preparation for the resumption of dancing, which was kept up with uncommon zeal, agility and grace for hours that no doubt to some seemed minutes. In our selections there is a letter complaining of the expence of public entertainments in Calcutta, as bearing more particularly on Subalterns, and others, with moderate incomes. We wish something could be devised to lessen the inconvenience which to young men living in the Fort, and others, must be a serious drawback.

We are happy to hear it reported that the Tragedy of RICHARD the III. is to be got up immediately—perhaps Friday week—on the Chowringhee boards; when the Amateur who appeared formerly with such masterly and brilliant success in the part, will represent it again. Is it for the benefit of the Irish Charity?—We hope so.

“The Brig *Sky Lark*, Capt. Court, which left Penang on the 25th of September for Calcutta, having been considered missing, (ships having arrived here which left that port a month subsequent to her departure) it is satisfactory

to learn that accounts have been received by post from Vizagapatam, dated the 14th instant, of her having made that port.

"It appears that soon after the *Sky Lark* quitted, she fell in with a gale of wind from the westward, off Pulo Perak; and on the 4th October bore away from Tellesamoy, where she arrived on the 8th, and having replenished her stock, lost in the gale;—sailed from thence on the 13th, but owing to bad weather, the vessel sprung a leak, lost her main top-mast, and drove to leeward;—made Juggernaut, and there lost another main-top-mast; when, from the disabled state of the vessel, they were necessitated to bear away for Vizagapatam, where she arrived on the 12th instant, and was there hauled into the River, and expected to be condemned."

"A Report, dated Kedgeree, 27th Nov. A. M., just received from the *Phillip Dundas*, Pilot Vessel, returning from Juggernaut, (after having afforded assistance to the Arab Ship *Fyzool Curreem*, to enable her to get to Calcutta,) states, that on the 24th instant, in Balasore Roads, a Pilot was put on board the *John Taylor* from Liverpool, out 145 days.

"While the *Phillip Dundas* was at anchor off the mouth of Cuttack river, on the 20th instant, at 1 P. M. she sighted a Ship standing to the westward, close on a wind, a strong current then running to the southward, drifted her within 2 or 3 miles of the *Phillip Dundas*. Supposing her to be bound to the northward, the *Phillip Dundas* made the usual signal and fired a gun, to which no attention appeared to be observed by the stranger, nor to Lights shewn by the *Phillip Dundas* during the night. On the following morning, the same ship (which appeared to be Free Trader, with a poop, no head,) was seen from the *Phillip Dundas*, about 12 miles S. S. W. of her.

"In working up between the Reef and Spit Buys, the *Phillip Dundas* observed two Pilot Vessels standing to the southward, with their Gaff Colors abroad, signifying vessels in sight coming in."

PUBLIC MEETING.

ADDRESS TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF
HASTINGS.

TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1822.

The object of this Meeting, to express the feelings of the Community here on the approaching departure of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, drew together, as might be expected, a very large and respectable assemblage of the Inhabitants of Calcutta; Gentlemen in the Civil and Military service of the Honorable Company; Merchants, Tradesmen, &c. besides Natives of this Country.

About 11 o'clock, on the motion of Major-General Hardwick, Mr. Uday, Senior Member of the Board of Trade, was called to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the day, by addressing the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,

In occupying the Post with which you have honored me on the present occasion, I fear lest my humble endeavor to portray some of the leading features of the Administration of the Marquess of Hastings, should fail to do justice to the transcendent services rendered to his country by that illustrious Nobleman, in the benefits of which, we of this community, so largely partake.

Viewing the Military operations undertaken by His Lordship's Government, it is important to observe, that they have all originated in motives of a nature purely defensive, so that but for the unprovoked hostilities of other powers the Marquess of Hastings would have left the dominions of the East India Company in India bounded by the same limits, as at the period when he assumed the reins of Government, and thus the distinguished Military talents possessed by his Lordship, would have slumbered in a state of peaceful inactivity.

We discern in the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, no working of ambition to aggrandize himself at the expence of the States around him; no insidious policy to excite weaker neighbours to commit acts of violence in order to profit by their temerity; No, Gentlemen, the policy of the Marquess of Hastings has been invariably marked with a character manly, open, honorable, and sincere.

A daring and insolent Foe, upon our Northern Frontier, after reiterated acts of insult and aggression, obliged him to draw the Sword, when forbearance became no longer consistent with honor—the Enemy was grappled with amidst his rugged mountains, driven from one fastness to another, finally vanquished, and deprived of the means of future annoyance.

The War of Nipaul was strictly one of self-defence—no less so was the opposition called forth by the incursions of barbarous freebooters into our Provinces, spreading wide ruin and devastation, and oppressing the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants with ferocious cruelty—multiplied acts of a similar nature demanded corresponding efforts not only to restrain, but to strike at the root of the evil, by following these marauders into their native haunts, there to annihilate them root and branch and thus secure the permanent comfort and security of our own possessions. But what a mighty effort did the accomplishment of this object require, what wisdom to plan, what skill to execute!—to assemble the Armies

of the three Presidencies on the scene of intended action—to combine and regulate their respective movements, and whilst the main object was pursued, to guard against every possible contingency; a dubious Ally on the one hand, an open Enemy on the other, added to the machinations of seeming Friends, all disposed to counteract our views and to uphold those whom we were bent to destroy—but every obstacle was triumphantly overcome by the wisdom and foresight of the Marquess of Hastings, and a great addition of territory made to the resources of the State. On the conspicuous theatre of central India, his Lordship has raised an imperishable monument to his fame. Unlike other Conquerors, our conquests have been followed by the diffusion of blessings to the conquered, by imparting to them security of person and property, and the inestimable benefits of civil rule. Countries hitherto the seat of anarchy, desolation, and rapine, have been tranquillized, and rendered safe and secure—the Husbandman who formerly sowed his fields in terror, and reaped them almost in despair, may now be said to sit every man under his own vine and his own Fig-tree, no one making him afraid, he may turn his sword into a ploughshare, and his spear into a pruning hook.

Of a nature less imposing, but equally solid and beneficial, has been the civil administration of the Government of the Marquess of Hastings, for a just dispensation of the Laws, and in an invariable aim to protect the Rights, and promote the happiness of all placed under his sway. I mention with particular pleasure the solicitude evinced by his Lordship to impart to the Native Inhabitants of these Provinces the benefits of moral instruction, through the establishment of Schools, and the extension of other means of knowledge; a boon has thus been bestowed upon them of inestimable value.

The Marquess of Hastings leaves India in a state of perfect tranquillity, with every prospect of its continuance, secured as that object is, so far as human prudence and foresight can effect it. Public credit, under his auspices, has been advanced to a state of unexampled prosperity, and instead of the treasures of England being poured into the lap of India, we have seen the abundant pecuniary resources of these territories transported to the aid of the Indian finances at home.

In thus expressing the sentiments with which I am pressed regarding the Marquess of Hastings's administration of British India, I feel that no degree of colouring is required, a plain relation of occurrences, which have passed under our observation, is the best eulogy of the services he has rendered to his country. It is highly gratifying to find that those services have been so justly, and fully appreciated, by the organs of the East India Company at home. I thus do but echo the opinion they have formally recorded and transmitted to his Lordship, with their Resolutions of thanks of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself and advantage to the public interests.

I am confident that the welfare of India will ever be an object dear to the heart of the Marquess of Hastings; and I cannot utter a more cordial wish for this country than that it may still continue to be benefited by his counsels, invaluable as they are, from the intimate knowledge and unbounded experience he possesses, of its vast and various concerns.

It is impossible that we should part with such a Ruler, so courteous in his manners, so accessible and affable to all, without the sincerest regret. I therefore beg leave to move, that a Committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare an address to the Marquess of Hastings, expressive of the unfeigned regret of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta at the loss they are about to sustain, by his Lordship's departure for Europe,—to declare the high respect and esteem we personally bear to his Lordship's character, and to render a just tribute of applause, to the merits of his long and arduous administration.

Major General HARDWICK seconded the Motion; and then moved that a Committee be appointed to retire and draw up an Address, and was proceeding to read certain names, when

The Revd. Dr. BRYCE presented himself to the attention of the Meeting, and observed that it would be more expressive, he thought, of the free and unbiassed opinion of the people of India, if instead of being referred to a Committee, the Address were submitted of the General Meeting. For by the time the Committee had prepared their Address, a great number now present might have gone away, either from being tired waiting so long, or from the necessity of attending to their own affairs. Now, if any person present had an Address ready, let him propose it. He for his own part had taken the liberty—perhaps an officious one—of preparing an address, which he should submit to the Meeting; and many others might have the same intention. He therefore moved that one of these Addresses be put immediately to the vote, as the most appropriate way of expressing their sentiments regarding the great and revered character of Hastings.

The CHAIRMAN disapproved of the Motion, because it was a departure from the established usage, that had always obtained in Calcutta on such occasions.

We understood Dr. BRYCE to say, that he would bow with all deference to the Chair, and therefore would not press his Motion, if disapproved.

Mr. PATTLE—(Looking towards Dr. Bryce, and addressing him in rather a vehement manner)—Before you call upon this Meeting, Sir, to deviate from the established practice, you ought to be prepared to state very strong and satisfactory reasons. Now, the one solitary reason, which you, Sir—(Loud cries of Chair, Chair! Shame, Shame!—no personalities! interrupted the Speaker. Then turning to the Chair)

“Mr. Chairman, I was going to observe, that the only reason assigned by the Reverend Doctor, for not appointing a Committee, was, that before they returned with the Address many persons now present would have gone away. Now my opinion is, that those who will not wait to express their sentiments on this interesting occasion, care very little about the matter, and are not likely to be qualified to form a judgement of the conduct and character of the Marquess of Hastings.

Dr. BROWN immediately rose and observed, that altho' he had never spoken at a public meeting before, he could not sit silent and see his Friend attacked in this unwarrantable manner. Besides the impropriety and injustice of this unprovoked personal appeal, it was altogether irregular to make such observations on a Motion that had been withdrawn.

Mr. DRUMMOND regretted, both on account of the respectability of the Meeting, and what might be said of it hereafter, that Dr. Bryce's Motion had been opposed; and moved that it be submitted to the general vote, whether a Committee should or should not be appointed to prepare the Address.

Dr. BROWN seconded the Motion, and requested the Chairman to put it to the vote.

A show of hands being called, there appeared to be a decided Majority against the Committee.

Dr. BRYCE then submitted that it was clearly the sense of this Meeting, that there should be no Committee.

Those in favour of the Committee not being quite satisfied, another show of hands was called for, on which there appeared, out of a Meeting of several hundreds, not more than 40 or 50 hands held up in favour of a Committee.

A Gentleman near the Chair asked if the business of a public meeting ever was or could be managed without a Committee; adding, that at least nothing of the kind had ever occurred in Calcutta before.

Dr. BRYCE replied, that the proceedings of public Meetings had very frequently been conducted without Committees, and it could also be done here, and that even without much greater trouble or loss of time. Thus, an address might be proposed and read; any other Gentleman might move a second address as an amendment; and even a third Address might be proposed if necessary, setting aside the former two; the Meeting being left to choose that which was most generally approved.

Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE (Secretary in the Territorial Department) then addressed the Meeting—urging the propriety of deferring to the Chairman, who had proposed a Committee. From the difficulty they had already experienced in coming to a decision on one simple question, he represented the impracticability of getting through the business if every clause were to be first discussed and put to the vote in an open Meeting.

Dr. BRYCE remarked, that at any rate every clause of the Address must be discussed in the Committee, and it must again be discussed in the Meeting when submitted for its approval.

Mr. MACKENZIE resumed. He observed on the great difficulty of writing an Address suitable to the present occasion, and how few at this Meeting could be qualified to do the task, and that therefore it might be better done by a few select persons than in the general Meeting. There was no man whom he thought more capable of framing a proper Address than Dr. Bryce, yet he (Mr. McK.) who from his situation must be allowed, without arrogating any merit to himself, to be better acquainted with Lord Hastings' Administration, than the Reverend Doctor,—he was convinced, that no man could frame an Address on the spur of the moment, and if it were left to the Meeting, that it would not be done that day. Whereas by including persons of different sentiments and opposite views in the Committee, an Address might be produced that would secure the general approbation. The comparative advantages of the two modes he considered a mere question of arithmetic. Allowing that there were 500 persons present, every one of whom might have a different opinion, and that there were 10 clauses in the Address (Dr. Bryce said across the table, there were about 10 in his) there were 5000 opinions to be reconciled. If there was any truth

in Corker, this was not an advisable mode of proceeding. He therefore concluded by recommending a Committee, and that the Meeting should on this subject defer to the Chair.

Dr BRYCE had only to say that he was convinced—not by Cocker, but—by Mr. Mackenzie, and would willingly return to that deference justly due and which all, he was sure, paid to the respected Chairman.

Major General HARDWICK then read over the List of Gentlemen proposed to be appointed on the Committee:—

COMMITTEE.

*The Sheriff,
Maj. Genl. Hardwicke,
George Udny, Esq.
J. Pattle, Esq.
John Palmer, Esq.
Colin Shakespear, Esq.
P. Treves, Esq.
W. Leicester, Esq.
Holt Mackenzie, Esq.
Revd. Dr. Bryce,
James Colvin, Esq.*

*Henry Wood, Esq.
John Shakespear, Esq.
H. Shakespear, Esq.
S. Swinton, Esq.
Revd. J. Parson,
J. W. Sherer, Esq.
R. C. Plowden, Esq.
Lt. Col. Stevenson.
Charles Trower, Esq.
Hon. C. R. Lindsay.*

The Committee having retired, adopted, we understand, the Address framed by Dr. Bryce, (whether with any, or with what modifications, we have no means of knowing), and after being absent upwards of an hour, returned, when the Address was read to the Meeting by Mr. Holt Mackenzie.

Although it is of course impossible to do justice to the Address in any words but its own, we may state generally that it expresses unfeigned respect and esteem towards our Illustrious Ruler, the most unqualified admiration of the wise and enlightened policy of his Administration,—touches on his exalted character as a Statesman and a Warrior—the indelible impression left on the hearts of all by his mild and conciliatory virtues, and the admiration excited by his public conduct to which the future historian could only do justice—notices the uncommon difficulties that surrounded his Lordship when he assumed his high station here, the gradual consolidation of British power in his hands—as well as the increased happiness of the inhabitants of India under his truly paternal administration, so that there is no part of the country where his name is not mentioned with affection and reverence.

Mr. PATTLE moved that the Meeting concurred in the Address that had been read.

Mr. TROWER seconded the Motion for the Address being adopted by the Meeting.

[Not being acquainted with the mode of voting Addresses at Public Meetings, we shall make no remark but merely state the fact, that after this observation of the Seconder—nothing whatever, as far as we know, was said or done—no word uttered or sign made—respecting this most important Motion, by any person present.]

Mr. J. SHAKESPEAR immediately after the last motion had been seconded, rose and addressed the Meeting in a low tone of voice, as follows:—

“MR CHAIRMAN.—As a more durable and suitable testimony of our high sense of Lord Hastings' great services, I beg leave to propose: to this Meeting, that we vote an EQUESTRIAN STATUE of His Lordship.”

Mr. TROWER seconded this Motion.

Dr. BRYCE called upon the Meeting to vote such a Motion in a manner worthy of the Illustrious Character, to whom it was proposed to erect this well-merited Memorial.

The Motion was accordingly carried with three hearty British Huzzas!

Mr. MACLEOD, however, previously proposed, that the worthy inhabitants of the proud Metropolis of India should express their high opinion of his Lordship in a still stronger manner, by voting a Diamond Star of the Order of the Garter, of the value of 5000 pounds sterling, to remind his Lordship—when he had left them for ever—of their affection and esteem. This Motion was made in a very neat and feeling manner; and met the approbation of Mr. PATTLE; but fell to the ground for want of being seconded.

Resolution—Moved by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK. Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to wait on the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS to ascertain at what time it will be most agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of this City.

Resolution—Moved by Mr. PATTLE and seconded by Major General HARDWICK. Resolved, that the Chairman accompanied by the Committee, and such other Gentlemen, as may be pleased to attend, do present the Address to the Marquess of Hastings at the time his Lordship may be pleased to appoint.

Resolution—Dr. MELLIS moved, that the thanks of the Meeting were particularly due to Mr. Holt Mackenzie for his admirable conciliatory speech which restored concord and unanimity in the Meeting.

Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE made some observations which escaped us; but concluded by observing that like all other differences he trusted it was forgotten forever.

Resolution—Resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, J. Calder, Esq.—Moved by Mr. PATTLE and seconded by Major General Hardwick.

Resolution—Resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to George Udny, Esq. for his able and impartial conduct as Chairman of this Meeting.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—A Letter appeared in the BULL, of yesterday, signed PEREGRINO, stating objections to the terms of admittance to the Assemblies. I did not wish to be the first to notice the subject; but as it has been introduced I shall add a few words respecting it. I certainly think the charge too high, and as so much was published last season in the JOURNAL, respecting the prices of tickets of admission to Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concerts, I wonder that no objection was then made to similar ones for the Assemblies; considering that most people dress more expensively for a Ball than for a Concert, and must therefore wish to gain admittance at a reasonable rate. Add to this that there ar

now several kinds of public amusements, and should a gentleman with a family wish to go to all, it would be necessary for him either to have a good appointment or some very profitable business.

A few years ago the only place of resort in an evening was the large house in Dacre's lane. Mr. Moore was the last occupant, who had regular Assemblies in the cold season. His terms were 100 Rupees for a set of seven. Each Ticket admitted the ladies of the Subscriber's family; the price of a single one was a Gold Mohur, and being transferable, enabled him to oblige a friend when prevented from going himself.

I would rather give 20 Rupees for a seat at a Concert in the Town Hall, than for admission to the Assemblies. Some people may prefer the latter on account of the suppers; but few are inclined to eat any thing at 12 or 1 o'clock, and most of the company sit down merely to enjoy a little conversation and change of scene. One would imagine that the high price of Tickets would enable the Managers to light the rooms entirely with wax candles, which do not emit any unpleasant effluvia; while oil lamps frequently occasion a suffocating effect upon many people, similar to what is produced when little children burn feathers in a tallow candle, and which I should imagine must materially affect the delicate nerves of the fair sex.

Another objection which I have to the Calcutta Assemblies is, that sufficient attention is not paid to etiquette and the usual rules of Ball-rooms. There is too much familiarity in the Settlement, and I agree in opinion with a late Writer in the INDIA GAZETTE, that the male sex is *deteriorating*.

November 22, 1822.

Z. Z.

MURDER.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—Last night about 9 o'clock a Murder was committed at *Domeitolah*: a *Chowkeydaur* attached to the *Thannah* of that division, was going a round on duty, but had not proceeded 50 paces from the *Thannah*, when he was attacked by two ruffians, (apparently Seafaring Men, dressed in the Foreign Costume, similar to those worn by the Turks or Greeks) and stabbed by one of them, with a knife, which he had in his waist. His companion, when both were tied up and secured by the Seapoys, (for prompt es-

Resistance was given by the Town Guard Serjeant) exclaimed all along in the *Hindoo* Language: *Humrah pas chooree nahin; kooch nahin, Baba!*

It would perhaps be proper to hint that *Rohillahs* or *Berkhundazees*, the latter of whom are stationed in the Suburbs of Calcutta, would be *very fit* persons as *Chowkeydars* in the Town also. The *Rohillahs* who are disbanded from the Irregular Corps, as noticed by one of your Correspondents, could be had to fill the situations of *Thana-dars*, and *Chowkeydars*, as well. Either of these warlike men would be *enough* to resist such attacks, whereas no resistance whatever was made by the unfortunate victim who fell in the execution of his duty, although provided with a club.

Your obedient Servant,
AN ENQUIRER ON THE SPOT.

Nov. 25.

On Monday two Inquests were held at the Coroner's Office, one on the body of a Lascar, who was said to have died in consequence of a push from an Officer of his Ship. It was made clear to the Jury that the sole cause of his death, was the rupture of a diseased spleen.

The other was on the body of a Chokydar, who was stabbed through the heart by a Turk in the Doomtollah. The Jury without hesitation returned a verdict of wilful murder against Solymann the Turk, who was committed to take his Trial next Sessions.

That distinguished Member of the Independent Mission, the Revd. HENRY TOWNLEY, being about to relinquish, at least for a time, this field of his pious labours, appointed last evening for the delivery of his valedictory discourse, at the Union Chapel Durrumtollah, previous to his departure from this country for England.

We are informed that some new arrangements have been lately adopted at this Place of Worship which have given general satisfaction to the congregation. The Reverend JAMES HILL, whose Charity Sermon in behalf of the Distressed Irish was a few weeks ago noticed in the different Public Papers in such high terms of admiration—has been nominated Pastor. The seats in the Church, which were formerly occupied promiscuously, are now to be let to the Hearers; in order to raise a sum to defray the expences of Public Worship, without being any longer a burden on the Brethren in England.

*Extract of Letters received from on board the HATIRAS.
At anchor 10 miles to the N. of the Black Pagoda, Nov.
15, 11 a. m.*

We reached the *Fyzool Kureem* here at 9 this morning. She is almost a complete wreck, and the Arabs have attempted nothing and appear like the waggoner, who thought *Jupiter* would work for them. I went on board about an hour ago, with the Pilot and never saw such a scene of dirt and confusion, and sloth and indifference; I asked them how they expected to get to Calcutta, and they said *Allah Alam!* God knows.—Over the Cuddy they have a large board with an Arabic inscription, purporting that any one (sailor) who will read a certain verse from the *Khoran*, which is copied in large white letters on the board, will be preserved from Shipwreck! During the gale they were all employed at the Cuddy, repeating this verse, and the *Fyzool Kureem* was left to herself!—we are now getting out an anchor and cable for them, and we hope to get her into a moveable state to-morrow; we are preparing a rudder and getting up jury masts.

At anchor off Pooree; Monday, 18th Nov. 10 a. m.

We have not been able to get the *Fyzool Kureem* to the northward, although we have been towing and logging at her these three days. We have, therefore, left her to proceed to Coringa, which she can well do in a couple of days, having supplied her with every thing necessary for the purpose.

Amidst the frequent and the loud acclaim,
Which grateful India owes to *Hastings'* name,
Say by what title, as a laurell'd wreath,
Decks she her much-loved, good, and honoured Chief?
Seek we the page, where blazoned far on high,
Kings and their Chiefs sought immortality;
Titles are here,—The Wise,—The Just,—The Brave,
The Idle,—Coward,—Traitor,—Tyrant,—Slave,
As turn by turn their subject millions prized,
Or cursed the rod that ruled their destinies.
HASTINGS! one yet remains the list to swell,
ACBAR's and thine:—'tis this—**THE MERCIFUL.**

Calcutta, Nov. 26, 1822.

H. P.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.

OCTOBER.

2 At Mhow in Malwa, Lieut. Lucius Horton Smith, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 6th Light Cavalry, to Miss Emma Lydia Kennedy.

— At Barrackpore, Ensign J. Hay, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Isabella Helen Portant, eldest daughter of the late Major C. Portant, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

9 At Benares, Mr. Thomas Kerrod of Cawnpore, to Miss Charlotte Rachael, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Fetherston.

10 At St. Mary's Church, (Madras,) by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Chaplain, Captain Robert Gibbing, Assistant Quarter-master General, Kutch Force at Jau'na, to Frances, second daughter of Major Henry Yarde.

30 At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. George Pyne, to Miss Jaccla Picachy.

NOVEMBER.

2 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. John Hawtayne, Lieutenant William Bignell, Interpreter and Quarter-Master 1st Bat. 8th Regt N. I. to Miss Georgiana Watts.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Corrie, Mr. R. M. Waddy, to Mrs. Phoebe Green of Bankipore.

4 At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Parry, to Miss C. Burgh

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. J. Parson, Mr. William Black, to Miss Rozar Maria Leandro. In the afternoon, at the Boitacoua Portuguese Church, the same Ceremony

was performed by the Revd Fr. Joaquim De Vergina Maria.

8 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, to Miss Amelia Sophia Ellison.

9 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. Joseph Parson, Mr. Gilbert Scott, to Miss Margery Christian Grant.

12 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Mr Michael Middledich, to Mrs. Victoria Anna Butler.

14 At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Hawtayne, A. M., Turner Macan, Esq. of Carriff, in the County of Armagh, Ireland, Captain in H. M.'s 16th Lancers, and Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief, to Miss Harriet Sneyd, third daughter of the Revd; Wetenhale. Sneyd, of New Church, Isle of Wight.

15 At St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr Bryce, Mr. Christian Macdonald, to Miss Sarah Grace Confield Hannah.

16 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, John Melhigen Seppings, Esq. Surveyor in the Marine Department, (eldest son of Sir Robert Seppings, one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy) to Marianne Matthews, youngest daughter of the late James Robert Matthews, Esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev D. Corrie, Capt. William Worsely Davis, of the 6th Regt. N. I., to Miss Letitia Gilanders.

21 At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, Robert Ince Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Cattell,

BIRTHS.

OCTOBER.

1 At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Wrottestly, 2d Bat. 28th Regt. N.I. of a daughter

6 At Courtallum, Tinnevely, the lady of J. Haig, Esq. of a son

6 At Storm Hall, the lady of Benjamin Phillips, Esq. first Member of the Medical Board, of a son

7 At Bélville, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel D. Leighton, Adjutant General, of a daughter

— At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. A. S. H. Aplin, H. M. 89th Regt. of a son

9 At Ramdal Lodge, the lady of Capt. D. H. Bellasis, Agent for Clothing the Army, of a son

10 At Love Grove, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cowper, of the Engineers, of a daughter

12 At Vellore, the lady of Major W. C. Oliver, of the 6th Regt. N. I. of a son

— At Hyderabad, the Honorable lady Rumbold, of a son

— At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. Ivo Campbell, of a son

— At Penang, the lady of G. Alexander, Esq. M. D. Superintending Surgeon of this Presidency, of a son

14 At Madrás, Mrs. Boxley, of a daughter

15 At Belaspore, near Rye-pore, Mrs. P. Moxon, of a daughter

16 At Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. Holroyd, commanding the Resident's Escort, of a son

— At Madrás, the lady of G. F. Russell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter

17 At Madrás, the lady of Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq. of a daughter

23 At Barrackpore, the lady of Dr. W. Chalmers, of a daughter

24 At Babcha, near Juanpoor, the wife of Mr. Thomas Sheehy, of a son

25 At Delhi, the lady of Henry Middleton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter

— At Ghazee-pore, at the residence of the Rev. W. Palmer, the wife of the Rev. J. Irving,

A. B. Honorable Company's Chaplain at Agra, of a daughter

— Mrs. L. Cooper, of a son

— Mrs. A. Fleming, of a son

— At the house of G. Ballard, Esq. the lady of H. M. Pigou, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son

25 The lady of J. Low, Esq. of a daughter

— Mrs. William Oxborough, of a daughter

29 Mrs. Harrowell, of a daughter

— At Kidderpore, Mrs. F. Jones, of a son

— At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Vetch, of a daughter

NOVEMBER.

1 At Meerut, the lady of Capt. E. F. Waters, of the 17th Native Infantry, of a son

— At Fatty Ghur, Mrs. M. S. Hennessey, of a daughter

2 Mrs. G. M. Anderson, of a daughter

5 The lady of John Shum, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son

— Mrs. H. George, of a son

7 At his house in Tank-quare, the lady of B. Roberats, Esq. of a son

8 At Gyal, the lady of J. R. Best, Esq. of the civil service, of a son

9 At Midnapore, at the house of Lieut. Col. G. Richards, the lady of W. Blunt, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter

14 At Baccra, the lady of John Mackay, Esq. of a daughter

15 At Chowringhee, the lady of C. Stuart, Esq. of the Firm of Davidson and Co. of a still born son

— At Suikra, Mrs. Peter Foster, of a daughter

16 Mrs. Amey Collins, widow of the late Mr. James Collins, of Sealdah, of a daughter

19 Mrs. G. T. Gibson, of the Firm of Robert Gibson and Co. of a daughter

21 Mrs. John Bucklands, of a daughter

22 The wife of Mr. Thomas Gregory, of the General Department, of a son

DEATHS.

OCTOBER.

6 At Broach, Andrew Burnett, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of that district, aged 26 years.

12 At Madras, in the bosom of her family, Frances, the beloved wife of Mr. William Grant, Senior Examiner in the Revenue Board Office, to whom for upwards of 19 years that they were married, she never once gave cause of offence.

13 At Almorah, Serjeant Joseph Cockburn, Magazine Serjeant at that Station.

— At Bombay, Mr. John Zizler, Midshipman of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

15 At Poona, after a short illness of two days, Henry Forber, the younger twin-infant of the late Charles Shubrick, Esq. of the Honorable Company's civil service under that Presidency, aged 11 months and 1 day.

17 At Korra, a village in the road to Dinagapore, whither he was proceeding for a change of air, accompanied by the Medical Officer of the Corps, Brevet Captain George Preston, of the 1st Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. and Acting Adjutant of the Rangoon Local Battalion, most sincerely and deservedly lamented.

18 At Saugor, Major Samuel Arden, of the 1st Batt. 27th Regt. N. I.

— At Fort William, after a lingering illness of three months which he bore with Christian patience, Mr. John Frederick of the Hon'ble Company's Pension Establishment, aged 40 years; he has left a disconsolate wife, 5 children, and a numerous circle of friends to lament his irreparable loss.

24 At Patna, of the Cholera Morbus, Jacob Nuremberg, Esq. late Major of the Madras Service, and ultimately a Pensioner of Government, aged 52 years and 9 months.

25 At Agra, Ensign William Jackson of the 2d Battalion

Regt. N. I. son of James Jackson, Esq. commander of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *William Money*. He was a most promising young man, whose amiable disposition, suavity of manners, and correctness of conduct, endeared him to his brother Officers, by whom his loss is deeply felt and regretted.

26 Mr. George Spencer, (Assistant in the Salt Golah,) aged 36 years, 9 months and 26 days.

— The infant son of Mrs. F. D. Kellner, aged 2 months and 19 days.

— At his mother's residence in Puddoepoker, Intally, Mr. Robert Beek, aged 16 years, 5 months and 23 days.

27 Mrs. Sophia Pereira, aged 32 years and 7 months.

— At Ryeppor, Catherine Flores, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Vans Agnew, C. B. aged 20 months.

— At Mhow, Lieut. Thomas Gray, of the Bengal Horse Artillery. The death of this promising and much lamented young Officer was caused by his Horse falling with him on the 24th ultimo.

28 At Dinagore, Mr. John Oldknow, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat.

29 At the Residence of Lieut. General Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B. Capt. John McGregor, of the 29th Regt. N. I. aged 39 years.

— Patrick Stewart, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Stewart and Robertson, aged 53 years.

30 At the house of Messrs. Taylor and Co., David Brodie, Esq. aged 35 years, a Member of the above Firm, and formerly Clerk to the Calcutta Exchange Committee; previously to his arrival in this country, an Insurance Broker in London originally from Dysart in Fife-shire, of which place he was a Native. He had for some time lingered in a frail state of health, and the afflicting news of his Father's death which was brought by the Fort

William, probably hastened his dissolution

NOVEMBER:

1 At the house of his Aunt Mrs. A. E. Greenway, Entally, William Griffith Bruce, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 29 years

3 At Barrackpore, Assistant Surgeon, Charles Bellamy of the 2d Batt. 11th Regt. N. I.

4 Mrs. Keith, widow of the late Revd. James Keith. She survived her Husband only twenty-seven days

— At Minghyr, in the house of her Brother, Miss Margaret Tytler, only daughter of the late H. W. Tytler, M. D. The accomplishments of this lady were such, as are rarely attained by individuals of her sex, even in the present age. She was perfectly mistress of the French and Italian Languages, and possessed very considerable knowledge both of Latin and Greek; to these she added a considerable acquaintance with Spanish and German, and since her arrival in India, which took place in 1812, had applied herself, with much success, to the study of the Oriental Tongues: She bore a long, distressing, and painful illness with exemplary patience and resignation, and died recommending herself, with sincere fervency, to the mercy of her Heavenly Father, through the Merits of her Saviour. A firm confidence in these merits, is the only consolation capable of supporting a widowed and sorrowing Mother under this most afflictive trial.

5. Mr. John Wiseman, aged 28 years

— By a sudden and fatal attack of palsy, Philip Leal, Esq. aged sixty-nine years, eleven months and twenty five days, leaving a disconsolate Wife, and sorrowing family of Children, Grand Children, and more distant relatives, to bewail the severe stroke which has deprived

them at once of a Husband, Father, and Friend

6 John Foster, Esq. late of the Firm of Messrs Carnegie and Foster of Malacca, aged 39 years — At Dum-Dum, Ensign Gen. Munro Forbes, of the 2d Batt. 3d Regt. N. I. This lamented young officer arrived in this country from Europe on the 20th of the last month

— At Nussacerabad, Captain William Hales, of the 2d Batt. 29th Regt. N. I.

7 At Chowringhee, Emily Henrietta, the infant daughter of C. K. Martin, Esq. aged 13 months and 4 days

8 Mr. Joseph Mathews, (Assistant in the Territorial Department,) aged 56 years

9 In the 28th year of his age, the Reverend W. H. Baukhend, a Missionary from the London Missionary Society, and lately attached to the Union Chapel, This promising young man in attending upon the sick bed of the late lamented Revd. Mr. Keith, was soon after confined to his bed of the Fever, and in 9 days he terminated his earthly career

10 Mr. A. M. V. S. Schraut, Veterinary Surgeon, aged 48 years and 11 months

— At the Residence of W. D. S. Smith, Esq. at Boitaconnah, Richard Brooks, Esq. aged 28 years and 6 months

13 Mrs. Elizabeth Baptist, aged 42 years

14 Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Mr. R. E. Jones, aged 24 years, 7 months and 7 days

15 F. W. Hunter, Esq. Surgeon of the H. C. Ship Asia, after a short illness

— At Cossipore, Sergeant John Moore, Overseer of the Honorable Company's Half Wrought Timber Yard, aged 32 years

— Master J. F. D'Rozario, a most affectionate, mild, and amiable child, the first born son of Mr. M. D'Rozario, Printer, aged 4 years, 9 months and 7 days

16 After a tedious illness of a fortnight, which he bore with Christian fortitude, and patient resignation to the Divine will, Herbert second son of Samuel Henry Huet Esq aged 20 years, 8 months and 16 days,—leaving a large circle of relations and friends to lament his loss

20 After a lingering illness of fever, at the house of Capt Eastgate, near the Circular Road, Master Frederick Wm Steele,

eldest son of Wm Steele, Esq, Custom House Dublin and Nephew of Capt Mahon, Commander of the ship *Agincourt*; much and deservedly regretted by all those who knew him; aged 15 years

21 Geo Abbott, Esq late Head Assistant of the General Post Office, aged 48 years

— Mr C. G Mullis, of the Court of Requests aged 39 years, 2 months and 5 days

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

<i>Monday, Nov. 4, 1822</i>	
Remittable	19 4 a 19 8
Non-Remittable	13 10 a 14 0
<i>Monday, Nov. 11, 1822.</i>	
Remittable.....	19 4 a 19 8
Non Remittable.....	13 10 a 14 0
<i>Thursday, Nov. 14 1822</i>	
Remittable	19 8 a 20 0
Non Remittable.....	13 6 a 13 12
<i>Monday, Nov. 25, 1822.</i>	
Remittable	19 8 a 20 0
Non-Remittable.....	13 8 a 13 14

NOVEMBER, 1822.

	D.	H.	M.	S.	T.
☾ Last Quarter,	5	7	1	22	Evening.
● New Moon,	13	1	0	22	Evening.
☾ First Quarter,	21	5	38	22	Evening.
☉ Full Moon,	28	2	6	22	Evening.
☉ Enters ♐ Sagittarius,	23	1	43	0	Morning.

MON.		ENG		HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c. &c.	SUN. RISES.		SUN. SETS.		HIGH WATER CALCUT.			
NON.	M.	D.	M.		D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	MORN. EV.		
CARTICK, 1229.	17	1	Fr.			6	24	5	36	4	35	4
	18	2	Sat.		All Souls. D. of Kent born.	6	25	5	35	5	11	5
	19	3	Sun.		22d Sunday after Trin. Prs	6	26	5	34	5	52	6
	20	4	Mon		[Soph. born, 1777					6	37	6
	21	5	Tu.		Powder Plot, 1605.	6	27	5	33	7	32	7
	22	6	Wd.		Mich. T. beg. Leonard [1805					8	41	9
	23	7	Th.		Sir R. Strachan's Vict. Ferrol,	6	28	5	32	9	59	10
	24	8	Fr.		Prs. Augusta Sophia born.	6	29	5	31	11	12	11
	25	9	Sat.		[1768.	6	30	5	30	12	12	12
	26	10	Sun.		23d Sunday after Trinity.					0	38	0
AGHRON, 1229.	27	11	Mon		St. Martin.	6	31	5	29	1	20	1
	28	12	Tu.							1	59	1
	29	13	Wd.		Britius. Battle of Deeg, 1804.	6	32	5	28	2	17	2
	30	14	Th.							3	41	3
	1	15	Fr.		Machutus.	6	33	5	27	4	16	3
	2	16	Sat.			6	34	5	26	4	51	4
	3	17	Sun.		24th Sunday after Trin. Hugh					5	26	5
	4	18	Mon		[Bp. of Lin. Q. Charlotte of	6	35	5	25	6	6	5
	5	19	Tu.		[Eng. died 17th Nov. 1818.					6	49	6
	6	20	Wd.		Edm. K. and Martyr. 1780.	6	36	5	24	7	42	7
	7	21	Th.							8	45	7
	8	22	Fr.		Cecilia.					10	3	8
	9	23	Sat.		St. Clement.					11	19	9
	10	24	Sun.		25th Sunday after Trinity.	6	37	5	23	12	22	11
	11	25	Mon		Catherine.					0	50	12
	12	26	Tu.		Great Storm of England, 1703					1	34	0
	13	27	Wd.							2	14	1
	14	28	Th.			6	38	5	22	2	49	2
	15	29	Fr.		Battle of Argau, 1803.					3	26	3
	16	30	Sat.		St. Andrew.					4	0	4

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XLII.] DECEMBER 1822..... [NUMB. 338.]

Calcutta.

DECEMBER 2.

From the *Madras Courier* we have taken an account of the proceedings at that Presidency in aid of the Distressed Irish. The work wears well we are happy to say, and now that the impetus has been given to Public feeling in that quarter, we may expect an abundant harvest of Charity. Has not the Press been very instrumental in producing these beneficial effects? So thinks our Brother of the *Courier*, and so think we. In Bengal the subscription has not yet closed. The amount at this moment exceeds a Lack and half by three thousand and odd Rupees. At the commencement of the subscription for the distressed inhabitants of Buckergunge, it will be recollected that the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal* delivered five gold Sovereigns to the Committee of Relief, being the subscription of a benevolent person at Kidderpore we believe, who perhaps could ill afford it, but who nevertheless generously made such a great sacrifice from his means to the afflictions of his fellow creatures, and tho' advanced in life, walked into town to deliver his contribution. At the time, every one who heard of this noble instance of pure philanthropy, passed those remarks upon it that might naturally be expected to be elicited by such a circumstance. We have the pleasure now of noticing a somewhat similar instance of genuine generosity of sentiment and kindness of heart, and it adds to our satisfaction to reflect that the person of whom we have to speak, is evidently a plain simple unlettered Sailor. Below is his letter, bearing the signature of *John Tagg, Esqr.* whether this be a real or assumed name, we know not, but it is evident to us that JOHN TAGG, Esquire, must be a fine warm hearted fellow, and we should like nothing better than to have the opportunity of giving him a good glass of Grog. We assume that JOHN TAGG is a sailor from the phraseology of his letter, which we have given

verbatim et literatim as we received it. Those who will bear in mind what a Sailor's wages are, and what temptations he is liable to on shore—and what numerous claims there are upon his little purse, cannot fail to appreciate the generosity of JACK TAGG as it richly deserves. We believe the worthy fellow when he says that he would give the Coat off his back for the poor Irish, and sincerely wish that he may never want a coat himself or any other comfort while he lives. We have not altered a word of Jack's letter, nor should we much admire the fastidiousness of the person who would object to its appearance on account of an oath or two in the course of it. To throw out these would be depriving the epistle of its characteristics as the genuine production of a British Tar. We would remind our readers of Sterne's beautiful passage in his story of Le Fevre on this occasion. "He shall march—said my Uncle Toby, by g—d. The accusing spirit that tied up to Heaven's chancery, with the oath, blushed as he gave it in, and the recording angel as he marked it down dropped a tear upon the word, which blotted it out for ever!"

CHARLES BLANEY, Esq.

One of the Irish Committee,

CALCUTTA,

SIR,

With my respectful compliments I have the honor of sending you a pound note in Indian money.

I would have contributed as many hundreds, but unfortunately my means do not correspond with my wishes.

Damn and blast my eyes if I would not give the Coat off my back for the poor Irish

Erin Go Bragh.

Your's truly,
JNO. TAGG, Esq.

Calcutta, 26th Nov. 1822.

Certain names are very taking, particularly as respects Novels and Romances. In days of yore we remember well with what avidity we were wont to search into the columns of a circulating Library Catalogue, until we met the name of some Romance, corresponding to ideas formed in our minds by instantaneous association respecting the grand, the tender, the terrible, and the horrible. In this way we were led to peruse several works of fiction which otherwise we might never have glanced at. Among them

we remember "The Romance of the Forest"—"Angelo Guicciardini or the Bandit of the Alps!" Surely thought we—looking more intensely at the Catalogue, *this* must be a good thing. There was in the Bandit of the Alps in short something so sounding, that we could not resist the temptation of reading it. Then came "A Tale of Mystery"—"The Mysteries of Udolpho"—"The Bravo of Venice," and hundreds of others, which to recapitulate would be needless. This at any rate proves that the title of a work—and especially of a work of fiction, is not that trifling matter which some may be disposed to consider it. The title of a work may put a man in motion, and send him miles in a particular direction. Of this we had personal proof, on Friday evening last. An advertisement accidentally met our eye, stating that on that Evening the melo-drama of "Meg Murnoch or the Hag or THE GLEN" would be acted at Dum Dum. The last part of the title to this melo drama, stuck like a leech to the imagination. Meg Murnoch or the Hag of the Glen! It must be a good thing. Must go, and off we set accordingly to see the Hag of the Glen. As we had never read the thing, Fancy was busy in guesses on the way to Dum Dum. This Meg Murnoch, thought we, must be a witch, and perhaps she may have added an exquisite interest to her feats, by having committed a murder or two in a quiet way. We found the Dum Dum Theatre full of people; but alas! very few ladies. The interval previous to the performance, was too long. This is a fault which, so far as our observation goes, has always prevailed at Dum Dum. At length the performance commenced. We cannot enter into the history of such a thing as Meg Murnoch. We were not far wrong in anticipating that she would turn out a witch. The interest of the piece turns upon Lord MALCOLM, a child who is heir to great Estates, which the ambitious Lord WALTER (Blackmore) is anxious to secure for his own son Lord FITZARRAN, (Fawcett.) To accomplish this, he resolves upon the murder of the child Lord MALCOLM, (Master Kennedy,) and hires assassins for the purpose. These assassins are members of a banditti, that harbour in "the Glen," and with whom Meg Murnoch is connected. This Meg Murnoch is an edition of Meg Merrilies, and an object of terror to the peasants in the neighbourhood, who will not pass "the Glen" after sun set. A Melodrama is the forte of the Dum Dum performers. Accordingly Meg Murnoch passed off extremely well. The scenery was remarkably good, every thing consider-

ing; and the acting was so too. Frankling's Meg Murnoc was a very fine effort throughout. Meg's first appearance at the window of the ale house, was very good, and made the audience start. The scene in the castle where the Lady Bertha, the Child Malcolm and Duncann fell asleep under the influence of an opiate, while the assassins enter the window and carry away the child, created that intense interest in the audience, which was the best testimony of its being well acted. The combat between Meg and the Assassin called down well deserved applause. Andrew (Morgan) occasionally displayed blunt humour, but he goes into an extreme. His manner is too slipshod and careless. The scenery of the piece did great credit to the taste and ability of the machinist. The letter H. in the course of the performance was very roughly handled. Thus we heard of "Haccidents," of "Handrew"—Harms for arms, &c. Nothing tends more to turn a serious passage into ridicule—than a mistaken aspiration of this kind. Surely, the Solecism may easily be got rid of it with a little care and attention? There were gross errors in costume, which to a Caledonian eye were rather offensive. The interval between the play and the farce was tedious beyond patience—a comic Song was sung, than which nothing could be in worse taste. We exerted ourselves to smile if possible at the wretched exhibition, but it defied us. Let not our Dum-Dum friends be offended at our frankness on this occasion. We were not solitary in forming the wish that such a low vulgar rant had not been obtruded. It made some in the Pit laugh. We had nothing to desire in the "WEATHERCOCK." Tristram Fickle (Frankling) sustained his part with capital spirit. He was ill dressed—but that perhaps depended more upon the state of the theatrical wardrobe than his taste. We liked him less in the Lawyer, but in the Soldier (especially the fighting scene) he was extremely successful. To see him and not to laugh, was impossible. In the succeeding scenes, he was equally excellent. Briefwit was very creditably supported—so was old Fickle. Sneer (Morgan) was easy and natural—and his quiet unstrained ironical touches told remarkably well. Varietta (Mrs. Francis) particularly as the fair Quaker, was most capital. She looked very well in the last scene, being dressed very judiciously—We congratulate her upon the gentility of her demeanour upon the stage, which is generally very striking. During the play, the cold wind blew in very piercingly upon the side boxes. This, on account of the

Ladies, should be guarded against in future. After the conclusion of the performance, there was an elegant Supper given at their Mess Room, by the Officers of the Artillery, to their friends who had sat out the play.

A dance succeeded the supper, but this we did not wait to see.

On Saturday evening there was a jovial Meeting of a few of the Sons of St. Andrew. Some who perhaps were expected, preferred doing honor to the Saint's memory in their own houses. Nationality is fast on the decline, and it must be so from the daily enlargement of Society. We had intended to say more, but have no space.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

NOVEMBER.

25. French Ship *Bourbon*, F. Bernelot, Commander, from Bordeaux 14th May and Bourbon 11th October.
27. Ship *Nerbudda*, F. Patrick, Commander, from Bombay 5th October and Tellicherry 21st October.
28. Ship *John Taylor*, George Atkinson, Commander, from Liverpool 4th July.
29. Ship *Prince of Orange*, J. Moncrief, Commander, from Van Diemens Land 12th September.

OFF CALCUTTA.

25. *Luz*, (P.)—28. *Bourbon*, (F.) and *Indiana*.

PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *NERBUDDA*—From Bombay,—Mrs. Capon, and two children. From Tellicherry.—Mrs. Col. Ludlow and child.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Lord Hungerford*, Captain C. Farguharson, for London, via Cape from Diamond Harbour about 10th December.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA

24. Ship *George the Fourth*, J. W. Clark, Commander, for Bombay, via Ceylon and Malabar Coast
26. Ship *Ospray*, A. McGill, Commander, for Greenock.
28. Ship *Gloucester*, W. W. Wyatt, Commander, for Penang.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER *COLUMBIA*.—To Calicut.—Mrs. Poe, Miss Poe, Master Poe, and Master W. Poe. Miss Molloy and six native servants.

To Bombay.—Miss Hodgkinson and Mr. J. Lowes.

PER *OSPRAY*.—To Penang.—Master Francis Knight, and Master Henry John Thomson.

PER SHIP *GLoucester*.—To Penang.—Mr. Brown, and three natives

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Adonis and *Henry*, (Amr.) and *Ceneus*, (Brig)

Madras.

MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE, &c.

(From the Madras Courier of Tuesday, 12th Nov.)

Since the commencement of our Editorial labours we have never on any occasion experienced more pure and unmixed pleasure than we do now in offering to the British inhabitants of Madras our congratulations upon the result of the Meeting of Saturday last; for certainly the splendid subscriptions which appear in our columns as the benevolent exertions of one day entitle them to the highest honor and esteem. We must also be permitted to express our peculiar gratification that the business of the day proved most clearly, that the unremitting endeavours of the Press to bring before the Indian public the most authentic and conclusive evidence of the existence and extent of the unprecedented distress prevailing in Ireland, have been so complete and satisfactory as to leave no doubt in any man's mind that the time was arrived when it became a necessary duty to extend the benevolent hand of public and private charity to preserve the Emerald Isle from irremediable misery and destruction. If then the Press has had any share in producing this conviction and the subscriptions consequent thereon, it has covered a multitude of sins and is we venture to hope entitled to the approbation of society. The Indian communities could not witness the distress that prevails in the fairest part of Britain's dominions, but they have shewn, as was beautifully referred to by the CHAIRMAN of Saturday's proud Meeting, that even at this distance of time and Country they are unable to steel their hearts against the misery which has been described in the Public Prints of the last six months. We will not dilate further on this gratifying occasion, as our readers we doubt not are impatient to peruse an account of the proceedings at the Exchange—proceed we then to perform this grateful task without further comment.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED POPULATION OF IRELAND.

A large number of the European Inhabitants of Madras having assembled at the Exchange, in pursuance of the notices published in the several Newspapers, the Meeting was briefly opened by the High Sheriff of Madras, *James Graham, Esq.*

Major General *Rumley* proposed that Mr. *Byrne* should be requested to take the Chair, which was seconded by Mr. *Ohoer*, and unanimously voted; Mr. *Byrne* immediately rose and addressed the Meeting in an eloquent and energetic speech, to which we regret it is out of our power to do justice, unforeseen circumstances beyond our controul having prevented us from taking notes. The Committee have since requested

Mr. *Byrne* to furnish them with his admirable address for publication, but that Gentleman not having anticipated the probability of his being called upon to fill the Chair was unable to comply with the wishes of the Meeting, and we regret that we have only the means of touching on the principal topics so ably despatched upon by the Chairman.

Mr. *Byrne* observed that the sufferings which the Inhabitants of a great part of Ireland were enduring from actual want of food were unhappily certified to us from the most authentic sources of information. They were acknowledged by the Legislature in a grant of money for their partial relief, and they had led to other public measures for the same humane object, in which the King had borne a part. Such sufferings could not be contemplated without an agonizing sympathy and an earnest desire to alleviate them. The city of London, foremost to answer every call of humanity, had taken the lead on the present occasion, and had been nobly followed from every corner of the United Kingdom. It was not made a national question in which Irishmen only were concerned, but a question of universal Charity which concerned all who possessed heart to feel for the sufferings of their fellow creatures. The liberality of our Countrymen at home had been dispensed towards the starving people of Ireland, with the same feelings as if this calamitous visitation of Providence had fallen upon Yorkshire or upon the Highlands or the Lowlands of Scotland. In calling on this community to follow the example of England, it was proper to advert to the circumstance that a harvest will have intervened before our bounty reach the objects for whom it was destined. But whether it should have pleased God to send a year of plenty or to prolong the season of want and of misery, it was well known from fatal experience that a single harvest never repaired the effects of a famine. A year of plenty indeed was not to be hoped for, since the voracious cravings of hunger had driven its victims in those districts where the famine prevailed to seek a temporary subsistence in the seed from which the next harvest should have sprung. Besides pestilence and a sad train of misery never failed to follow close on the heels of famine. To preserve existence the wretched survivors must have parted with all their little possessions. An ample field for Charity must remain open to the liberal and humane. We were now called upon to shew that we were of that character. Charity was the ruling dictate of the Christian religion and the best principle of the human mind. We must be infidels as to faith and heartless as to feeling, if we were untouched with sympathy for the present miseries of Irishmen and were not eager to come forward for their relief. In the midst of a general defalcation in the resources of the Country, notwithstanding the distress which extended equally to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, out of incomes thus reduced, the people of England, did not allow their Charity to abate but proffered a magnificent aid to their

suffering Countrymen. Our incomes had undergone no such diminution, our resources were unimpaired, we possessed the means to afford substantial help if we had but the soul to employ them. Mr. BYRNE concluded with an animated appeal to the generous feelings of the Meeting.

The Chairman then moved.

1st. That a Subscription be raised in aid of the distressed Population of Ireland.

Resolved unanimously,⁴

2d. That the following Gentlemen be nominated a Committee, and that the Committee collectively and individually exert their best efforts to obtain Subscriptions.

Names of the Committee.

Mr. Wood,	Mr. Byrne,
Colonel Conway,	Mr. Hill,
Colonel Marshall,	Mr. Turnbull,
Venerable Arch. Vaughan,	Lt. Col. Prendergast,
Mr. Dore,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Arbuthnot,	Captain Dwyer,
Mr. Macdonnell,	Mr. Annesley,
Major Macdonald,	Captain Maclean,
Mr. Brodie,	Captain Omsby,
Captain Patullo,	Major Gen. Rumley,

Resolved unanimously.

3d. That the Fund collected be remitted to the Hibernian Society in aid of the distressed Population of Ireland, and that the management and future arrangements be confided to the Committee and such other Gentlemen as may be hereafter united with them.

Resolved unanimously.

Captain Dwyer proposed that Lieut. Colonel Marshall be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee.

Agreed unanimously.

On the motion of Lieutenant Colonel Prendergast.

It was resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman Henry Byrne Esq. for the eloquent and forcible address, by which he illustrated the important objects of the present Proceedings, and the imminent necessity for their speedy accomplishment.

Mr. Moore then rose and with much animation and true Irish feeling addressed the Meeting as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,

I am induced to rise to mention a circumstance which I feel ought not to be passed over untold, or unknown, because I am confident it must not only be gratifying to the liberal and generous but solacing to the poor and suffering sons of Erin, to learn that the call for this Humane and Charitable Meeting did not originate or spring out of the suggestions of an Irishman, but from those of a distinguished

Scot—and proud am I to tell you, that, that Scot, is no less a Person than our much esteemed and highly respected Commander in Chief Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.—I would therefore beg leave to propose that the sincerest thanks of this Meeting be conveyed to Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL for his laudable and compassionate consideration for the Destitute and Famishing Poor of Ireland.

A resolution of thanks to His Excellency General Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was accordingly ordered.

The following Sums were then immediately Subscribed:—

	<i>Rupres.</i>
Sir E. Stanley	500
Major General Rumley	500
Lieutenant Colonel Pendergast	500
Major General Hayes	500
Lieutenant O'Connell	100
Captain Maclean	100
Herbert Compton	500
J. G. Turnbull	500
Captain Moberley	50
Officers and Men of the Skeleton of H. M. 53d Regt. equal to one day's Pay..	400
Lieutenant Bready	50
Mr. Hill	200
Mr. Oliver	100
Mr. Huddleston	100
Mr. A. D. McDonnell	400
Rev. W. Roy	200
Mr. Hadow	200
Major Wetherall	100
Captain Campbell 49th Regt.	50
Captain Darville	50
Lieutenant Colonel Limond	50
Captain B. Bishop	350
Captain Piele	50
Mr. Thompson	50
Captain H. Nicholson, Bengal Est.	50
Colonel Hewitt	200
Town Major McDonald	200
Captain Ormsby	200
Lieutenant Colonel Conway	350
Captain Patullo	200
Mr. Elliot (Walter)	50
Mr. Shuter	100
Mr. W. D. Brodie	350
Lieutenant Colonel Marshall	350
Mr. H. Byne	1000
Messrs. Parry and Dare	1000
Messrs. Arbutnot and Co.	1000
The Venerable E. Vaughan	500
Mr. G. Gowan	500

Lieutenant Colonel Otto	500
Mr. Thomas Blake	50
Mr. Robert Filson	50
Mr. Flower	50
Miss Flower	55
Major Cadell	50
Mr. James Graham	50
Captain Dwyer	300
Mr. J. Annesley	500
Mr. Thos. Sergeant	50
Mr. R. A. Maitland	50
Mr. Clay	100
Mr. Teed	100
Mr. Carruthers	500
Messrs. Gordon and Co.	400
Mr. Heath	350
Mr. Higginson	100
Mr. Paulin	50
Lieut. Col. Farran	200
Mrs. Patullo	100
Miss Margaret Brodie	100
Miss Jane Brodie	100
Mrs. Moore	100

Total 15 555

After this magnificent display of benevolence it would be an insult to our readers to enlarge upon the general subject of Irish distress, or upon the duty of endeavouring to relieve it; yet we may be permitted perhaps to meet the objections of some who have determined to withhold their mite, by stating that we are now in possession of accounts from Ireland up to nearly the end of June, which prove that no mitigation, but rather an increase of the universal distress had taken place; and we will venture to assert that no alleviation, or at most a very immaterial one, can be effected for the next two years. In those places where famine was most pressing the horrors of this dreadful calamity had been aggravated by the spread of the typhus fever, which had broken out with a malignancy exceeding all former example. To such a dreadful extent has misery prevailed in many parts, that the fair daughters of Ireland have become Amazons and her Sons all but Cannibals. Thus we read of a party of fifty women almost in a state of nudity attacking a Vessel laden with Potatoes at anchor on the Coast, overpowering the little crew, and distributing the vegetables in their raw undressed state to their famished families—of the truth of this occurrence there is no doubt. Again—*Galignani's* messenger of the 12th of June, recites the following dreadful circumstance, for the truth of which he vouches. "On Monday morning last a gentleman, who is a member of one of our sub-committees had fifty heads of cattle blooded. A crowd of persons assembled at the time,

" began fighting for the blood to use it instead of food. Shooked
 " at the scene, the gentleman instantly threw open his meal
 " store to satisfy the cravings of the people, and prevent them
 " from resorting to a measure exceeded only by cannibalism.
 " This occurrence took place within the range of our town
 " committee's labours. How or when the present state of
 " things will terminate, we cannot foretell."

The Irish Papers indeed abound with descriptions of scenes of this description but we will not harrow up the feelings of our readers by their recital. The sojourners at our out stations and Zillahs will require, we are persuaded, no stimulus to induce them to follow the noble example which has been set at the Presidency. Let them be assured that the accounts from the distressed Counties are still deplorable and are in fact heightened by every arrival, and let no man withhold his mite according to his means. When they read of poor wretches selling their last raiments, and stripping their emaciated bodies for food; " of others plucking the wild sult leaf, " and the bitter sea weed, to assuage the torments of hunger; nay, so ravenous, and so intent in their sad labour, " that the tide had surrounded them unobserved, and they " have found in the ocean-wave an end of all their miseries; " when they read of these things, and reflect how many " thousands of their fellow-creatures are reduced to this pitiable state, can they want a motive, each in his sphere, " and according to his means and ability, to do all that may " be done." We will conclude these hurried remarks by expressing a hope that every person will hasten to swell the aggregate of the Subscription that his example may be quickly followed by others.

It is said to be the intention of the Mount *Corps Dramatique* to come forward on this interesting occasion, and to give a benefit Performance in behalf of the Irish. We take the liberty of entreating them to put their patriotic intentions into execution as early as possible that the enthusiastic feelings which are now excited may have no time to evaporate.

To all we would say by way of conclusion, what thou doest, do quickly.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 23^d Nov. 1822.

With advertence to General Orders of the 21st June last, the period for the termination of Captain Delamaine's leave of absence is fixed to the 1st January next, that Officer not having found it necessary to make a voyage to sea.

Should the state of Captain Delamaine's health not admit of his joining his Corps at the date abovementioned, he will transmit the prescribed Certificate through the Adjutant General of the Army, with an application for an extension of his leave of absence.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 23^d Nov. 1822.

The Governor General in Council, impressed with a high sense of the merits of Meerza Chetag Ah Beg, Subadar Major of the Governor General's Body Guard, and Urz Beghy to His Lordship, and of the very excellent Character borne by that deserving old Soldier, during his long and faithful Service of Thirty-Six Years, is pleased, as a Special Case, to bestow on him a Pension of Sonat Rupees (100) One Hundred per Mensem, on his retirement from the Service, which will have effect from the 1st Proximo.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 27th Nov. 1822.

The Batta and other Allowances for October, 1822, and Pay for November, 1822, of the Troops, at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Thursday the 2^d Proximo.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 28th Nov. 1822.

Brevet-Captain Parsons, of the 25th regiment Native Infantry, is appointed, at the particular recommendation of the Commissary General, a Supernumerary Sub-Assistant in the Army Commissariat Department.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 28th Nov. 1822.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Infantry.

Mr. William Brownlow, date of arrival in Fort William 24th November 1822.

Robert Menzies, date of arrival in Fort William 24th Novem-

Mr. William Biddulph, date of arrival in Fort William, 12th November 1822.

N. B. Rank as Ensign has already been assigned to Messrs. Brownlow and Menzies in General Orders of the 2d instant.

Brevet-Major William Samson Whish, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough via Bombay, on account of his private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Cocke is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Brevet Captain Charles Pearce, Adjutant of the 2d battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, on account of private affairs, and to be absent from his Corps at Mhow, for three Months and a half, from the 25th January next.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 9th February last, to Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin, attached to the Governor General's Body Guard, is extended for Two Months beyond the period therein stated.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant B. Woolley, of the 30th Regt. Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 14th ultimo, to visit Bombay, on account of his private affairs, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The permission obtained by Captain William Hende, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, on the Madras Establishment, in General Orders of the 13th September last, to proceed hence to Europe on Furlough on account of his Health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 22d Instant, to appoint Lieutenant W. Brown, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Revenue Surveyor in Dehly, under Captain Oliver.

WM CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 28th Nov. 1822

The Governor General in Council was pleased to appoint, in the Territorial Department, under date the 2d Instant, Lieutenant P. Brown, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Surveyor in the Northern Division of Moualab and to be attached to Mr. N. J. Halded, Collector and Joint Magistrate of that portion of the District, with the allowance ordinarily received by Officers conducting Land Surveys.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Ensign Cary, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 13th July last, is cancelled at the request of that Officer. Ensign Cary reported his return to the Presidency on the 25th Instant.

Local Colonel J. Malcolm attached to Skinner's Horse, is permitted at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

In consequence of the New Opening made through the Plassey Gate of Fort William, His Lordship in Council sanctions the Appointment of an additional Key Serjeant in the Garrison, now Non-Commissioned Staff, for the duties of that Gate.

WM CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 28th Nov. 1822.

Recent grants of the Government intended to ameliorate the Condition of Married Soldiers, having rendered the production of Marriage Certificates more extensively necessary in the Offices of Paymasters and of the Military Auditor General, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that in all Cases of Marriage from the Lower Orphan School, a Certificate from the Secretary of the Military Orphan Society be required and held Satisfactory, for the purpose of ascertaining, both the Marriage of parties and the fact of having belonged to that Institution.

* G. O. 21st August 1821, 26th January 1822, 19th July 1822, 20th September 1822.

Marriages in His Majesty's Regiments, are, if possible to be entered and attested by the Officiating Chaplain in the Regimental, as well as the Station Registers, and authenticated Extracts from the Regimental Registers, are to be deemed sufficient in such cases.

Parties married in Situations to which the enactment of Regimental Registers may be inapplicable, are to procure a formal Extract from the Station Register, or an equivalent Certificate at the time; and in Instances requiring the production of Church Certificates from a Distance, the applications are to be regularly forwarded through Commanding Officers of Corps and Stations to the Commanding Officer of Stations to which Chaplains are attached; or, if the Documents be required from the Presidency, the applications are to be made to the Adjutant General of the Army, or of His Majesty's Forces, as the case may require.

Should the Military Auditor General not be satisfied with the Documents produced, such being the most satisfactory that can be furnished by the Parties, that Officer will apply to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry. Extracts from the returns being made from all parts of India to his Office.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head Quarters, Calcutta;

27th Nov 1822.

Several instances having lately been brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief were much inconvenience and trouble has arisen from the biennial supply of Caps allowed to the Drummers, Fifers and Bugles of the Infantry not having been indented for at the proper time, His Lordship desires to call the attention of Officers Commanding Battalions to the General Orders of the 18th October 1816, on this subject, which appear not to be clearly understood.

2. The Caps now in wear are the biennial supply for the years 1820 and 1821, which were, or ought to have been, served out with the Clothing for the latter year on the 1st January 1822.

3. The next supply for 1822—3 will become due on the 1st of January, 1823, and the advances required to make them up should be applied for by Commanding Officers, to the Clothing Board, in the Month of April, 1823. Ample time is thus allowed for their being made up, which is to be done by the Quarter Masters of Battalions under the directions of the Commanding Officer, and issued on the 1st January following.

4. It appearing that the Officers Commanding the following Corps have not yet forwarded to the Clothing Board Bills for the Caps of 1820—21, they are directed to take immediate steps to prepare this Article of dress for their Drummers, and to transmit the Bills for adjustment; In any case where the Caps now in wear will continue good and serviceable until the 1st of January, 1824, the same should be reported to the Adjutant General's Office, and compensation in lieu thereof applied for.—All such applications however are to be accompanied by an explanation of the reasons why the Caps were not made up and issued in January last, and by a Survey Report shewing the present state of the Caps in wear and the date when they were issued. Commanding Officers who neglect to attend to this in time, will expose themselves to the penalty prescribed in the Regulation of 13th September, 1816, viz. the claim when brought forward hereafter will be admitted in justice to the Drummers, but the amount will be charged against the Officer through whose neglect they had neither obtained Caps nor Compensation at the proper period. It has been found necessary to enforce this penalty against several Officers commanding battalions who had neglected to make the Drummers' Caps for the years 1818, 19, or to apply for compensation within the period of two years after it was due, to which all claims on the Off-reckoning fund are limited by the Regulation above referred to.

2d battalion 1st regiment Native Infantry—2d ditto 2d ditto 2d ditto ditto—1st ditto 7th ditto ditto—1st ditto 11th ditto ditto—1st ditto 12th ditto ditto—2d ditto 12th ditto ditto—1st ditto 14th ditto ditto—1st ditto 15th ditto ditto—2d ditto 17th ditto ditto—2d ditto 20th ditto ditto—1st ditto 21st ditto ditto—2d ditto 23d ditto ditto—2d ditto 24th ditto ditto—1st ditto 25th ditto ditto—2d ditto 26th ditto ditto—1st ditto 28th ditto ditto—2d ditto 28th ditto ditto—1st ditto 29th ditto ditto—2d ditto 29th ditto ditto—1st ditto 30th ditto ditto—Calcutta Native Militia—Benares Provincial battalion—Chittagong ditto ditto—Dacca ditto ditto—Kemaon ditto ditto—Moorshedabad ditto ditto—Patna ditto ditto—Puneah ditto ditto—Saharanpore ditto ditto—Rampurah Local battalion—Bumparun Light Infantry—Goruckpore ditto—Simsoo battalion—Hill Rangers—1st battalion Native Invalids—2d battalion ditto—Scindia's Escort—Nepaul Escort—Oudipore Escort—Muttra Infantry Levy.

Corporal John McEvoy, Artillery Invalid, is appointed Bullock Sergeant at Kurnaul and directed to join. Corporal McEvoy is to be placed on the Town Major's List.

The following Posting to take place in the Regiment of Artillery :
1st-Lieutenant J. W. Wakefield to the 2d Troop of Horse Artillery at Mhow.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

General Staff.—Major-General C. Stuart, from 5th September, to 31st December, to remain at Berhampore, on Sick Certificate.

1st battalion 14th regiment—Major W. Ball, from 26th October, to 2d May 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st battalion 13th regiment,—Major G. T. D'Aguiar, from 30th November to 28th December, on private affairs.

2d battalion 23d regiment,—Captain W. Stelling, from 15th December to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Chumparum Light Infantry,—Captain G. Cooper, from 15th December to 5th February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st battalion 15th regiment,—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. Whimfield, from 1st January 1823, to 1st July, 1823, to visit Meerut and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

W. L. WATSON, Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

28TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

With the sanction of Government the following Movements to take place as soon as possible after the receipt of this Order :

The 1st battalion 3d Native Infantry from Mhow to relieve the 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry at Asseer-Ghur.

The 2d battalion 16th Native Infantry on being relieved to march to Neemuch, where it is to be stationed.

Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. commanding the Western Division, will issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing arrangement.

The Commander in Chief is sorry to observe from recent reports that have been laid before him, that the humane intentions of Government in offering to the Native Soldiers afflicted with Cataract, the best chance of recovery by sanctioning their being sent the Presidency for the purpose of undergoing Surgical operation, have been in general frustrated through the perverseness of the Patients; arising frequently from a speculation of immediately obtaining a Pension if their Blindness shall continue: His Lordship is therefore under the necessity of enacting the following rules for future observance:

Native Officers and Soldiers who may be afflicted with Cataract, but in other respects Male and fit for Field Service, shall have the option of being sent to the Presidency for Surgical treatment under the rule established in General Orders of the 9th January, 1821; or of being dis-

charged the Service, if they do not choose to submit to the operation, and comply with the instructions of the Medical Officer under whose care they may be placed.

Native Officers and Soldiers who from length of Service or other cause have become unfit for Field duty, are to have the option of being sent to the Presidency for cure, if afflicted with Cataract; or of being at once transferred to the Pension Establishment if passed by the General Committee.

Serjeant Thos. Sloss of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed a Laboratory Man in the Expence Magazine, vice Serjeant Horrid deceased. Serjeant Sloss is transferred to the Town-Major's List, and is to be struck off the strength of his Regiment accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 1st Regiment.—Lieutenant W. S. Prole, from 10th December, to 25th February 1823, to visit Mhow, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant Cathcart, from 13th November, to 20th December, to visit Banda, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Ensign Cumberlege, from 15th December, to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Gurruckpoie Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Warren, from 20th November, to 20th March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

28TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Fort William on Tuesday the 5th November 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel J. Greenstreet, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Gunner Edward Reppington, of the 2d company 2d battalion of Artillery, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—“ For being drunk in Barracks and striking Gunner Michel, of the 3d company, 2d battalion of Artillery without the least provocation between the hours of 9 and 10 o’Clock on the Night of the 17th May, 1822.

2d.—“ For taking a Bayonet from the Arm rack and threatening to take the life of any person that came near him on the night of the 17th May, 1822.

3d.—“ For running away from the Guard on the night of the 17th May, 1822, and when taken, making use of the following language, “ I will have the life of Brigade Serjeant Fox and Gunner Molloy (of the same company) when released from confinement.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—“ Upon mature deliberation of all that has appeared before them, the Court are of opinion that the Prisoner Gunner Reppington of the 2d company 2d battalion of Artillery is Guilty of the 1st Charge exhibited against him.

“ That he is also Guilty of the Second Charge.

“ That he is not Guilty of the Third Charge.

“ The Court being of opinion that the Prisoner’s occasional state of Mental Derangement from a wound he received in the Service of his Country, and his having been so visited at the time he committed the Acts of which he has been found Guilty, have been clearly proved in Evidence, forbear to award any Punishment.”

Approved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks and Orders, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

Gunner Reppington is to be discharged and sent home to England, with an intimation that should he re-enlist into the Honorable Company’s Service, he shall be severely punished for the Fraud.

W. L. WATSON, Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

29TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The undermentioned Ensigns, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 28th Instant, are directed to join the Corps to which they stand posted, by water :

Ensign W. Brownlow, the 2d battalion 26th Native Infantry at Pooree.

Ensign R. Meazies, the 2d battalion 14th Native Infantry at Mhow.

Private John Mitchell, late Acting Steward in the Hospital of his Majesty's 8th Dragoons, is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed to act as Steward in the Hospital of the 16th Lancers. Serjeant Mitchell is to be placed on the Town Major's List.

W. L. WATSON, Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army,

30TH NOVEMBER 1822,

Corporal MacArdle, Overseer in the Barrack Department Fort William, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant from this date

Major Nation's appointment, in Station Orders dated Ketchik the 18th Novr. of Lieut. and Adjutant Bird, of the 1st Battalion 8th N. I. to act as Station Staff Officer, vice Lambie resigned, is confirmed

Major Hampton's Battalion Order of the 28th Novr. appointing Lieut. Hoare to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2nd battalion 20th N. I. vice Fulcher proceeding to Europe, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Serjeant-Major George Lindsay, of the Sylhet Frontier Corps, is appointed additional Overseer in the 12th or Dacca Division of the Barrack Department, as sanctioned in Government General Orders of the 25th October last.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

9d Battalion 5th Regiment,—Ensign Maclean from 10th November, to 10th January 1823, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment,—Lieutenant Conway, from 30th November to 1st February, 1823, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment,—Ensign Interpreter and Quarter Master B. Scott, from 1st December, to 1st February 1823, preparatory to an application to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health

W. L. WATSON, Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

2d DECEMBER, 1822.

Brevet-Captain J. Read, of the 12th Regiment N. I. is appointed Superintendent of Family Money at Barrackpore, vice Nott who has resigned.

Assistant Steward Tibbetts is attached to the Detachment of H. M.'s 13th Regiment under the Command of Captain Haithide, and directed to place himself under the orders of Assistant Surgeon Thomson.

John Wilson is appointed an Apprentice in the Department of Subordinate Medical Officers, vice McDonald promoted; and posted to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;

23d Nov. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The permission granted by Major General Thomas Commanding at Cawnpore, to Major Fuller of the 59th Regiment, to proceed on the River on Sick Certificate for two months from the 8th instant, is confirmed.

Captains Hall of the 14th and Goate of the 87th Regiments, have leave to remain at the Presidency on their Private Affairs, the former for two months from the 25th ultimo, and the latter for three months from the 15th instant.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

25TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The undermentioned Soldiers belonging to His Majesty's 17th Foot, are transferred to the Corps specified against their names respectively from this date.

Private - - -	- Robert Reynolds	} 13th Foot
" - - -	- Robert Harvey..	
" - - -	- John Goulding - - -	14th Foot.
" - - -	- John Hawkes - - -	} 59th Foot.
" - - -	- William Ashworth	
" - - -	- John Gillett - - -	
" - - -	- John Guest - - -	
" - - -	- William Batta - - -	
" - - -	- Jonathan Cook - - -	} "
Color Serjeant transferred as	William Eate - -	
Private. - - -		

The above Men are to be placed under the Charge of the Brigade Major King's Troops until further orders, to whom Lieutenant Colonel MacLaine will deliver over the documents, &c. referable to them.

The necessary instructions will be issued hereafter for uniting them with the Corps into which they have been transferred.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

27TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Volunteers from the 17th for the 12th Regiment adverted to in the 3d Paragraph of General Orders, No. 2775, of the 28th Instant, are with the Sanction of Government, directed to embark on the morning of the 2d proximo, for Berhampore under the Command of Captain Halfhide of the 17th Regiment, who will upon his arrival at that Station deliver over the Volunteers to Colonel Sir Arch. Campbell, and return to Calcutta without delay. Captain Halfhide will transmit a weekly state of his Detachment to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the Men, at the different Stations, Bazaars, and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, No. 1794, Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major King's Troops.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

28TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas of 38th Regiment at present doing duty with the 17th in Fort William, is directed to proceed to Berhampore by Water in Medical Charge of the Volunteers for the 13th, under the Command of Captain Halfhide of the 17th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas will upon his arrival at Berhampore join the 38th Regiment.

Lieutenant Webster of the 44th Foot is appointed to do Duty with the above Detachment on it's passage up to Berhampore, whence he will return to Calcutta at his convenience.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

29TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The undermentioned Boys borne on the strength of, and trained as Drummers in the 17th Foot, under orders to return to Europe, are transferred to the 13th Regiment, into which Corps their Parents or Guardians have volunteered their services.

John Eldershaw,
Thomas McDowell,
Henry Woolsey,

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only from the date specified against their respective names.

41th Foot.—Lieutenant Daniel Caulfield, 4th April 1820.

16th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant William Hilton, 5th December, 1821.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant T. R. Morgell, 21st April, 1822.

Ditto.—Lieutenant J. K. Taylor, 1st May, 1822.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Hans Morrison, 7th May, 1822.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Thomas Brett, 21st May, 1822.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant Francis Grant, 2d August, 1822.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Henry Heyman, 20th August, 1822.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant James Clarke, 24th August, 1822.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant Buckland N. Bluett, 25th August, 1822.

2d battalion Royal Regiment.—Lieutenant Norman McLeod, 1st September, 1822.

The date of the Brevet Rank of Captain of the undermentioned Officers, is altered as follows, with reference to their standing as Subalterns in the Army.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant H. B. Armstrong 12th August, 1819.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant William Sullivan, 12th January, 1820.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant J. T. Keays, 14th February, 1820.

16th Dragoons, (late of the 59th Foot)—Lieutenant William Williams, 16th March, 1820.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Raines, 19th September, 1820.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant R. Holt, 6th October, 1820.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant James Hutchinson, 14th November, 1822.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The Volunteers of the 11th Dragoons, 14th and 87th Regiments, together with such other men now in Fort William, belonging to His Majesty's Corps in the Upper Provinces, those for the 13th excepted, for whose removal to Berhampore arrangements have been made, are, with the sanction of Government, to proceed by water under the command of a Captain Hall of the 14th Foot, to join their respective regiments as soon as Boats for their Transport can be provided for which the Major General commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased to make the necessary requisition to the proper authority.

Captain Hall will deliver over the men for the 38th, 59th and 87th Regiments to the Commanding Officers of these Corps on his arrival at Berhampore, Ghazepore, and Cawnpore respectively, and he will march from the latter Station to Meerut in charge of the Volunteers, for the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot, agreeably to instructions which Major General Thomas will be pleased to furnish him.

Lieutenant Cox of the 87th Regiment will proceed on duty with Captain Hall's detachment to Ghazee-pore, when he will rejoin his corps.

Captain Hall will be pleased to forward a weekly state of his detachment to the Adjutant General. His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the men at the different Stations, Bazaars, and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, No. 1724, Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major King's Troops.

Upon the embarkation of the Volunteers for the 13th Regiment, Captain Hall, will assume charge of Troops, to proceed under his command up the River, and the Captain and two Subalterns directed in General Orders, No. 2775, of the 18th Instant, to receive the Volunteers from the 17th, will rejoin the 44th Regiment.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Captain Hall, 14th Foot, by General Orders of the 23d Instant, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOTICE.

It is notified for the information of the Public that the Water Gate of the Garrison will be shut on Thursday morning until further orders, for the purpose of laying down a new Main Bridge.

J. VAUGHAN,
TOWN MAJOR.

FORT WILLIAM,
TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE, }
4th December, 1822.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 4TH DEC. 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General requests the Company of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants, at a Ball and Supper on Monday the 16th Instant, at 9 o'Clock.

H. CALDWELL, Captain,
A. D. C.

DECEMBER 5.

No arrivals or departures.

The Madras Papers of the 19th instant came in course of the afternoon, but contain nothing of particular interest. The homeward bound ship *Nancy* was taking in her cargo, and was to be dispatched in a few days for England. In her passage down the bay she had been somewhat unfortunate. The Subscription for the distressed Irish at Madras alone, without any contributions from the out stations, amounted to 26,000 Rupees.

Here in Calcutta the subscription amounts to a Lack and Sixty-two Thousand Rupees!

Our readers should bear in mind that the Tragedy of *RICHARD III.* is to be acted to-morrow evening at the Chowringhee Theatre. The attractions of the cast are of

a very strong nature. We have not heard whether the profits of the evening are to be devoted to the Irish charity or not.

Mr. LINTON's 2d Concert will be held at the Theatre on Friday evening, the 13th instant. More of this at another time.

No word of the *David Scott*.

An obliging friend writes us (date 28th ultimo,) that Benares was extremely gay, and crowded with fashionables from all quarters, who highly enjoyed the balls and suppers, that were it seems following each other fast and with much spirit.

ARRIVALS AT BENARES,

FROM CALCUTTA.

Captain Colvin, Engineers.

Lieutenant S. Dibdin, 3d. Light Cavalry.

FROM CAWNPORE.

Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B.

Lieutenant Wheeler, 2d Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, Engineers.

Captain Wilson, 29th N. I.

Captain Martin, ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Lieutenant Colonel L. O'Brien, 8th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. C. Smyth, 3d Light ditto.

Captain Fortune, A. D. C. to the King of Oude.

Captain Swindell, 3d Light Cavalry.

Major Reid, 8th Light Cavalry, to Nagpore.

Lieutenant Beatson, 11th N. I. to Mhow.

} For the
Presidency.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1822.

In the Matter of CLAUDE MARTIN, late Major-General in the Service of the East India Company.

This case came before the Court for further directions as to the Master's Report. We can at present only lay a short statement of facts before our readers, but if we can find time to arrange our Notes, and the Matter be deemed of sufficient interest to reward the labour, we may afterwards give a more detailed Report.

Most of our Indian Readers must be aware that this Gentleman, Claude Martin, who by his Will states he

Interest must be allowed upon these Legacies from the expiration of one year from the Testator's death.

It was then decreed that Mr Palmer had fully accounted for the Testator's Estate, and that upon payment to the Master of the Balance remaining in his hands, amounting to about 28 Lacs of Rupees, he was to be discharged from the responsibility of the *Executors*hip:—and numerous directions were then given to the Master, to inquire and report to the Court on the various circumstances connected with the fulfilment of the Testator's intentions particularly as to how Mr. *Louis Martin* (one of the representatives of the deceased) had disposed of a sum of £45,000 which had been paid to him by the Executors, and whether His Majesty the King of Oude would permit the General's wishes, as to the erection of a College at Lucknow for teaching the *English* language, and *introducing* persons in the principles of the Christian Religion, to be carried into effect—Much doubt appears to exist as to this part of the Will being carried into effect, as His Majesty has already refused to accept of the annual donation of 4000 Rupees to relieve poor Debtors which the Testator had bequeathed by his will, alleging that there were not such objects in his capital, and if there should be any they must remain where the law had placed them. If his refusal, should extend to the erection of the Institution, also, a very large sum will of course remain unappropriated, and must it is presumed sink into the residence of General Martin's Estate.

To give an idea of the immense property involved in this case it may be added that in consequence of this motion, the Master's commission on the sum brought into Court will as we understand amount to nearly One Lac and forty thousand Sicca Rupees!!

INLAND CUSTOM HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—For some time past I have daily visited the Inland Custom House in order to pass goods from the Interior in the clearance of which I have met with great impediments, arising from the extreme difficulty to get the signature of the proper official persons, to enable me to proceed in my business which is occasioned by the late hour of attendance. It is seldom or ever that any person, except a few Natives (and of those only the inferior Officers), attend

their various duties until eleven or half past eleven o'clock, in lieu of attending at ten o'clock, which is the hour prescribed by Government Regulations; a number of people are thereby kept waiting one hour and half, for their arrival. I have often been obliged, by the loss of this hour and a half, to attend a second day, whereas formerly I could pass through the same business in one

The early hour of three o'clock, at which the Purwannah Numbers close at the Custom House, ought certainly to induce the early and most convenient part of the day to be given to public accommodation. I have often seen the Custom House so dreadfully crowded by Natives and others, with applications, that it has been almost impossible to move until such time as an Official Gentleman makes his appearance; the rushing forward that then takes place amongst the Natives, in order to get the Peons to pass in their different applications, can be compared to nothing but a crowd at the opening of the Doors of Drury Lane Theatre, in order to get seats to see a favorite Play or Performer.

The delay which the Merchants experience in transacting business in the Inland Custom House, is not the only existing evil; but often loss of property by pilferage on the Wharf during the night, (of course subjected to this by not being able to finish their business in the day on which they commenced), a circumstance of late very prevalent. But a few months ago Messrs. B. and Co. lost property in this way to the amount of about £.300.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Merchant's Office, Nov. 23, 1822.

NOTE.

It may possibly be the case here, as in many other Public Offices, that the Establishment requires increased numbers to keep pace with increased duties; and if this be the case, the remedy is easy.—ED

LETTER FROM SAUGOR.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—The following communication has just been received from a Correspondent at Saugor:—

On the 23d ultimo, Captain Blair, Commandant of the Rohillahs, was ordered out to Bhilsa, with 200 of his men; together with 2 guns, and 3 companies of Seapoys, which

latter were to have joined them from Dabree. On reaching Rautghur, their destination was changed to Gunge Basandah, which place they reached on the 27th, and on the 31st of the month were joined by three Companies of the 21st from Saugor, as a detachment of that strength could not be supplied from Dabree, on account of the sickly state of the Post. On the 2d instant, the Detachment again moved and encamped at Seronge on the 3d, since when they have been reinforced by 3 more Ressallas of Rohillas, from Lahore and Dabree, besides a portion of the Contingents of the Nawaub of Bhopaul's troops. The cause of the movement of this Detachment appears to be as follows :—

Umbajee Ghautka, a Mahrattah Sirdar of Scindeah's, in demanding of that Prince the arrears of his pay, went a little further than the rules of decorum and duty warrant on such occasions, in consequence he received his discharge : a discontented Son-in-Law of Scindeah's, (Ram-rao Patunker, alias Appah Saheb,) joined his party, and both moved off from Gwalier, first toward Duttea, and afterwards to Nurwier ; thence they applied to the Resident for a passport to Poenah, in the vicinage of which both were born.

Major Close granted one for three hundred and fifty armed men, exclusive of Camp Followers, but they were averse to separate their Troops and would not agree to the measure ; probably dreading some foul play in the Durbar when once divided : To check the progress of this body to the Southward, the Saugor Detachment were ordered out. At present they occupy a position on the banks of the Scind, a little to the North of Kalabaugh, negotiating with the Durbar, from which the Maharaje's Gooroo has arrived to endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, which he will either effect, or they will agree to terms and proceed on their journey, with a reduced number of followers. The following is a statement of their Forces : 1500 Horses, 500 on Ponies and foot, 8 Elephants, 20 Camels with Jinjals, 13 ditto Rockets, 1 ditto Noubut, 35 Sawarrie, 500 Carriages, 10 Nakurches and 22 Palankeens, altogether about 4000 people ; and a proportionate quantity of Baggage and Specie.—Considering all things, it is not very likely that they will have a stomach for a tist with the Rohillahs. As to the Foot, it is well-known a Mahrattah always keeps at a respectable distance from Jack's Bayonet ; therefore the gallant Rohillas would chiefly have to cope, and to add one more laurel to the many

they have already gathered during the late Mahrattah and Pindarrie Campaigns. It is but bare justice to say, that a more active, brave, and dashing set of fellows are not in the Service, and they will ever remain so, as long as they are so ably commanded.

Nov. 28, 1822.

H. F

From a Correspondent.

I am happy to have succeeded in obtaining the accompanying account of the Suspension Bridge recently constructed by Lieut. Schalch.

This Bridge is to be erected over Tolly's Nullah at Kallyghaut, and will prove a great accommodation to the Multitudes who resort to that vicinity. It is now in frame on the River side near Baloo Ghaut, where it has excited the admiration of numerous visitors attracted to behold a work so interesting from its novelty, and so honorable to the ingenuity and mechanical skill of the Architect. It will not be acceptable to modest, tho' eminent merit to dwell on the ability manifested in the first introduction of this useful invention into India; but the Public will appreciate the industry and patience exerted in this successful experiment, when they learn that the Bridge has been completed under Lieut. Schalch's superintendence, without the aid of any European Mechanist to participate in the task of training Native Artificers to operations so difficult, so complex, and, to them, so entirely unprecedented.

The Governor General inspected the Bridge on Thursday, and expressed himself highly gratified. The Bridge was in His Lordship's presence surrounded with Troops, Gattle and Ordnance, who passed over it without causing any material vibration or creating the slightest suspicion of its strength.

When the proofs of the solidity of the Bridge as described in the "observations" are adverted to, none can be sceptical enough to doubt the complete success of the experiment. We may soon hope, therefore to see Bridges on a similar principle, tho' on a more enlarged scale, supersede the unsightly structures at Allypore and Kidderpore; but whatever may be the magnificence of these future erections, the comparatively humble Bridge at Kallyghat will remain a monument of the vigorous and enterprising genius that had led the way to improvements which may one day be hailed among the most beneficial which British superiority has introduced into India.

The observations referred to, we are under the necessity of deferring at present.

We call the attention of our Readers to a translation from one of the Native papers on the subject of the Departure of the Governor General, alike honorable to the paper from which it is taken, and to the illustrious object of its praise.

(Translation.)

We commence our paper this-day with a subject which we are certain casts a gloom on every countenance at this moment. The ship is in our River which is to convey to His native land the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, who has so long and so ably reigned over us. Were we to describe the excellent qualities of the illustrious Nobleman, words would fail us, but we may be permitted to state, that if the noblest qualities of human nature were ever concentrated in one individual, they are to be found in the High Personage who is on the eve of departure. The Natives of Bengal have been happy and contented under his benign Government; they have seen the guilty punished and the innocent protected; worth cherished, and infamy exposed and degraded: religion too, that source of every blessing to man, has been extended under his sway, and the Muselmaun and Hindoo have alike been permitted to worship the God of their fathers.

We understand, the successor of this Nobleman is remarkable for his great and shining abilities. We cannot err in wishing that they may be applied in the same way as those of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, to whom and to his family we earnestly wish Heaven's best blessings !!

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

DECEMBER 9.

AN Extra Bankshall Report on Friday announced the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, carrying His Excellency the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET, from Ceylon 7th November; and of the *Tiger*, from the Cape of Good Hope 5th October.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Ship Ernaad, Capt. D. Jones.

His Excellency the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B.; Lady Harriet Paget; Misses F. Paget and H. Paget, Masters H. Paget and P. Paget; Mrs. Twining; Lieut.-Col. Marley; Captains Champayne and Simple, Aid-de-Camps; Dr. Twining.

Per Tiger, Capt. Robert Brash.

Robert Barlow, Esq. and Edward Barnett Esq. Civil Service; A. R. Jackson, Esq. Medical Service; Capt. Wm. Arrow, first Assistant Master Attendant; Mr. J. Mathew, Mr. J. Cruss, Mrs. Cruss and 3 children; Robert Scott and James Bird, Grooms.

"On the 18th October, 1822, in Lat. 38 54 S. Long. 47 00 E. spoke the ship *Thames*, from Falmouth 6th of July, 1822, bound to Calcutta.

"On the 22d November, in Lat. 7 49 N. Long. 93 30 E. spoke the Portugueze ship *Resolution*, from Lisbon, bound to Calcutta—out 116 days—with Wine cargo."

We have been favored with the sight of a duplicate letter by this opportunity, bearing date 25th September, the original of which had been dispatched by the *David Scott*, of whose safety serious apprehensions began to be entertained, but for which we trust, there are now no grounds whatever. Indeed we expect hourly to hear of her arrival at the mouth of the river. By the duplicate alluded to, we regret to understand that several Ships had been wrecked off the Cape in the month of July, as may be seen from the following extract:—

"It is my painful duty to acquaint you with the loss of the following vessels in Table Bay, during the month

of July last, in one of the most severe gales of wind ever experienced here; viz. the *Sarah*, Norton, from Bombay bound to London, on the night of the 9th; the *Royal George*, Powditch, from Van Dieman's Land, bound to London; the coasting Schooner *Good Intent*; and Brigs *Adriatic*, *Leander*, *Lavinia*, *Olive Branch*, and *Sun*, on the afternoon and night of the 18th. The three first mentioned brigs were landing their cargoes from London for this place, and the two latter taking cargo, and nearly laden for London. We regret to say that the *Royal George* is the only vessel out of the whole of the above that has been got off, and is now refitting for Sea. The others have been condemned and sold. The *Sarah* was said to have started one of her bow planks, filled at her anchors, cut and sunk before she reached the Beach. We are happy to say however, that but few lives have been lost by these wrecks."

Plentiful supplies of grain from different quarters had reached the Cape, so that fears of a scarcity had ceased, as the supplies received would last till the coming in of the new crops, which were expected to prove very abundant. No encouragement, therefore, exists at present for exporting grain to the Cape. The arrivals of wheat and rice are from England, the Mauritius, and from Bengal, on the *Francis Charlotte*, which had reached the Cape on the 24th July. Advices had been received of the *Scotia* and *Robarts*, from Bengal, with grain.

We have seen several letters from Persia, received within the last few days. One of them dated Tabreez 28th. August, states that the Cholera was prevailing throughout the country, though its ravages had ceased at Tabreez, where 60 in a day had been the maximum of deaths. Observes the writer of the letter—"The Prince of Persia gained a great victory over the Turks at Topra Kulla, near Envan; it was rather a slight, indeed, than a battle; but the disease making its appearance very violently in his camp, he took fright, retrograded, and has returned to the vicinity of Tabreez. His army is dispersed: indeed it is now almost a joke to talk of a regular army here. The Turkish army was totally dispersed, and did not stand a moment. The old Caimukan, Prime Minister to the Prince here, died by the Epidemic; a great loss to this country, for he was an honest, and, for a Persian, a wonderfully patriotic man. His son succeeds him.

"Persia is just now in a fair way of becoming terribly disorganized and falling into confusion. The crisis, I suspect, will be the King's death,—an event that cannot be far off. Khorasan, since I left it, I hear is in open revolt, and the disaffection to the reigning family is increasing every day, as is their extortion. It will not be a country for any Englishmen to go through soon, and I would decidedly advise any one who consults his ease, to keep out of it, and prefer the way by Egypt, or a good Indian."

The Russians (states our other Correspondent) are going to fix a Council General at Anzaee in Ghilan. The Persians don't like it, but dare not object to any thing the Northern Autocrat dictates. In a letter from the same gentleman, dated at Shai Dorab the 27th Sept., he describes the country about that site of the supposed ancient city of Darius, as very fine. There are some good sculptures and other remains he says, which bespeak its former grandeur. At present, like all other cities in Persia, it is in a sad state of decay. From Sheraz by the way of Fassa to Shai-i-Dorab, the route is very pleasant, and the plains of Fassa and Dorab are described as being very extensive; well irrigated by numerous streams, and interspersed with rich gardens producing the finest fruits. He recommends any person desirous of going up the Persian Gulf with a view to an Europe overland journey, to land at the military station of Bassidore—to make their preparations there—to cross over to Linguar, and to go up to Sheeraz by the Dorab route, by which means their path lies through a pleasant country—they avoid the three wearisome ranges of mountains which they would have to ascend and cross by the way of Bushire—and though last not least, they have an opportunity of seeing the two ancient cities of Dorab and Fassa.

THE THEATRE.

RICHARD the III. was performed again on Friday evening last, after an interval of more than five months since its former representation. The cast of characters was, generally speaking, the same throughout. The triumph of the Tragic Muse on the Chowringhee boards never attained a greater climax than it did on this occasion. The house was literally crammed, and that at an early hour. Many had to stand during the whole performance for want of seats, and some, we believe, returned home for the same reason. The number of the audience we calculate at be-

tween nine hundred and a thousand. The performance commenced on the arrival of the Governor General and the Marchioness of Hastings, who on their entrance were welcomed with nine rounds of applause.

Much as we thought of our celebrated Amateur's first appearance in the character of *Richard*, we did not expect those strides of improvement, and marks of careful revision, which we observed on Friday. The last was by far a more beautiful and grander whole than the first. There was less apparent effort, and more simplicity ;—a clearer insight into the subtleties of the part, and a deeper tone of feeling, than we observed on the former occasion. Of this we had an example in the opening soliloquy—

“ Now is the winter of our discontent

Made glorious summer by this sun of York.”

We have a vivid recollection of *KEAN*'s manner of doing this soliloquy—we disliked his opening of it extremely, and thought it much more fantastic than natural. With his arms a kimbo, and his eyes louring downward under frowning brows, he bolted in with almost one jump upon the stage, and growled forth the words—“ Now is the winter, &c.” Not till beginning, to discount upon his own deformity, did he appear to have the proper conception of the author's intention. The soliloquy evidently opens in a joyous manner, and ought to be so represented. It is the solitary exultation of an aspiring mind that anticipates further success, and riots for a moment in the recollection of the past. The winter of discontent had fled—all is summer, and in a sunshining humour *Gloster* enters and gives utterance to his thoughts, which commence gaily like moon-beams passing over a rugged chasm in a lofty precipice. It smiles a moment, but a cloud obscures it, and it then resumes its stern aspect ; and the traveller as he passes it shrinks unvoluntarily as he looks down into the dark abyss. *GARRICK*, we are told, gave the joyous opening intimated to the soliloquy in question. Our Amateur however had not seen *GARRICK*, and had therefore to rest entirely upon his own conception of the thing, which turned out a remarkably fine one. If he reflects, we found fault with the manner in which he executed the soliloquy on his first appearance—we now cancel all objections. Formerly, we thought he addressed the audience too much. On Friday last he really did seem alone ; his eyes moved with the quick wildness of one who sees coming events casting their rapidly flitting shadows before. His movements had the mercurialism of a man, who finds a deep game succeeding

to his wishes. There was a baleful glare of satisfaction and excited anticipation about him, up to the instant that he recollected his own deformity—

“But I that am not shap’d for sportive tricks.”

Here all his joyousness forsook him—the gleam of it passed away, leaving the mind darker than it was, and bent on whatever might satiate his revenge on nature, for marring him as she had done. In this vindictive spirit, ambition is ready to lead him into any excess;—he feels a deadly hate to all around him, because they are not mishapen like himself; and he determines, since he cannot be loved, that he shall be feared. All this was most powerfully expressed in the countenance, and by the judicious gestures of our Amateur, in the opening soliloquy, on which we have enlarged more than we intended, because it goes so completely to confirm an assertion made by us on a former occasion—that he is *not* an imitator of KEAN. That he may in sparse passages adopt some of KEAN’s ideas—such, for instance, as a touch or two in the “good night” scene—we allow; but he does not imitate his general manner, and is devoid of many of those catch trap tappings on the breast, interminable pauses, and strange starts, which are the vices of KEAN’s style, but which are at the same time so relieved by his supereminent beauties, than one forgets them in him, but remembers them in a copyist, who wants penetration to distinguish between gems and paste, and mixes both indiscriminately.

The courtship scene with *Lady Anne* was most admirably executed; and the train of sneering reflections that followed, commencing “was ever woman in this humour wooed?—was ever woman in this humour won?”—was uttered in the happiest vein of sarcasm; and the actor looked as well as spoke the sense of the author in a tone of most exquisite irony. His hypocrisy in the scene where he enters between the two Bishops reading a book of prayer, was indicated with much talent, which appeared to greater advantage from the composure with which the Royal Hypocrite demeaned himself. We were also much pleased with both parties, in that scene where he endeavoured to make the *Duke of Buckingham* his tool in the murder of the Princes—and where his chagrin became so evident on finding that “high minded Buckingham grew circumspect.” The insulting abstraction of manner with which he listened to the poor Courtier, while dunning him for the Earldom of Hereford, and “the moveables.” was a masterly piece of natural acting; and noth-

ing could be more expressive of lofty scorn, than the haughty impatience with which he turned upon his quondam friend with the cutting words—

“Thou troublest me—I'm not in the vein.”

The whole of the scene with *Stanly* was very fine—especially the start, and piercing look of powerful scrutiny with which after *Stanly* has replied that he knows not what *Richmond* is doing on the seas except by guess; he fixed his basilisk eyes upon him, and with quick subtleness enquires—

“Well as you guess?”

The manner in which he asked the question—

“What do they do in the North,
When they should serve their Sovereign in the West,”

was loudly applauded. The whole of the last Act was spirited to a super-eminent degree. What we liked less, was the “good night!” before *Richard* retired to his tent on *Bosworth* field. It was too hurried; his air was not abstracted enough, and the lines drawn by his sword were too straight, and too abrupt. It is not an easy matter to frighten an audience now-a-days, but certainly a sentiment of awe may be produced, and we have seen it produced, by the appearance of the Ghost in *Hamlet*, and the apparition of *Banquo* in *Macbeth*'s chair; but there was no such impression consequent upon the parade of Ghosts behind *Richard*'s couch on Friday. The audience beheld these same ghosts with the most provoking indifference; nor did all the powers of *Rosin*, and the sliding board, produce the slightest supernatural effect. The speeches put into the mouths of the ghosts, could never have been intended to have been spoken. One yawns in the midst of them, and feels very much inclined to exclaim with *Sir Pertinax*—“Hand yeer jabbering, man—hand yeer jabbering.” The *Phantomologies* ought at least to have been abbreviated, and some change ought to have been made in the external appearance of the phantoms. They looked most edifyingly substantial. At long last, to their own, to the audience's, and to *Richard*'s relief, they vanished, and *Richard* started out of his dream of horror! Our feeble words can give no idea of, this start of terror, nor of the fearful cry of the guilty victim of desperate conscience, when he exclaimed—

“Give me my horse—bind up my wounds—
Have merry *Jesu*!”

The Battle of *Bosworth* was very spirit stirring, and the interest every moment became more and more intense as the ruthless but brave Tyrant drew nearer his end. One

really therefore wished that the gallant Despot could be again remounted, when in the whirlwind of the battle he exclaimed with thrilling energy, that had a dash of desperate sublimity in it—

' I think there be six Richmonds in the field,
Five have I slain to-day, instead of him :
A horse ! a horse ! my kingdom for a horse !'

At last the two sworn foes met—Richard and Richmond—and glared upon each other with mighty hate. The mortal conflict between them sets all language at defiance. It was grand and terrific to a degree, and must be seen to be appreciated as it deserves. It was not a mere stage clashing of swords, but a combat, having the appearance of a dreadful reality. Our Amateur here could not be surpassed—he fought like a chafed Lion. The audience viewed the fight with the most intense interest; and when Richard fell like a crag from the face of a precipice, so highly wrought were the feelings of the audience, that they were manifested not only by the most deafening clapping of hands, but by shouts, and cries of "*Bravo!*" from all parts of the house. When Richard fell, the curtain ought to have dropped; every thing after his tremendous conflict and his sublime fall, appeared tame and prosaic in the extreme.

We have said so much above, that we have no space to enter into particular details respecting the other characters. Indeed we have nothing to add to our former observations with reference to their merits. There were errors of costume, and occasionally of scenery and pageantry, which we were rather surprised at. Richard himself was most splendidly and correctly dressed. In the excursions and alarms, several men of either army now and then came out of holes and corners in a most unaccountable manner. The Banner of the Red Rose was seen one time with the York party, and another time with the Lancaster adherents. The Prompter at times was in great demand. By the way, the next time the young Duke of York repeats these lines—

" Uncle, my brother mocks both you and ' me
Because that I am little like an ape;
He thinks that you should bear me on your shoulder."

he should not make a circuit of the stage with one shoulder raised, and a halt in his leg, like a wounded partridge. The melancholy scene in which the women parted with the young Princes was more *lugubrious* than touching. Grief at Chowringhee was too clamorous: at Drury

Lane we recollect it was pathetic and occasioned many a sparkling eye among the audience to be dimmed with tears. Not a tear could be shed at Chowringhee for love or money. We were on the watch for this most unquestionable testimonial of natural pathos—but no. This, however, might, for aught we know, have been attributable to an intense feeling of grief—for we have often heard, that the deeper grief becomes, the drier it gets. Really it were devoutly to be wished for, that a saloon adjoined the Theatre, in which the ladies might sit until their carriages came in turn to the portal. On Friday they had to stand, many of them, twenty minutes in a narrow staircase, exposed to the cutting cold and unwholesome night air.

We ought to have prefaced our theatrical remarks by stating, that our tragic Amateur, during the whole period of his astonishing performance, laboured under considerable indisposition; and that had he consulted his own comfort less than the accommodation of the public, the Play would have been put off.

The *Madras Gazette* of the 23d ultimo came in yesterday evening: it contains nothing interesting. The *Nancy* was still in the roads. The Subscription for the distressed Irish amounted to upwards of thirty Thousand Rupees. The Subscription here exceeds a Lack and Sixty-four thousand Rupees. One donation it becomes us to take particular notice of—viz. the sum of 554 Rupees, being the amount of two days' pay from the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Seapoys of the 1st Batt. 19th N. I. We certainly never expected that any of our Native Soldiery would have come forward on this occasion,—not from any doubt of their benevolence, for we have had repeated opportunities of observing the kind heartedness of the Native Soldier. We thought that the details of suffering could never reach their ears—or, if reaching them, that the scene of suffering was too distant to occasion active sympathy. We have been mistaken, and we shall always be happy to be so mistaken, and to bear testimony to the unobtrusive worth of our brave and excellent Seapoys. It is a mistake to suppose the distress in Ireland diminished, or likely to become so soon, and it has disappointed us to hear some people talk in a strain of unthinking levity on the occasion, as if enough had been done for the poor Irish. Let not men weary of doing good

—a great deal has been done for the distressed Irish, and the aid afforded does honour to those who came forward so readily to afford, especially in India, but enough has not been done,—if by enough is to be understood a sufficiency to relieve distress. Sir JOHN NEWPORT in the House of Commons on the 27th June, called the attention of the House to the state of Ireland, and declared that by communications made to him that day, he learnt that 15 persons in one parish perished by famine—that 28 persons were approaching the same end, and that 120 persons were ill of a fever occasioned by the same cause. The accounts were *terrible and alarming*, and in a whole district what could be collected of food was only sufficient for two days, and *many had received extreme unction, and were preparing for death! Of hunger!!!* Mr. GOULDEN had also received information confirmatory of all that Sir JOHN NEWPORT had stated, especially in the County of Galway. It was not, he conceived, in the power of man to remove the calamity. Such an effect had these statements on the House, that a disposition was showing of doing all that could be done to lessen the distress.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

DECEMBER.

2. Ship *La Belle Alliance*, William Riffe, Commander, from Isle of France 19th October.
- Bark *Mary Ann Sophia*, Robert Cornfoot, Commander, from Sumatra 9th November.

OFF CALCUTTA.

1. *John Taylor*.—6. *Nerbudda*, *Mary Ann*, *Sophia* and *La Belle Alliance*.

PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *LA BELLE ALLIANCE*.—From Isle of France.—R. Woodward, Esq. Civil Service, A. Dick, Esq. Lieut. and Mrs. Louterson, Mr. E. Abbot and Mr. F. Thomson.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

1. Ship *Columbia*, J. Chapman, Commander, for Bombay.
- American Brig *Hunter*, W. Hunter, Commander, for Boston.
- Ship *East Indian*, Peter Hall, Commander, for Rangoon.
- American Brig *Danckels*, G. W. Danckels, Commander, for Boston.
2. Portuguese Ship *Barro*, Lopo J. G. de Almeida, for Lisbon.
- Ship *Thalia*, J. Haig, Commander, to complete her loading for Cape and Gibraltar.
- Ship *Lord Hungerford*, Charles Farquharson, Commander, for London via Cape.
5. Ship *Hove*, J. Flint, Commander, for London.
- Ship *Jane*, C. Maitland, Commander, for Isle of France.

- Ship *Eliza*, Robert Gibson, Commander, for Isle of France via Madras.
- Ship *Zephe*, C. F. Davies, Commander, for Rangoon
- Ship *Neptune*, W. A. Edwards, Commander, for Rangoon
- 6. Ship *Duke of Bedford*, P. Cunningham, Commander, for Bombay.
- French Ship *Juno*, P. Selis, Commander, for Bourbon
- 7 Ship *Parry*, H. Cathie, Commander, for China.
- Schooner *Highland Lass*, E. W. Eaton, Commander, for Coast and Madras.
- Bark *Duplan*, George East, Commander, for Madras.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS

- PER DOLPHIN.—For Madras—Mrs. East, Lieutenant Francis, 15th Regt N I
- PER JANE.—For Mauritius—Capt and Mrs Gresham.
- PER FRENCH SHIP JAVE.—For Bourbon—J J. Lussameer, supercargo, and Stanislas Gambar his clerk
- PER SHIP MOPE.—For London—Miss Fowles, Major General Watson, Misses H. Hince, S. Burnie and Master R. Thomas. For Madras—Lieut Anderson H. C. Service
- PER SHIP KING-GEORGE THE FOURTH.—For Bombay—Miss Pinneep and G. A. Pinneep, Esq
- PER H. C. SHIP ANTEIL.—For England—Misses Maria L. J. Lamb, Sarah E. Lamb, Jessie Loveday and Master Jackson, Dr. Grant, Asst Surg H. C. S.
- PER SHIP COLUMBIA.—For Calicut—Mrs. Poe, Miss P. M. Steers P. C. and W. Dod, Miss Malloy and six native servants—For Bombay—Miss Hodgskinson and Mr J. Lowe
- PER SHIP LORD HOWARFORD.—Mrs. Brownrigg, Mrs. Col Mackenro, Miss Col Bradshaw, and Mrs. Middleton, J. S. Brownrigg, Esq, Lieut R. P. Fulcher, 20th Regt Richard Birch, T. McGloire, Mr Sage, L. B. Knudson, Misses S. Brownrigg, J. Brownrigg, M. A. Russell, S. Russell, L. M. Salmon E. A. Salmon, and R. A. H. Bridshaw, Masters J. S. Brownrigg, Fred. McMahon, S. Watson, Thos. Birch, John DeLore and Mrs. DeLore.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Osprey H. C. S. *Asia*, *Johanne Maria*, (D.) *Mary Ann*, *Gloucester*, *Danube* and *Hamas*, (Amr. Brigs)

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 9, Schooner *Malabar*, Charles Karl, from Colombo 19th March, Goa 26th Oct. Passengers Mr. A. Regour 12 Armed Ketch *William*, Byron, Doss Mahomed, from Malwan 14, Arab ship *Callista*, Naguibah Hajee Mahomed, from Bussorah 22d Sept Muscat 29th Oct. *Esmeralda*, Major Wyndham, William Richardson, late Master of the *Leicester*.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 9, *Callista*, Naguibah Meerally, to Surat, 7 Brig *Pigeon*, Thomas, to Madras 8 Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, Captain *Malabar*, to Calcutt and Calcutta, Passengers, Lieut. Parry, 5th Light Dragoons, Mr. Delivy, Mr. Vickers, Aga Mahomed Shirazy, and two Indians 19. The H. C. Cruiser *Anteil*, Lieut. Thomas Tanner, to Persian Gulph

On Ship *Bombay Merchant* (Free Trader) Passenger, Mrs. Morgan, and two children, Lieut Lewis, 4th Dragoons, Lieut Harrison, 17th Diags. Lieut, Kintchanta Marne.

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Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

DECEMBER 7, 1822.

Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, Resident at Lucknow,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH Nov. 1822.

With a view to provide more effectually against the recurrence of delay and inconvenience represented to exist, by the irregular transmission of Survey Reports connected with the Barrack Department, to the Office of the Military Board; the Governor General in Council directs the republication of the following Extract from General Orders, bearing date the 16th December 1816, for the information and strict observance of all concerned.

" Considerable irregularity having been discovered in the transmission of Survey Reports in the Barrack Department to the Office of the Military Board, by which the receipt of information essential for that Board to be apprized of at an early period has been delayed; the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the reports of all Surveys henceforward held in the Barrack Department, be prepared in the form prescribed by the Orders of the Commander in Chief of the 21st August 1814, and delivered as soon as closed by the Presidents of Committees to the Commanding Officers by whom such Surveys shall be appointed to be disposed of under their direction as follows, viz.

" One Copy for the Military Board Office, to be transmitted to the District Superintendent of Buildings, by whom it will be forwarded with his remarks."

" One Copy to be delivered to the Barrack Master or Executive Officer, to accompany his Estimate of probable Expenditure or bill of actual expenditure, as the case may be, and one Copy to remain as a record in the Station Staff Office.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH Nov. 1822.

1. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a feeling of Satisfaction proportioned to the occasion, performs a highly pleasing and grateful Office, in rewarding the holding up to the imitation of the Native Army, an honorable Example of long and faithful Services, and of steady resistance to the influence of insubordination, in one of their own Comrades,

2. By a report from the Commanding Officer of the Java Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion dated January 1816, which has but lately come under the notice of Government, it appears, that Mahumud Shah, the Senior Subadar of that corps, and now Subadar Major of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, not only resisted the baneful Spirit of Mutiny which for a short time unhappily prevailed in the former corps, but with many other faithful Soldiers steadily adhered to the British Officers, and with a zeal and devotion highly honorable, effectually aided in the Support of their authority, thro' which Means the Spirit of faction was suppressed, and the guilty consigned to just Punishment. To this claim the Subadar Major has superadded that of a very long, meritorious and active discharge of his Military Duties, during a period of 46 Years Service in the Bengal Army.

3. With a view to hold up his fidelity and good Conduct to the emulation of the Army at large, and to prove that the Supreme Government is never unmindful of such claims to its distinguished approbation, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that the Subadar Major Mahumud Shah, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, shall be presented on the Parade of his Regiment with a Gold Medal and suitable inscription by the Commanding Officer in the Name of the British Government, together with the grant of an honorary allowance of (30) Thirty Sonat Rupees per Mensem for a Palanquin, for the term of his Natural Life, to be calculated from the period of the eminent good Conduct and fidelity displayed by him in Java, viz the 1st January 1816, exclusive of any other Military allowance to which he may be entitled.

4. Circumstances connected with the preparations of the last War, and the progress of the War itself prevented the Governor General in Council from having an opportunity of expressing the sense of Government on an occasion so honorable to the Subadar Major; But His Lordship in Council in giving retrospective effect to the grant of an honorary Stipend, has been anxious to repair the oversight thus created, and to give to Mahumud Shah the full benefit of the distinction and reward which he has merited.

5. The Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, will be pleased to draw the arrears of the Stipend in a separate Bill from the Deputy Pay Master at Meerut. The regular monthly allowance in future will be drawn in abstract by the Officer commanding the Company to which Mahumud Shah is attached.

6. The Medal so soon as prepared will be transmitted to the Officer commanding at Loodeanah, in order to it's being presented to the Subadar Major in the most public and impressive manner, in front of the Troops at the Station.

7. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give directions that this order be read and fully explained to every Native Corps in the Service.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 5TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant William Sage, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 6TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Surgeon Samuel Grant is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH DECEMBER, 1822.

1. As it is advisable to condense into one General Order the many partial ones which have been issued as occasions required respecting Ordnance Salutes, the following rules are promulgated for observance henceforth.

2. Morning and evening Guns are authorized to be fired at all Stations of the Army of Camps, coming under the following descriptions.

1. The Head Quarters of the Army, and of all General Officers of Division Commands, including the Head Quarters of the Artillery Regiment.

2. All fortresses with a permanent Garrison Staff.

3. The Head Quarters of all District or Brigadiers' Commands, or field forces.

4. All Camps or Posts at which a force is stationed of, or equal to, two Corps, (Cavalry or Infantry,) with a Company or more of Artillery or a Field Battery.

3. Salutes to those entitled thereto, are authorized according to the regulations at all places coming within the above description, viz.

Governor General,	19 Guns.
Vice-President in Council, and Deputy Governor,	17 Guns.
Commanders in Chief, Naval or Military, if not inferior in rank to Lieutenant General	17 Guns.
Chief Justice,	17 do.
Generals or Admirals, or their flags,	17 do.
Puisne Judges, Members of the Supreme Council, Lieutenant Generals, and Vice Admirals, or their flags,	15 do.
Major Generals and Rear Admirals, or their flags, when Commanding in Chief,	15 do.
Major Generals and Rear Admirals, or their flags,	13 do.
Brigadier Generals or Commodores Commanding in Chief, or their broad Pendants	13 do.
Brigadier Generals or Commodores when so commissioned,	11 do.
Political Residents, within the limits of their authority as such,	11 do.
Political Agents, at the Court only to which they are deputed,	9 do.
Any of His Majesty's Ships of War not carrying a flag or broad Pendant.	9 do.
Any other Ship, Gun for Gun.	

4. Officers inferior to Brigadier General who command Divisions of the Army Districts, Field Forces, on or beyond the British frontier, of Garrisons with a permanent Staff, to receive the Salute and honors of the next Superior Army Rank, from their Garrisons, Forces, &c.

5. All former orders on the subject of Salutes or Morning and Evening Guns are hereby annulled.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH DECEMBER, 1822

On the occasion of the approaching departure of His Majesty's 9th (King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons from India, the Most

Noble the Governor General in Council feels himself called on, and eagerly answers the call, to express the high sense entertained by Government of the eminently valuable Services of the Regiment, during a period of Twenty Years in this country.

Their Career has been marked by every thing which can distinguish a Corps. A decided spirit of energy has always illustrated their Conduct in the Field, where they have invariably exhibited to their fellow Soldiers an example peculiarly worthy of imitation; a Cordial unanimity has likewise ever subsisted between the Officers and Men of the Regiment, and their Brethren of the Hon'ble Company's Service, who doubtless will long cherish the remembrance of a Corps, as much distinguished for their social qualities and orderly conduct as for that high principle of Military feeling which has so decidedly marked the character of the King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 7th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Medical Department, in succession to Superintending Surgeon A. Dickson, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the Ship on which he may embark.

Deputy Superintending Surgeon J. McDowell, to be a Superintending Surgeon, and Surgeon C. Hunter to be Deputy Superintending Surgeon. The following Promotion, is also made by His Lordship in Council.

Artillery Regiment.

2d Lieutenant Arthur Campbell to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 17th November 1822, in succession to Barnard, deceased.

Captain William Nott, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted, under the extreme urgency of their case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough for one year, on their private affairs, without Pay.

2d Lieutenant N. H. Monkhouse, of Artillery—Ensign Martin West, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry. Brevet Captain J. H. Lester, Interpreter and Quarter Master 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay for Six Months from the 15th Instant, on account of his Health.

The Governor General in Council was pleased to make the following appointments, in the Ecclesiastical Department, under date the 22d ultimo.

Lieutenant Archibald Irvine of Engineers, to Superintend the construction of churches at Cawnpore.

The Revd. Henry Parish, L. L. D., to be Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William, including the Clerical duties of the General Hospital, from the 1st instant.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head-Quarters, Calcutta;

3d Dec. 1822.

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors are posted to Magazines as follows:

Sub-Conductor William Raynor to the Cawnpore Magazine, vice Keith promoted.

Sub Conductor W. Swift to the Magazine at Allahabad, to fill vacancy.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence;

1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Brevet Capt. Snodgrass from 20th November, to 20th December, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Sick Certificate.

JAS. NICOL, Adjt. General of the Army.

4TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Ensign John Woodburn is appointed Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Parsons appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Gunner John Aitken, of the Artillery, is placed under the General Management of the Military Orphan Society, for the purpose of being employed as an Assistant Master in the Upper Orphan School.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Wilson's appointment, on the 12th ultimo, of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Irwin to act as Adjutant to the European Regiment during the Absence of (Brevet) Captain Cateaton, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon C. Mackinnon, attached to His Majesty's 8th Dragoons, is directed to do duty with the Detachment of His Majesty's Troops under orders to proceed from the Presidency to Cawnpore by water, under the Command of Captain Hall of the 14th Foot,

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion Artillery,—Captain Brodhurst, from 4th December, to 4th January 1823, to remain at the Presidency, for the adjustment of his accounts at the Moluccas.

1st Battalion 17th Regiment,—Ensign John Burney, from 20th December, to 20th September 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Nagpore Escort,—Captain Lloyd, from 1st January, 1823, to 1st March 1823, in extension, to proceed to the Presidency, previously to an application for Furlough.

JAS. NICOL, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

5TH DEC. 1822.

Captain C. C. Smyth, of the 3d Light Cavalry, is appointed a member of the Committee for inspecting and admitting Horses from the Honorable Company's Stud, in the room of Captain Honeywood relieved from that duty.

Captain Smyth will receive charge of the Horses for the 3d, 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments, and proceed to Nusseerabad via Muttra, where he will deliver over the Horses for the 5th Regiment to Major Kennedy. Major General Sir D. Ochterlony will be pleased to order an Officer from the 6th Regiment to Nusseerabad to receive charge of the Horses from the 6th and 7th Regiments.

Lieutenant Dibdin will receive charge of the Horses for the 2d and 8th Regiments, and deliver them to an officer of the former Regiment to be detached to Kalpee for that purpose. The latter after delivering the Horses for the 2d Regiment at Keitahi will proceed to Jubbulpore with those for the 8th, and will there be relieved by an Officer of that Corps from Nagpore.

Lieutenant Wm. Hoggan, of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion, and directed to join.

Gunner George Hamilton, of Artillery, is appointed to the Commissariat, to fill a vacancy in the Half Wrought Material Yard at Cossypore, occasioned by the death of Gunner Moore. Gunner Hamilton is transferred to the Town Major's List, and is to be struck off the strength of his Corps from this date.

Surgeon John Barnes is posted to the 30th Regiment Native Infantry from the 21st September inst.

The appointment in Benares Division Orders of the 23d ultimo, by Major-General Loveday, of Lieutenant Gordon, Fort Adjutant of Chunar, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master of European Invalids during the period Brevet Captain Weston may be employed on Telegraphic duty, is confirmed.

The leave granted in General Orders of the 2d ultimo to Brevet Captain W. Williamson, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, is to commence from the 5th instant, instead of the date therein specified.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Pioneers,—Captain Hay, from 25th February 1823, to 25th Nov. 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment,—Ensign Bartleman, from 6th December, to 6th February 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment,—Brevet Captain and Adjutant Berguer, from 5th January 1823, to 5th October 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon Macqueen, from 15th December, to 15th February, 1823 to Benares, on urgent private affairs. This cancels the leave granted to Assistant Surgeon Macqueen in G. O. of 9th November.

W. G. PATRICKSON, Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

6TH DEC. 1822.

Major General Thomas's Division Order under date the 20th November, appointing Assistant Surgeon Duff to afford Medical aid to the 2d Light Cavalry during the absence of Surgeon Grant, and Surgeon Venour to take Medical charge of the Left Wing 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, is confirmed.

Surgeon J. Castell of the 6th Regiment is removed to the 2d Light Cavalry, which Corps he will join whenever he may be relieved from the situation in which he is at present officiating.

Corporal J. Judge, of the Regiment of Artillery, is promoted to Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Barrack Sergeant at Delhi, vacant by the promotion to Sub-Conductor of Barrack Sergeant Nixon.

John Pitts is appointed an Hospital Apprentice on the establishment of Subordinate Medical Officers, and posted to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Ensign R. Menzies, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry at Secroia, until further orders.

An Exchange of Situations is sanctioned between Lieutenant and Adjutant Whinfield of the 1st, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Brown of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry; the former Officer is accordingly appointed Adjutant to the 2d, and the latter Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

The appointment by Major Bowen, Commanding the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders of the 4th Instant, of Lieutenant and Adjutant McLaren to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Battalion during the Absence on leave of Ensign and Interpreter and Quarter Master Scott, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 30th Regiment,—Ensign Talbot, from 1st January 1823, to 1st May 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

W. G. PATRICKSON,
Depy. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

7TH DECEMBER, 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Posting in the Regiment of Artillery:

Captain James Hyde to the 2d Troop of the Horse Brigade, vice Brevet Major Whish proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Ensign Singer, of the 2d Battalion 22d Native Infantry, is permitted to continue doing duty with Right Wing 2d Battalion 23d, until its return to Dinapore, when he will proceed and join his Corps.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 4th Instant to Ensign Burney, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:
2d Battalion 25th Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel Heathcote, from 7th December, to 7th January 1823, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.
2d Battalion 22d Regiment.—Captain R. Newton, from 15th November, to 15th January 1823, to enable him to join.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

9TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Deputy Superintending Surgeon C Hunter is posted to the Rajpootana Force, vice McDowell.

Lieutenant A. D. Gordon of the 12th Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the 1st battalion of the regiment, vice Read appointed Superintendent of Family Money.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS
MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA,

29th Nov. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General court martial assembled at Meerut on Tuesday the 24th day September 1822, brevet major and captain Matthias Everard of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges

Charges Brevet-Major and Captain Matthias Everard of His Majesty's 14th Regiment Foot, ordered in arrest by me on the following Charges, viz:

1st. For systematic slight affected by him in his manner towards me his Commanding Officer, on various occasions during a considerable period, but particularly on, or about the 24th and 30th Dec. 1821,—1st, 11th and 26th April, 1822.

2d, For disrespectful demeanor to me, his Commanding Officer, on the 5th July 1822.

(Signed) JNO. McCOMBE,
Lieut. Col-
Comm H. M. 14th Foot.

Meerut, 24th Sept. 1822.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding. The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence for the Prosecution, and what has appeared on the defence, do find the Prisoner, Brevet Major and Captain Matthias Everard of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, Guilty of the Charges, but without reference to the intermediate dates stated in the 1st Charge.

Sentence. The Court adjudge the Prisoner to be reprimanded in such manner, as to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may appear proper.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The disrespectful conduct justly pronounced by the Court as substantiated against Brevet-Major Everard, in itself carries with it such an impeachment of the Military Character, that the Com-

mander in Chief considers any reproof beyond the publication of the Sentence unnecessary.—His Excellency trusts that the reflection of Brevet-Major Everard will guard him in future against a laxity which could not fail to bar his advancement, meritorious as has been his Service in other respects.

Brevet-Major Everard to be released from Arrest, and to return to his Duty.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30th Nov 1822.

At a General court Martial convened at Fort William on the 12th November 1822, Private Morgan Fahy of His Majesty's 17th regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

Charges against Private Morgan Fahy of the Light Company of His Majesty's 17th regiment of Foot.

For Mutiny in the following instances.

1st. For having on the Evening of the 23d of August 1822, in the Barracks of the left Wing of His Majesty's 17th regiment of Foot, in Fort William, seized from the Arm rack a bayonet and therewith stabbed Orderly Serjeant Collopy of the same company and regiment, his Senior Non-Commissioned Officer while in the execution of his Duty.

2d. For having, after Wounding Orderly Serjeant Collopy, and being disarmed, seized another Bayonet, daring any man to take him under the risk of sharing the same fate with the Serjeant, or words to that effect, and continuing in a state of mutinous defiance until secured by many Men who surrounded him and lodged him in the Guard House of the regiment.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding. The Court having heard the proceedings read over and having maturely weighed and considered all that has been brought forward on the prosecution and defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoner Morgan Fahy is Guilty of the 1st charge; and that he is Guilty also of the 2d charge with exception of the Words "under the risk of sharing the same fate with the Serjeant."

Sentence. The Court having found as above, do Sentence the Prisoner Morgan Fahy, Private of the Light company of His Majesty's 17th regiment of Foot, to Fifteen Months Solitary confinement.

Approved; and the Sentence commuted into twelve Months confinement in the Gaol of Calcutta.

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

1st DECEMBER, 1822

The Most Noble the commander-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Major Thomas Charles Green, from the 24th Foot, to be Major, vice John Hogg, who exchanges, 29th October, 1822.

21th Foot

Major John Hogg, from the 20th Foot to be Major, vice Thomas Charles Green, who exchanges, 29th October, 1822.

44th Foot.

Ensign William Sargent to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Tw. Herrow deceased, 17th November, 1822

Hemsworth Usher, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice William Sargent promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander-in-chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

2D DECEMBER, 1822.

Brevet captain Williams, of the 16th Light Dragoons now at Cawnpore, is directed to join and do duty with the Volunteers for that Corps, under Brevet captain Cortlandt, of the 8th Dragoon.

The Transfer from the 17th to the 33th regiment of Private John Welsh, as announced in General Orders of the 15th ultimo, has not taken place

By Order of the Most Noble the commander-in-chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

3D DECEMBER, 1822.

Captain Graham of the 59th regiment, and Lieut. Spaight of the 87th, are nominated, the former to command, and the latter to duty with the Invalids of His Majesty's Service now in Fort William, exclusive of those belonging to the 8th Light Dragoons, and 47th Foot

By Order of the Most Noble the commander-in-chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

3D DECEMBER 1822.

The most noble the commander in chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

24TH FOOT.

Mr. Thos. Blood, Riding Master, 16th Dragoons, to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. H. Poole, who resigns, 1st December 1822.

N. B. Ensign Blood will continue to perform the Duties of Riding Master to the 16th Lancers, until further orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

4TH DECEMBER, 1822

Under the Rule laid down in General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, the Most Noble the commander in chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing, and upwards, to the Rank of captain by Brevet in the East Indies only from the date specified against their respective names

46th Foot, Lieut. Alexander Campbell, 2d May, 1821.

44th Foot, Lieutenant Fredk. Hemming, 27th Mar, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

5TH DECEMBER, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness, the commander in chief's leave of absence during the month of April last, for the periods specified against their respective names.

17th Foot.—Surgeon Ardley, from 21st March to the 24th June, 1822.

24th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Fawcett from 25th April to the 24th June, 1822.

59th Foot.—Ensign Drummond from 7th March to the 24th September, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

6TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Jennings of the 14th Foot has leave to proceed to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for 6 months from the 25th ultimo.

Ensign Jones of the 59th Regt. now on his way to join his corps, has permission to re-visit Calcutta, pending an application which he is to make for leave of absence thro' the commanding officer of his Regiment.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

DECEMBER 7 1822

Lieutenant R. Robinson of the 4th Light Dragoons has leave to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs and to be absent on that account for one year from the date of his Embarkation.

Lieutenant Lewis of the 17th Light Dragoons has leave to proceed to England, where he will rejoin his corps upon it's arrival from India.

Lieut. Dobbin of the 69th Regt. has leave to return to Europe for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his Embarkation.

The Leave granted to Captain Brown of the 24th Foot, to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his Health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Captain M. Sherer of the 34th Regt. has permission to proceed his corps to England via Bombay and Egypt, for which 6 months leave of absence is granted him.

Should any further leave be required, Captain Sherer is to make application to the Horse Guards.

The Leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Chas. Colville, to the following Officers of the 4th Light Dragoons, is confirmed.

To Lieutenants Parlbby, and Sullivan, from the 1st instant, to the 31st of May next, the former to visit Bengal, and the latter Madras, on their Private Affairs.

To Lieutenant Murray, in extension, to the 31st January, 1823, on his Private Affairs.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief.

THOS. McMAHON Col. A. G.

9TH DECEMBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the commander in chief is pleased to sanction the following transfer to have effect from the 25th instant.

Corporal B. Essen from the 17th to the 38th Regiment of Foot.

Corporal Essen to proceed to Berhampore with the Detachment under captain Hall.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

DECEMBER 12.

For the Shipping Arrivals, we refer to our shipping list.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir E. PAGER, G. C. B. landed this morning, at near the Cooley Bazar at 8 o'clock, under the salute due to his rank.

Nothing new or interesting is stirring that we know of.

By the last arrivals from Madras (26th Nov.) the Subscription for the distressedrish amounted to about 34 thousand Rupees.

The valedictory Address lately voted at the Town Hall to the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL, was presented on Monday forenoon. The ceremony was an imposing and impressive one. By 11 o'clock, great numbers had assembled in the lower marble hall from which they adjourned to the upper hall. Lady HARRINGS and her suite sat on one side of the state canopy, under which stood his Lordship's chair, and the chairs of the Honorable the Members of the Supreme Council. Several elegantly dressed and fashionable females were present, and many Gentlemen of the first respectability were to be seen amidst the vast assemblage which was densely collected in front of the canopy. A sennet of trumpets announced his Lordship's approach, who, preceded by his suite, entered the hall. His Lordship walked up to the chair of state and sat down. There was a solemn silence which associated with the purpose for which so many were present, had something very touching in it. After a pause, the Venerable Chairman of the Town Hall meeting, attended by the Requisitionists, advanced in front of the Canopy. His Lordship instantly arose to receive him, and stood during the time the Address was reading. His Lordship looked remarkably well, and wore the orders of the Garter and Bath. For him there must have been a sense of triumph in the scene—but it must have, at the same time, been blended with a melancholy sentiment—for it is not easy to say farewell, where there have been admiration and respectful attachment on the one side, and paternal sway on the other. When Mr. UPNY concluded reading the address, he presented the parchment to his Lordship, who instantly replied in those terms, for which we refer our readers to another page, where we have given a Contemporary's account of the proceedings. His Lordship concluding, bowed to all the company in a most affable manner, and "the charm being wound up," all went home.

BALL AND SUPPER TO THE MARQUESS & MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS.

At a Meeting held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 9th Dec.,
MR. UDNY IN THE CHAIR.

RESOLVED—That an entertainment, consisting of a Ball and Supper, be given by the Society of Calcutta to the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings, on their approaching departure from India.

RESOLVED—That Mr. Adam be requested to preside at the Entertainment.

Mr. Adam having consented to accept the office of President upon the occasion, requested that Mr. Udney, Mr. Bayley, and Mr. John Palmer, may be associated with him as Vice Presidents.

RESOLVED—That Mr. Udney, Mr. Bayley and Mr. John Palmer, be elected Vice Presidents.

The following Gentlemen were then elected as a Committee of Stewards for conducting the proposed Entertainment.

PRESIDENT.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN ADAM ESQUIRE,

VICE PRESIDENTS.

MR. BAYLEY. | MR. UDNY. | MR. PALMER.

STEWARDS.

General Hardwicke
 Mr. Treeves
 Col. Sir T. McMahon
 Mr. C. Trower
 Dr. Meigs
 Mr. Pattle
 Mr. H. T. Prinsep
 Colonel Stevenson
 Major Vaughan
 Mr. D. Clarke
 Mr. J. Shakespeare
 Mr. Hogg
 Mr. Alsop
 Mr. H. Shakespear
 Captain Costly

Major Gall
 Mr. E. Majoribanks
 Mr. Calder
 Mr. W. Prinsep
 Major Taylor
 Captain Caldwell
 Captain Smith, Eng.
 Captain Hutchinson
 Mr. R. C. Plowden
 Mr. Holt McKenzie
 Hon. C. R. Lindsay
 Dr. McWhirter
 Mr. A. Colvin
 " W. H. McNaughten
 Mr. C. K. Robison

RESOLVED—That the President and Vice Presidents be requested to wait upon the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings with a respectful solicitation, that they will be pleased to accept the Entertainment, and to fix a day for its taking place.

The Book for Subscribers having been laid on the Table,

RESOLVED—That it remain open in the Hands of the Committee

The Thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Mr. Udney, and the Committee having retired, the meeting adjourned.

There was a falling off in numbers at last night's Town Hall Assembly, but not in spirit. Country dances still more in the back ground. Quadrilles as formerly. The

new Spanish dance was tried, but appearing rather impracticable without further study, was abandoned for the old Spanish. We would recommend sundry and attentive rehearsals of the new Spanish to such as may be anxious to shine in it. The principal novelty of the evening was *Waltzing*. It was the first time we beheld waltzing in a public ball room on this side the Cape. About five or six couples, if we recollect right, stood up and acquitted themselves remarkably well. The *Waltz* is certainly a very pretty dance, but it has a foreign air to the untravelled Englishman, which requires a little habitude to reconcile it to John Bull prejudices. Perhaps dancing is as good a criterion of national manners, and national taste, as may occur to the cursory observer. Gradually as we have become more polished in our national manners, our dances have relaxed from their whalebone starchy and hooped awkwardness to the easy flowing undulatory movements of the silken times. The Romans held dancing in contempt, which was decidedly a proof of uncivilization, because dancing is undoubtedly one of the fine arts. Accordingly, as the Roman manners yielded to the influence of Grecian elegance, dancing was not held so very unworthy of a gentleman as it had been;—though even as late as the time of Cicero, we find him topping a climax in one of his orations against Mark Anthony by denouncing him as a *Dancer*. If Mark Anthony, a wildish, rakeish young man, of good family, was marked as a *Dancer*, we may depend upon it, that Dancing was becoming rather fashionable at Rome; for Anthony, undoubtedly, was a gentleman in the modern acceptation of the word, and he would have been undoubtedly cut by his Dandy companions on the word of Cicero, had dancing been considered by them ungentleel. At a later period, a Roman Emperor took such a passion for dancing, that he led the corps de ballet at the Opera. The Romans at that time had become an exceedingly polite nation; but we cannot say much for their morality, although we wish exceedingly that we could see fac similes of their dances, which, judging from ancient sculpture and coins, &c. must have been extremely graceful. Perhaps we shall surprise some of our readers by the declaration; but really, so far as we can judge, we do suspect that we owe the Quadrille to the Greeks or Romans, or both. We do not mean the whole dance, as it now stands, but the *idea* of it. Perhaps the waltz was derived from the siesure of the Sabine women by their adventurous lovers. A man of the least breeding in

eloping with his mistress, would, we are inclined to conclude, put himself exactly in a waltzing attitude. He would support, rather embrace, her with one hand and arm, and gently drag with the other. Yes, it must be so—the Waltz is decidedly of Sabine origin, and admirably and delicately portrays the gentle whirling violence which those charming fellows of antiquity used when they went a wooing. During intervals, the band of the Lancers, which was kindly permitted to attend, played various airs and pieces in the lobby. It is one of the best bands we ever heard, and is conducted, we believe, by an ingenious foreigner, whose musical attainments are of no ordinary cast.

The supper, within our own sphere of observation, was excellent; as were the wines.

BENGAL MILITARY WIDOW'S FUND.

At a Special General Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Bengal Military Widow's Fund, held at the Bank of Hindoostan, this day, Saturday the 7th December 1822, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of Mr. James Young and Major H. Bowen resigned, also for the election of a President and Treasurer in the room of Mr. James Young.

Mr. JAMESON in the chair

When the following resolutions were passed :

1st—Resolved unanimously, that Mr. G. Ballard be solicited to undertake the office of Treasurer.

2nd—Resolved that Mr. D. Bryce (a Member of the Society) be elected a Director in the room of Major H. Bowen.

3d—Resolved, that Major J. W. Taylor be elected President of the Committee in the room of Mr. J. Young.

4th—Resolved, that Major J. L. Stuart be elected a Director in the room of Major J. W. Taylor, elected President of the Committee.

5th—Resolved that the cordial Thanks of this Meeting be offered to Mr. James Young for his able, zealous and disinterested services in the situations of President and Treasurer of the Military Widow's Fund, in which through a series of years, he gratuitously devoted his time and attention to the promotion of the best interests of the Institution, thereby mainly contributing to its present stability and welfare, and availing himself of every opportunity to evince his sympathy in the misfortunes of the Widows of his late Brother Officers, by his humane and benevolent exertions in furtherance of their support and comfort.

6th—Resolved, that as a mark of the confidence of the Society, Mr. James Young, the late President and Treasurer, who is on the eve of departure for England, be requested to communicate during his residence there, with the Directors of the Fund, in that country, G. A. Robinson, Esq. Colonel James Salmond, and Henry Trail, Esq. and to afford them every information in his power on points connected with the Memorial now about to be sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and with the interests of the Institution generally.

7th—Resolved, that the preceding two Resolutions be transmitted to the Directors in England, and that they be requested to communicate with Mr. James Young regarding the general interests of the Institution, and the best means of supporting the appeal just proposed to the Honourable the Court of Directors for further countenance and assistance.

8th—Resolved, that the Directors be requested to communicate the above resolutions to Mr. James Young.

9th—Resolved, that the accounts having been compared with the Government Securities actually held by the Treasurer and found correct, that a release be given to the late Treasurer by the present Directors.

10th—Resolved, that the Proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Newspapers for the information of the Army.

By Order of the Directors,
H. MARTINDELL, *Secretary*.

ADDRESS

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.

The Chairman having notified to the Settlement, that in conformity with the instructions of the General Meeting of the 25th of November, he and the Committee had done themselves the honor of waiting upon the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, and that his Lordship had appointed this day at eleven o'clock for receiving the address, the Chairman, accompanied by the Committee and a great number of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, proceeded to the Government House at the time appointed.

On being introduced to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, the Chairman addressed his Lordship in the following terms :

MY LORD,

I am deputed by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to express the feelings with which they are so deeply impressed towards your Lordship.

The document I hold in my hand, contains an Extract from their Proceedings, which I shall now have the honor to recite.

EXTRACT from PROCEEDINGS of a MEETING of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of CALCUTTA, held at the TOWN HALL on Monday the 25th Nov. 1822.

Resolved, that an Address be presented to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, expressive of the unfeigned regret of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of CALCUTTA, at the loss they are about to sustain by His Lordship's departure for Europe—to declare the high Respect and Esteem they personally bear to his Character, and to render a just Tribute of Applause to the merits of his long and arduous Administration.

Resolved, That as a durable and suitable Testimony of our high sense of LORD HASTINGS'S great Services, it is the wish of this Meeting that an EQUESTRIAN STATUE of his Lordship be erected in this City.

G UDNY, *Chairman.*

Hoping for your Lordship's favorable acquiescence, in the object of the second of these Resolutions, I now proceed to read the Address, voted to your Lordship, by the first of them.

To His Excellency The Most Noble

FRANCIS, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G. & G. C. B. Governor General of British India, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the East India Company's Military Forces, in the East Indies, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD;

WE THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA, cannot allow ourselves to witness the departure of your Lordship for Europe, without offering to you the tribute of our most unfeigned Respect and Esteem. We trust we are not presumptuous, in adding to this tribute, our most unqualified admiration, of the wise and enlightened Policy of your Lordship's Government, during the period you have held the reins of Administration in this Country.

Your Lordship has already received the high and enviable Rewards which, under the British Sceptre, await the Statesman and the Warrior, who has uniformly promoted the best Interests of the Empire, and sustained the Character of the English nation for Justice, Probity, and Valour.

Amidst the lustre of the distinguished and honorable applause which surrounds your Lordship's name, we are persuaded you will receive with the warmest cordiality of feeling, the sincere heart-felt expressions of Regard and Esteem, now offered to you by a Community over which your Lordship has so long presided. Enjoying as we have done the most ample means of appreciating the upright, mild, and conciliating virtues by which your Lordship is so eminently distinguished, we cannot contemplate, without the deepest regret, the moment at which you are to bid us Farewell! But we beg to assure your Lordship, that the recollection of these virtues will never be erased from our hearts.

It will fall to the lot of the future Historian of India, to do justice to acts, by which in the Council, and in the Field, your Lordship's Government of Hindoostan has been rendered so pre-eminently illustrious. But we, the immediate Spectators of these great events, cannot restrain ourselves from again expressing the sentiments which they are so eminently calculated to inspire. We have already had the happiness of congratulating your Lordship on the distinguished success that attended your wise and vigorous measures in the prosecution of two just and necessary Wars, in which you have been engaged, and we have seen, with the highest satisfaction, the testimony we then bore, to the wisdom and energy of your Administration, confirmed by the Applause of your King and Country. When you took into your hands the reins of Administration, dangers of no common magnitude threatened the Peace and Stability of the British Power in the East. Before the watchfulness and vigour of your Lordship's rule, these dangers quickly disappeared, and India presents, at this moment, a scene of Happiness and Tranquillity, unexampled in any former period of her history. The resources of our Power, whether they are sought in the attachment of our Native Subjects to the British sway—in the respect which our Government commands from surrounding States,—or in the increasing amount of a Revenue, drawn from an industrious and contented People, have multiplied beyond our most sanguine hopes, and every succeeding year of your Lordship's Government, has beheld our Dominions in the East, more and more consolidated, on the best and most stable of foundations.

Knowing the peculiar interest which your Lordship must always take in the happiness of Central India, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of congratulating you on the

increasing Peace and Prosperity of this portion of the Country—Provinces that have been long a prey to the most cruel and lawless devastation, present at this day no dangers to intimidate the Traveller, in pursuit of his honest avocations, and the Husbandman now sows and reaps in security, where but a short time ago he was exposed to unrelenting and predatory bands, ready to descend upon his Fields, and seize the fruits of his labour.

We have likewise long admired the zealous and hearty alacrity with which your Lordship has uniformly entered into every scheme for the diffusion of knowledge and civilization over the vast continent of India. We have often beheld you bending from the high duties of your Station, to aid the endeavours of the humblest Individual, who devotes his time and his talents to the moral instruction of our Native subjects, and the numerous and highly prospering Schools, which, under your Lordship's patronage, have arisen over Hindoostan, bespeak the interest you have taken to have been no less operative than cordial.

We have also witnessed the uniform readiness and energy with which your Lordship has countenanced every plan for promoting the splendour, and the healthfulness of the Capital of British India. The Public Edifices which have arisen in Calcutta, under your auspices, will proclaim to future ages, the care with which your Lordship provided for the Religious and Commercial convenience of the European Community—while the Native Population will point with gratitude and exultation, to the Public works of your Lordship, as worthy of the proudest days of their ancestors.

But it were vain to attempt enumerating the splendid and benevolent acts by which a Government distinguished by every thing Great and Good, has been rendered so truly dear to us. We are unable to discover a single Province, in the wide-extended Empire over which your Lordship has so long ruled, that has not tasted the happy fruits of your wisdom, energy, and benevolence—and in which the name of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS is not honored and revered.—The Regard and Veneration with which this name will ever be pronounced by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, will long proclaim the high estimation in which your Lordship's character has stood amongst us; and we are persuaded that you carry along with you, in the affection of the Natives of India, one of the most gratifying rewards which the honorable ambition of a Governor General can covet. To this Reward your Lordship is

eminently entitled, distinguished as your Administration has been, for the truly Paternal manner in which you have so frequently, and so feelingly, inculcated Mildness, Humanity and Conciliatory Conduct towards the Native Population of the Country.

Deeply impressed with these Sentiments, we cannot contemplate without regret the departure of a Governor General, who in the fruits of his administration, has left us so rich a Legacy as your Lordship has bequeathed, and who in *Private Life* has given us so eminent an example of all that is dignified and amiable; and we should be lost to every Generous and Grateful feeling, if we did not assure your Lordship, that you bear our warmest and most sincere wishes for your Health and Happiness in your Native Country—for those of your Noble Consort, and every Member of your illustrious Family, and did we not embrace this opportunity of recording the high Regard and Esteem, with which we have the Honor to be,

Your Lordship's

Most faithful, humble Servants,

Calcutta.
December, 1822. }

G. Uday
Thos. Hardwick
Wm. Leicester
R. Sparkle
J. Pattle
J. Palmer
C. Shakespear
S. Swinton
Chas. Mouat
C. Trower
Holt Mackenzie
Jas. Bryce
James Colvin
Henry Wood
C. R. Lindsay
John Shakespear
H. Shakespear
R. Stevenson
C. H. Campbell
J. Parron
R. C. Plowden
P. Treves
S. T. Goad
Wm. Hiatt
H. T. Prinsep
Wm. Casebent
James Nicoll
J. P. Larkins
J. Barnes

J. Hartley
R. C. Priest
J. R. Elphinstone
J. Sangford
W. Ainslie
D. Clark
W. F. Clark
Thomas Thomason
W. G. Stephen
Rob. Barlow, sen.
J. H. Barlow
John Hunter
A. Colquhoun
Thomas Hewett
W. K. Ord
G. Money
L. L. Gotting
Edward Moran
W. B. Martin
W. Cameron
T. Blair
H. Darwall
Henry Dawes
F. Townsend
John Forsyth
James Wood
H. Ricketts
W. H. Macnaghten
A. Stirling

P Sutherland	W J Parkins
W Miller	R Armstrong
W Byrn	F Bathgate
Wm Byrn	J P Ledlie
C F Byrn	Thomas Waterman
J Mathews	J D'M Sinaes
H Sargent	T D'M Sinaes
H W Bithorp	W. D'M. Sinaes
J T Edwards	Joaq. D'M. Sinaes
W A Livingstone	Joseph Hodges, sen.
L A Davidson	John Hodges
C Stuart	John Foster
J J Hogg	J. Paschand
J Burn	Jno. Deeder
R Howard	James Mackenzie
Jos Conolly	J R. Campe
John Stuart	Aber. Dick
W Thomas	H. B. Henderson
Sam Faddy	J. Greenstreet
M Lumsden	James Dewart
J Beardsmore	George Proctor
Wm Barfill	George Crucklow
Wm Wallis	J J L Hoff
Wm Kennedy	S R Stacy
Benjamin Fergusson	S P Stacy
B Roberts	John Lowe
C J Honeywood	E R Barwell
Henry Ing Lee	C R Barwell
O Hutteman	A C Barwell
John Mills	A L Barwell
J Rondo	C R Martin
James Mellis	J Alexander
D Gray	W Nisbet
James Middleton	James Robertson
R W Purchase	William Robertson
George Hornett, jun.	L Robertson
R Cantopher	A Rowland
M Gisborne	G Rowland
C Povoleri	James Bridgenell
M Grigg	Gabriel D'Cruz
John Bagshaw	S Ritherdon
R J Bagshaw	Edward McCampbell
W Chalmers	H Doyle
C Cornelius, jun	I H Alt
C Urage, jun	E Barnett
corn. Smith	B Hyppolite
Charles Greenway	James Fordyce
Daniel Hogan	I F Fauvel
Wm Mandy	F Dacruz
John Gilmore	L Cooper
F A Dorin	Charles Silverton
J Swiney, Surgeon	George Rye
B Valle	David Hunter
J Wheatly	William Stuart
R Robertson	C Christie
G I Morris	Maj-Gen J Arnold, C B
J Calder	Nathaniel Wallich
Thomas DeSouza	

I A Hodgson	W F R Shedden
Tredway Clark	John Storm
George Herbert Gail	Richard Woodward
R H Sneyd	John Hunter
Alexander Colvin	Henry Parish
B D Colvin	A Lockett
P Phipps	I A Aganoor
R L Dickson	I A Malcolm
Francis Pemble Strong	C J Petruse
William Mann	H H Wilson
John J M Reid	William Russell
James Thomson	Charles Bennet
Charles Hampton	James Bennet
I C Hyde	I Landeman
Richard Hunter	Edward Brightman
Thomas Rason	John Brightman
F W Purchase	W L Gibbons
A Walters	John Stuart May
I Roscoe	George Johnson
I Martin	S Nicholson
I A Goodall	C G Straitell
C A Cantor	C M Wade
E W Purchase	John Hayes
Trevor Flowden	C Lushington
George Swinton	W Cornelius
I Jameson	I B Cornelius
Alexander Russell	H Caldwell
G Wodsworth	I W Macleod
D Humbert	G O Jacobs,
Thomas Boulton	George Baillic, assistant
C W Brietzck	Surgeon
Heze Clark	Richard Maruell
James Meik	R W Poe
W Brodie	W Crump
James Hare	George Dick
A Fortune	P G Sinclair
H Martindell	H S Reid
John Smith	W Swinton
I E C Archer	R Grindall
I Grant	E B Higgins
T Milner	C T Higgins
F T Hall	James Barwell
Sam Barlow Wood	G B Judah
Benjamin Lamb Jenkins	C Cornelius
Charles Hudson	G Ducosta
William Tomkins	John Hastie
William Franklin, Lt-Col	I W Taylor
I H D'Oyly	H D'Fouchy
Charles Mackenzie	G D'Fouchy
Henry Walters	Robert Molloy
T P N Bainbridge	Benjamin Bell
C D Apdin	A Heugh
W Davies	E Thompson
T C Fitzgerald	H Mathew
Charles Walter	William Thacker
F Grose	I Robinson
Thomas Allport	R W Baldock

Manuel Jones	John Phipps
F W Jones	William H Twentyman
A S Adels	W O Patrickson
L C Ballifelt	W L Watson
Thomas Philpot	John Scott
Thomas Rutledge	N Manley
T Swaine	George Hill
I O C Grier	Thomas Hutton
James Watson, Major	Hugh Forbes
General	Hampton
W I Rodgers	R Hampton, Major
I O B Sandy	J Small
John Denny	Joseph Barretto
I M Combs, Major,	John Dacruz
Madras Army	L Joseph Barretto
Wm Tate	William Flower
I T Smoult	William Palmer
Niloo Dutt	H Imlach
Russomoy Dutt	Joseph Ives
W H Oakes	William M Peters
D Radlell	H Newmarch
W Pattie	I Carey
W D Conway	W H Websterfield
Robt Maxwell	J hn Collie
I Burney	I Llewelyn
R Brooka	James Richard
Richard Holdsworth	R B Lloyd
William Rayner	A C Iloyer
Charles Trebeck	Charles Hogg
Charles Tiebeck, jun	W Dorin
James Simpson	W C B aquiera
G Hayes	T Alsop
W Woollaston, jun	I B Birch
C W Jones	E Majorbanks
R Sangster	William Anley
J D Clouch	J L Stewart
D Campbell	R M Thomas
Daniel Corrie	Charles C Chesney
H H Bell	D Drummond
Charles Parks	John Cheap
John C ropley	F Magniac
John Silvertown	Robert Creighton
A G Balfour	D Frskins
J W Hogg	D Macnaugh Liddell
George Tyler	H L Ashmore
William Barnard	A N Drummond
R Mitford	John Miller
J Hans Scithey	H P Russell
G Udney, jun	N J Halhed
J Vaughan, Major	W Dacosta
H W Wilkinson, Capt	David Dacosta
Richard Udney	James Hill
A Wilson	L O'Brien
Charles R Greenlaw	Francis Bathie
G Mackillop	I Paternoster
J T Hunter	

R B Bolet	A C Chapp
John M Seppings	A M McManis
James Jacobs	L Kellam
C B M Jacobs	Edwin Nettis
J F B Jacobs	Charles Christian
Matthew Johnstone	James Head
William Fewles	A C Seymour
John Adels	John Tuttle
Thomas Manby	I Wood
H J Chippendale	Henry Pearson
William W Caveindah	Charles Pater
D McAlane	Stephen Laprimandye
C Morley	P Landeman
F McNaghten	William Smith
— Francis	H Braudson
I I S Brownrigg	Charles Otton
James Atkinson	Stephen J. J.
H Fergusson	C F Archer
G Rowe, junior	P Wilson
George MacCowan	W Hickey
W L Heathcote	F Stivers
Thomas Sanderson	I F Oathart
John Boag	I White
Alexander Brown	Ad F Smith
William Limond	Alexander R Jackson
George Chisholm	D W H sperd
Geo Wilding Chisholm	Alexander Fraser
A Simpson	Mathew Mendes
John Breen	John Alexander
I D Conyers	John Andrew
William M Farrell	Mathew Louis
W Nott	George Platt
I E Conway	James Chollet
W A Swaine	D McDonald
I Perronx	T J Wishart
I Henry	John Lyall
F Rodrigues	Joseph Masters
S Rodrigues	Stephen Clare
I Rodrigues	C H Penrose
I Payne	Thomas Lewin
C Burling	John Barrow
F Lunday	Henry Cooke, junr
I T Swaine	Francis Cooke
M Payne	Wm Moore
W Gould	H Osborne
I Smith	I Osborne
Gour Chann Mittre	A D Rice
Gour Mohun Ghosaul	A D Kemp
Bhojrab Chander Ghosaul	A Kelos
Budden Chann Chander	Paulus Andrews
Mother Mohun Roy	W Price
Chowdrye	A Phillips
F Sward	I I Fitzpatrick
P Limer	I W Taylor
I L Blancy	John Madge
Charles Barnard	James Madge
	James S Urquhart

Donald W. Unghart	R Cutlar Fergusson
John Haden	Frans Viigson
Thomas Gab Guster	M T Weatherall
Thomas Sonet	I B Marshman
John Saunders	Percy Earl
Wm Shank	A Heberlet
John McWhirter	I Heberlet
W H Mill	I Wood
Sir Harry Darell	b Wood
Edward Cropley	W Forestry
A Favre	John Chew
Chas Harding	George East
Wm Henderson	Wm Patuck
T B Scott	John Hunter
David Turnbull	Geo Vint
E Fraser	Chas K Robinson
Robt Smith	Anthony MacTier
James Dowling	I Robinson
Joannes Tutunus	M Meyer
Rev Fre Man Mosquita	Robert Syme
Rev Fran B Murphy	M Muckenzie
I R Oliver	John F Sandya
T D Finney	I R Richardson
John Higginson	James Waid, sen
Robt Bevestre	James Waid, junr
I A Scalch	I Parry
T R Broughton, Lt Col	Patersons in Co.
C H Heyens	A G Paterson
I Adam	Jas Fergusson
Geo Hutchinson	A F Lind
John Smith	H A Williams
I Marshman	Jos Taylor
Wm Carey	I McNeight
Wm Waid	P S Hewett
A Galloway, Capt	Robert M Clintock
John Mack	E Molony
W H Palmer	H E Gilbert Cooper
John Cheape	W Wright Hewett
B Buxton	W H Smoult
W Cunningham	I D Herbert
Thos Mitchell	I Manson
D Sharp	John Gilmore
D McCoy	W F Fergusson
I Jover	Newton Wallace
W R Costley	R Powney
F Weston	Chas Cairn Smith
R Brown	I Jennings
Wm Burn	C I Cooks
John Jeffs Cooper	Jos R Henderson
Wm Prinsep	John Archer
Hy Manning	Arch Duff
A Ramsay	H A Smith
Geo Mc Killop	R A Aird
D Bryce	C Paschaud
I Cullen	G Simons
* D Cullen	W Currie

F Cornelius	Chas Morteson
M Cornelius	C W Lundstedt
C Urage	F Lindstedt
Thos D'Brayn	E H Barklingyoung
R Hastie	Jash Diaper
E P Postburg	E D'Souza
P A'Chatoor	Jos Neal
I Henry	John Brewer
M Jackson	Rowland Graham
John Uquhart	Henry Palmer
I W Uquhart	I Sarkies
T F. therr-ton, H: Lt Col	David Hare
W H Abbott	F Patrick
G Ballard	E Gray
A B Tod	A C Dunlop
John Reddall	P Dykes
A F Hamilton	R Dykes
George Hamilton	H Howen May
L Namey	I S McLaren
Wm Duncan	C Povoleri
John Russell	G Angus
Jas A Lennaneau	Jas Da Cruz
B Browne	S Fitter
N I Hahhed, off. judge	John Teyen
of the court of Appeal	D D Negro
and Circuit	T P Verboom
Henry Cooke	P Mack
Jas Stuart Shanks	Thos Fleming
S Gumsdick	Thomas Teyen
I H Keatinge	Nilmoney Ghose
R Latter	C Swedland
Chas Hutchins	

To this Address the **MARQUESS OF HASTINGS** was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,

You are right in the persuasion which you have expressed that I could not but meet with the warmest cordiality your flattering Professions of Regard: the Term is only too weak to mark the deeply grateful sensibility excited by such a Compliment.

The testimony of Approbation to which you allude from my Honorable Employers at Home, has been matter of heartfelt satisfaction to me. That I had fulfilled my Duties in a manner correspondent to their Expectations would have been an assurance sufficient for me to rest upon with constant pleasure in retirement. The Stability added to their Profession of Terri ory, the General Tranquillity of a Country heretofore agitated without Respite, and the large augmentation of their Revenues, have been generously acknowledged by them. I might well indulge vanity in such a Recognition of the results from my endeavours, as far at least as my consciousness of what was attributable to those who co-operated with me would allow me to ascribe any thing to myself. Yet this would still be but an Oulding

within which there was room for those nearer at hand to perceive many Defects, such as might justly retract from aught of merit in the mere superficial feature. You have striven to make me believe that you have not discovered blemishes of such extent. Need I say how much I feel that favourable Judgment!

I have ardently sought the esteem of the British Community in India, because I found every motive for esteeming those who compose it; and I derive no ordinary Pride from being told that I have attained the object. Indeed a sincere Community of Interest with you has been cherished by me. I have studied to give to the Indian Service, Civil and Military, that rate in the estimation of Society at Home, which the incalculable value of India to England, the gallant Elevation of Spirit in the Honourable Company's Affairs, and the prond integrity of the Civil Functionaries so truly claim. It is from such a view, even more than from its Useful Influence on the Native Powers, that I have been precise in maintaining the Dignity of this Government, which could not be upheld without similarly raising its Dependent Branches; and I venture to think that your experience has justified the Policy.

Your laudatory advertence to the demeanor which I have observed and inculcated in intercourse with the Natives is peculiarly gratifying to me. The effects, if I do not deceive myself, are very visible in the valiance of all Classes of them in the furtherance of our purposes, and in the frankness with which they meet any encouraging advances from us. The observation applies itself more particularly to the readiness with which they send their Children to the Schools established by us. This is so distinct that I now look with confidence to the rapid diffusion of Moral Instruction throughout a Population in which it has for a long period been lamentably wanting. The known Talents and disposition of my destined Successor ensure persevering attention to this most interesting point.

If it will be with concern, as you kindly profess you shall hear me say Farewell—believe that the Word will be pronounced by me with unfeigned Regret. I have framed Ties of Sentiment here which cannot be relaxed (tho' but in a degree) by Separation, without Pain. The very Applause with which you grace my Departure must unavoidably render more acute the Thought of ceasing to share with you the Glorious Task of erecting the Monuments of British Beneficence in meliorating the Condition of the Indian People. It is true, my Recollection and my Exhortations will still earnestly point towards those whom I leave here. But Me

mory is cold in comparison with the cheery reciprocation of Good Will beaming in Countenances animated by Mutual Trust.

One point still remains. Your Resolutions purport the design to raise an Equestrian Statues of me. Let me implore that this Plan may be adandoned. I have lived long enough among you to know how seriously the Younger Part of the Community are burthened with Charges altogether indispensible in this Climate. You have authorised in me the Vanity of apprehending that many, in a generous competition to manifest attachment, might be eager to offer Contributions which they could ill afford to such an Expensive Undertaking. But the Undertaking is not less superfluous than Expensive. If I continue to hold in your Esteem that Place with which you have honoured me, I ask no other Fame. I therefore repeat the Supplication; while the Intention, as well as the Distinction conferred upon me by your Address, will ever be contemplated by me with glowing Gratitude.

Penang.

To the Editor of the Pinang Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Accompanied by another Gentleman, I lately went on an excursion to the Coast of Queda, hopperside this Island. We entered the embouchure of a deep and broad stream called Jooroo, and our attention was attracted by an Alligator which had that morning been caught by some Malays by a device which I believe is very generally employed on Continental India. A bait is laid inclosing a bit of wood disposed lengthwise — To this is tied a long rope which is fastened to a tree or to a float on the river — The Alligator having swallowed the bait makes off with it — and the moment he meets with a check from the rope, the bit of wood or stick fixes itself across the stomach or throat of the animal. It is then dragged on shore, its jaws are tied firmly together with rattans, and its feet are also bound tightly over its back. These ligatures deprive it of the power of getting away.

The Malays informed us that they thought this Alligator was the one which had some days before carried down and killed a fisherman of the village — Our curiosity induced us to have it opened on the spot. Instead of finding any remains of a human body, the stomach of the animal contained a water snake, some undissolved flakes, supposed to be the skin of a Buffalo, and (which it is the object of this account particularly to notice) a quantity of gravel, and stones or pebbles of various sizes and properties. The largest of the stones might have weighed a pound, and the whole together four or more pounds.

If we are not to consider the presence of these stones as merely adventitious, it may be admitted that the Alligator, like the gallinaceous tribe of birds, requires to swallow stones in order to assist in the attrition and digestion of his food, although that is essentially different from the food of the latter.

It does not seem very probable that the Alligator, as has been conjectured regarding the Pangolin and some other testaceous animals, swallows stones instinctively, in order that a supply of earthy matter may be afforded to the absorbent vessels for the formation of its scaly covering. The nature of the food he daily consumes would answer this purpose. Besides these stones bore no appearance of having been chemically acted upon by the juices of the stomach. They seemed as if they had been scraped up at random from the bed of the stream.

The Alligator of this Coast is of a large and dangerous species—they are also bold—for it is not above a week since a large and favourite Bull dog was snatched away by one of these horrid reptiles from the side of its master who was walking on the beach only a few paces from it. It can hardly be doubted that the Gentleman owes his life to the providential presence of his dog. It is well known all over India that the Alligator prefers dogs to almost any other kind of food, a fact which has also been alledged as applicable to the Cheeta or Leopard.

All the creeks, bays and streams of this Coast swarm with Alligators. It frequently happens in sailing up a narrow and winding stream, that the people approach so closely to one before either party are aware of it, that he cannot reach deep water but by plunging down below the boat. He is however afraid of large boats and it is only when the unconscious fisherman is paddling about in his flimsy shallop or is wading in the water that his danger is eminent.

The Coast Alligator differs considerably in its habits, & I believe in its conformation, from the species which is found far inland in tanks and streams. The former is rarely seen above a few yards distant from the water, while the latter are known to make long journeys overland from one tank or river to another. It has not, I believe, been ever proved that the Alligator of India eats its food on the dry land; but I must leave the discussion of this to abler naturalists than

Your very Obedient Servant,

EXPLOIATOR VERITATIS.

P. W. Island, 26th Nov 1822

The Brig *Louisa* we understand, is bound to Calcutta, and will sail in a few days.

Accounts brought by the Brig *Louisa*, recently arrived from Acheen, state that an attempt had been made to poison the King and Queen of Acheen, by a Nagodiah, who has been seized and put into prison. It is the intention of the King, it is said, to assemble the Chiefs of his Division, and to have a regular trial instituted, by whose Verdict he will be guided in awarding the Punishment.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

DECEMBER 19.

ADDRESS FROM THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF PENANG.

On Tuesday, the 26th November, Major COOMES, Town Major of Fort Cornwallis, waited upon the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, deputed by the Honorable Mr. PHILLIPS, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, to present from him a letter, accompanied by the following Address from himself and the British Inhabitants of that Settlement, on the occasion of his Lordship's approaching relinquishment of the Government of India.

To THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

MY LORD,

The hour now approaches, when British India is to be deprived of the Model which your Lordship's Character has afforded for its humble imitation. Not to deplore the loss of Talents and of Virtues so rare and so conspicuous, would be impossible; but the pain is, in some measure, alleviated, by knowing that you are returning, in the fullest gratification of the best ambition—still further by your Counsels to serve your King and your Country. And may we hope that amidst the duties and the splendours of your high lot, India and her Gratitude may not be forgotten!

The bright career of your Lordship's Military glory is still fresh in our memories; and though time may soften its lustre, the results are widely and deeply felt. It is no more prophecy,—the most sanguine hopes have been realized. The people are no longer harrassed and oppressed—not a single horde of Banditti exists—the Pindarries have become a name in History. An overflowing Treasury,—a happy Peasantry, and a contented soldiery have been the unusual consequences of your Lordship's conquests; and prove beyond argument, the wisdom of the measures

which Vigour enforced, and in one instance at least, that extended Territory obtained by just and necessary War, has not been injurious to the Conquerors, whilst incalculable benefits have been showered on the Conquered. It scarce can be called Conquest. It was throwing over the settled cultivators of the soil the shield of Peace and of Law; protecting them against the rage and violence of foreign and erratic Barbarians. Bright, therefore, as are the exploits of arms, we hail with more unmixed delight, your valiant deeds of Peace. An increased Revenue, collected impartially, and without extortion,—an equal administration of Law, an improved Police, the establishment of Schools, have been the successful objects of your Lordship's solicitude. These have produced, as natural results security to Property, and improvement of Morals: and, if it shall please Heaven, in its own good time, (for we deprecate premature zeal) they shall gradually advance the eradicating of superstitious Customs, and lay the foundation for the substitution in their stead, of the mild tenets of Christianity, the work of the Statesmen will be complete. These measures have not only raised higher and confirmed the Power and Wealth of India, but have enabled India to repay the debt of Gratitude which it owes to England for her fostering protection, unborn generations shall be blessed by them. They have raised a moral Monument to the British Character in every way superior to the Palaces, the Tombs, and the Mosques, of Native Emperors, and which are now in ruins.

As Inhabitants of a British Settlement in the Eastern Seas, we are further more especially called upon to solicit your Lordship's acceptance of our heartfelt Acknowledgements, for useful and comprehensive Measures, in order to uphold the British Name, and open new channels of Commerce amongst the Eastern nations.

We feel My Lord, that in your goodness you will not think us presumptuous, in thus addressing you: for small as is our Society, and distant as we are from the immediate influence of your countenance. We know and revere the pure Honor and noble Manners, which have elevated you in public Estimation, beyond even your exalted rank; and endeared you in private to a degree which no authority of power could produce. That Public Honors and Private Blessings may continue to flow upon you, is, and shall be the Prayer of your faithful Servants. And, if we should not be presuming too much, you would confer a

lasting Obligation, by enabling us to place your Lordship's Portrait amongst some of your valued Predecessors in the Government House of this Presidency.

W. E. Phillips.

J. Macalister.

W. A. Clibbey.

Ralph Rice

Jos O'Halloin.

Wm Bathelchet.

R. Ibbetson.

John Anderson.

Jas. Carnegie.

Richard Caunter.

W. S. Cracroft

Johnstone McIntyre.

T. Rodyk.

William Cox.

John Ince.

Thos. Beighton.

George Porter.

Robt. Scott.

D. Brown.

H. Scott.

George Scott.

John Weir.

F. Ferrao.

Chas W H Wright.

James Pearl.

M. A. Bunbury, Lt.

20th Regt.

G. Emley, 1st Lieut.

Artillery.

Geo. E. Britten, Lieut

Nathaniel Bacon.

A. J. Kerr.

W. Caunter.

W. H. Hewett, Capt.

20th Regt

H Burney, Lieut do.

John O'D. Maggrath,

Lieut. 20th Regt.

F. V. Maggrath, En-

sign 20th Regt.

T. M. Goude.

George Thomson, En-

sign 20th Regt.

H. L. White, Capt.

18th Regt.

Geo Alexander, M.D.

E S. Blundell.

K. Murchison.

D. Ramsay, Assistant

Surgn. 20th Regt.

The Marquess of HASTINGS was pleased to make the following Reply, which Major COOMBS has been requested to convey to Prince of Wales' Island.

ALCUTTA; 19TH DEC. 1822.

To the Honorable Governor W. E. PHILLIPS, and the other Gentlemen who Subscribed the Address to the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

HON'BLE SIRS AND GENTLEMEN.

No common tone of Acknowledgement would correspond to the terms in which you have been kind enough to address me on my approaching departure from India; nor is it with ordinary feelings that I reply to such warm expressions of your favorable Sentiments.

Could I be capable of such Vanity as the assuming to myself literally what you have with splendor of coloring depicted, I should indeed be flattered to the Extreme. With all the defalcation, however, which I must rationally

make, enough remains for high satisfaction. Your Partiality to me personally is a peculiar Gratification: since its very exaggeration is a proof of a Good Will which I strongly coveted: and your juster appreciation of what has been effected in these Regions thro' the admirable Energy of those (whether Civil or Military) on whose Support I rested, confirms me in a pleasing persuasion of the Beneficial Objects attained. I do indeed, join with you Sincerely in reckoning upon a permanent advantageous Change in the Condition of the Vast Portion of the Indian People. Security and Leisure will afford opportunities for the active Influence of the Moral Instruction which we labor to disseminate; and Moral Instruction cannot be diffused without promoting the Happiness of Society.

Were this anticipated merely in a moderate Circle, there would be comfortable reflection in having contributed even in a minor degree to such a consequence: but when one looks to the Immense Population to which it is to be hoped this Powerful Agency will apply, there is triumph in having co-operated in a purpose so worthy of our Country, tho' my share in the effort may not have gone beyond the giving impulse to the able Instruments around me.

Accept, I entreat you, my most Cordial Thanks for the Compliment with which you have honored me. I must be proud in having my Portrait placed among you as a Testimonial of Reciprocal Esteem: and I hope it will never be contemplated by any of you without a conviction of the Gratitude which you have impressed on

Your Faithful and Obligated Servant,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

DECEMBER.

- 6. H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, D. Jones Commander, from Columbo, 7th November.
- Ship *Tiger*, Robert Brash, Commander from Cape of Good Hope 6th October.
- 9. Ship *Hibernia*, S. Macintosh Commander, from London 1st June.
- 10. Ship *City of Edinburgh*, W. Wiseman Commander, from London 25th June, Columbo and Point de Galle 13th November.

11. Ship *Alexander*, Robert Dickie Commander, from Bencoolen 17th September, Singapore, Malacca and Penang 24th November.
- Portuguese Ship *Resolution*, J. L. Barreiro Commander, from Lisbon 1st August.
14. Ship *Lady Flora*, G. Vine Commander, from Mauritius 21st September, Madras and Kistampatam 3d November.
- H. C. Ship *Coldstream*, — Stephens Commander, from London 16th July, and Cape of Good Hope 17th October.
15. Ship *Wellington*, G. Maxwell Commander, from Batavia 27th October and Penang 29th November.

OFF CALCUTTA.

11. *Providence*.—12. *Tiger*.—13. *City of Edinburgh*.

PASSENGERS.

- PER SHIP *HIBERNIA*.—From London.—Mrs. Menzie, Mrs. Wall, Major Bareto, Lieutenant Marshall, Messrs. Menzies, Innes, Tracey and Blast, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. J. Cullen and J. H. Craizie, Cadets, Mr. C. S. Hadow, and Mr. T. Jollie.
- PER SHIP *CITY OF EDINBURGH*.—From London.—Mr. John Impy Reade, merchant, Mr. William Lindsay, free mariner and Mr. William Senter, Cadet.
- PER SHIP *ALEXANDER*.—From Bencoolen.—Lieutenant Obrian and Mr. P. Lumsdaine, Surgeon.—From Singapore.—Mr. D. McIntire, merchant.
- PER SHIP *LADY FLORA*.—From Mauritius.—Madm. L'Core, Madm. Lafond, Madm. Salvat and infant child, and Monsieur Salvat, Capt. Vansand, N. I. Madras. L'Core, (died at Sea 14th Nov.)
- PER SHIP *WELLINGTON*.—From Batavia.—Mts. Fraser, Messrs. D. A. Fraser, W. Thompson, S. Wilson and T. Anderson.—From Singapore.—Mr. K. R. Reed.—From Malacca.—Mr. Thompson, country service.—From Rangoon.—Mr. Younge, country service.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

- Ship *Bengal Merchant*, Captain A. Brown, for London via Madras about 20th Instant.
- Ship *Ann*, Captain R. H. Gibson and Ship *Maitland*, Captain W. Kehsey, for Penang, Singapore and Bencoolen, in 3 or 4 days.
- Ship *Mary Ann*, Captain H. Warrington, for Madras, Ceylon, Coast of Malabar and Bombay and Ship *Almarah*, Captain Thomas Winter, for Colombo Bombay and London, in 3 or 4 days.

Ship *Clyde*, Captain Thomas Driver, for London via Madras and Ship *Agincourt*, Captain James Mahon, for Bencoolen, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

8. Ship *James Colvin*, B. Wemyss Commander, for the Mediterranean.
- Ship *Exmouth*, A. Braumwell Commander, for Rangoon.
- Ship *Hercules*, J. Heron Commander, for Bencoolen.
- French Ship *Nouvelle Alliance*, — Gutherin, Commander, for Bordeaux.
9. Ship *Francis Warden*, W. Webster Commander, for Rangoon.
12. American Ship *America*, J. Eldridge, Commander, for Madras and Philadelphia.
14. Ship *Ceres*, H. B. Pridham Commander, for Madras.
- American Ship *George*, Samuel Endicott Commander, for Salem.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; 7TH DEC. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following
appointment.

Lieutenant George Martin Cooke, of the 15th Regiment Native In-
fantry, to be a Major of Brigade on the Establishment, to supply a
vacancy caused by the resignation of that situation by Captain Pester.

Captain B. C. Swinbell, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, and 1st-
Lieutenant Thomas Blair, of the Artillery Regiment, are permitted
to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of their Health.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH DEC. 1822.

Surgeon John Browne, Civil Surgeon at Bareilly, is permitted to
return to the Military branch of the Service, and placed accordingly
at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Surgeon William Chalmers, attached to the 20th Regiment Native
Infantry, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Bareilly in the room of Surgeon
Browne.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH DEC. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Pro-
motion and Appointment.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet William Parker, to be Lieutenant from the 30th November
1822, in succession to Touné deceased.

Captain Robert Smith of the Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engi-
neer and Executive Officer at Delhi, in the room of Captain Hutchinson
nominated to the Situation of Superintendent and Director of the
Boundary in Fort William.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Sur-
geons, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity
with their Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors;—the Ca-
dets are promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their
Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

Mr. George Downie Cullen, date of arrival at Fort William, 30th De-
cember 1822.

Mr. John Halkett Craigie, ditto 10th ditto ditto.

Medical Department.

Mr. James Jones M. D. date of arrival at Fort William, 24th December
1822.

Mr. Alexander Menzies, ditto 11th ditto ditto.

Lieutenant James Marshall of the Hon'ble Company's 1st Regiment of
Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by the permission of
the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to the Rank,
date of arrival at Fort William, 10th December 1822.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Lieutenant John Tomlinson of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry,—on account of Health.

Brevet Captain Charles Savage of the 13th Dito.....

Surgeon John Macwhirter M. D. Apothecary to the Hon'ble Company.....

On account of Private Affairs.

Captain A Cook of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twelve months.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 7th July 1821, to Captain Charles Peach, Commanding the Burdawn Provincial Battalion, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, is extended for ten months from the expiration of the period therein stated, on the same account.

In conformity with the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the undermentioned Invalids of His Majesty's Service, are permitted to reside and draw their Stipends in India—as Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital at the Stations specified opposite to their Names.

Corps	Names	Stations.
5th Lt. Drags.	Private John Ashcroft,	Dinapore,
"	John Travers.....	Ditto.
"	Michael Metcalf.....	Ditto.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the Political Department under date the 23d ultimo, to appoint Assistant Surgeon William Corlet to be Surgeon to the Political Agency in Barrowtie, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Mercer, permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service—Mr. Mercer is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The following Appointments and Promotions made by the Governor General, are published in General Orders.

Governor General's Body Guard.

Serjeant Major William Turner to be Riding Master.

Shevuck Sing, Subadar, to be Subadar Major, from the 1st December 1822, in succession to Chiragh Ali Beg invalided.

Goolam Ali Khan, Jentadar to be Subadar from the 1st Dec. 1822, in succession to Chiragh Ali Beg invalided.

Kurram Ali Khan, Havildar, to be Jentadar, from the 1st Dec. 1822, in succession to Chiragh Ali Beg invalided.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 14th Dec. 1822.

Inadvertence to the 27th Paragraph in the Regulations for Establishing the School for Native Doctors, as published in General Orders under date the 21st June last, it is hereby directed, that in lieu of the words, "The allowance to commence from the date on which the Pupil reports himself to the Secretary to the Medical Board," shall be substituted, *The allowance to commence from the date on which the pupil may be entered by the Superintendent Surgeon, subsequent to notice having been received by that Officer from the Medical Board, that the student has been approved of.*

Superintending Surgeons are authorized to draw, as occasion requires, on their respective Pay Masters for a small sum of money sufficient to defray the expense of the Pupil to the Presidency, accounting the Medical Board thereof, the advance so made, will be deducted from the first bill for the Pupil's pay which is always to be drawn at the Presidency by the Superintendent.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH DECEMBER, 1822.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 23d ultimo, to permit Assistant Surgeon H. Davidson, to remain in his present Situation as a Medical officer in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore.

Gentleman Cadet William Souter of Infantry, is admitted to the service on this Establishment in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Fort William 13th December, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their private affairs: Lieutenant Colonel William Agnew, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry: Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Fetherstone, of the 1st Battalion Native Invalids.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence obtained by Lieutenant G. S. Laurensen, of the Regiment of Artillery, in General Orders, of the 20th March, 1822, and extended in those of the 18th October last, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, from the 7th Instant.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 16th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts of General Letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Dept. dated the 26th June and 3d July 1822, be published in General Orders.

GENERAL LETTER, DATED 26TH JUNE, 1822.

Paragraph 30. The undermentioned Officers of your Establishment, have our permission to remain in England, until the Departure, for your Presidency, of the first Company's Ships of next season, 1822-23, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel William Douglas Hunter Knox.

Lieutenant Colonel Atty Hennessy.

Lieutenant Colonel Gervaise Pennington.

Paragraph 31. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Cumberlege.

Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah Martin Johnson.

Lieutenant Thomas Joseph Goding.

Lieutenant Henry Oliphant.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Petrie Saunders.

General Letter, dated 3d July, 1822.

Paragraph 2. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service; viz.

Captain Edward Price, from the 12th December, 1821.

Captain Thomas Otto Travers, from the 16th January, 1822. and

Surgeon John Shoolbred, from the 17th January, 1821.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH DEC. 1822.

In continuation of General Orders of the 22d August last, it is hereby directed, that the Commissariat Officer who pays for Horses admitted into the Service, is to be considered as the Channel for the transmission to the joint Secretary Military Board of the Report of the Regimental Committee admitting them, which Report is invariably to accompany the accounts of the disbursing Officer.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 10th Dec. 1822.

At a Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Kamptee on the 6th Nov. 1822, Rambuccus Opudeah, Sepoy, 2d Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

1st.—“For passing himself off as a Sepoy in the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, on or about the 15th and 16th (October), for the purpose of purchasing Gold Mohurs and false y pretending to do so for a Subadar named Sumbhul Sing, there being no such person in the Corps.

2d.—“For having in his possession several Gold beads which were in the Treasure Chest of the 2d Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, when it was stolen from the Khote of that Company.

3d.—For being either a principal or an accomplice in the robbery of a Treasure Chest from the Khote of the 2d Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, which took place on the night of the 14th—15th instant (October).”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—“The Court having duly weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with the Prisoner’s acknowledgement and what he has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of the whole of the Charges brought forward against him—and Sentence him to be hanged until he is dead, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may deem proper.

Approved; but the Capital Sentence commuted into Seven Years Labor in Irons on the Roads. •

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Kamptee on the 8th November 1822, Jhokoo Sing, Sepoy, 2d Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—For neglect of duty on the night of the 14th—15th instant, (October), while on duty over the Khote of his Company, in not insisting on Panchum Sing’s examining the Treasure Chest, kept in the Khote, when he came to relieve him as Sentry on that post, thereby leaving room to suppose that he was implicated in a robbery that took place on that night.

2d.—“For being either a principal or an accomplice in a robbery that took place on the night of the 14th—15th instant (October), at the Khote of the 2d Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—“The Court having duly weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is not Guilty of either of the Charges exhibited against him, and acquits him accordingly.”

Approved.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Kamptee on the 9th November 1822, Panchum Sing, Sepoy, 2d Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—“For highly gross neglect of duty on the night of the 14th—15th instant, (October), in not examining the Treasure Chest in the Khote of the 2d Grenadier Company when relieving Jhokoo Sing Sentry at that post, and thereby leaving room to suppose that he was implicated in a robbery that took place on that night.

2d.—“For highly gross neglect of duty, on the above mentioned night, in not delivering over the Treasure Chest in the Khote of the 2d Grenadier Company, to Sewgoolam Sing, Sepoy 2d Grenadier Company, who relieved him as Sentry at that post.

3d.—“For being a principal, or an accomplice, in a robbery that took place on the night of the 14th—15th instant, (October), at the Khote of the 2d Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having minutely weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has stated in

his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the Charges against him, and Sentences him to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, at such time and place as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may deem proper."

Approved; but the Capital Sentence commuted into Labor in Irons on the Roads for Ten Years from the First of December Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-Two.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Kamptee on the 14th November, 1822, Sew Gholam Sing, Sepoy, 2d Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—"For relieving Farchum Sing when on duty as Sentry over the Khote of the 2d Grenadier Company about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th Instant (October), without the presence of a Non-Commissioned Officer."

2d.—"For not immediately reporting that the Chest of the Company had not been made over to him—knowing it was always kept at the Khote, thereby conniving at the robbery committed on the night of the 14th—15th Instant, (October)."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding, and Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of both Charges, with the exception of conniving at the theft which has not been proved, and Sentence him to receive Seven Hundred (700) Lashes on his bare back, at such time and place as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may deem proper."

As the Crime stated in the First Charge is more directly imputable to the Non-Commissioned Officer, and as it is not proved that the Prisoner ought to have known as is asserted in the Second Charge, that the Box should have been in the Khote, the Sentence is not confirmed.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

10TH DECEMBER, 1822.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Neemuch on Monday the 4th day of November 1822, Mukha, Camp Follower, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

"For having on or about the night of the Fifth of October 1822, in the Cantonment at Neemuch, murdered Choonseah, a Prostitute attached to the Sudder Bazar of that Station."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely considered the Evidence for the Prosecution, and the matter alleged by the Prisoner in his Defence, is of opinion, that he is Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and does, therefore, Sentence him Mukha, Camp follower, to be Hanged by the Neck until he is dead, at such time, and place, as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may be pleased to appoint."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

Agreeing perfectly with the Court as to the peculiar atrocity of the Murder, the Commander in Chief orders that the Body of the Criminal, Mukha, shall after Execution be hanged in Chains.

The Sentence of Death awarded to Mukha, Camp-follower, is to be carried into effect agreeably to instructions furnished to the Officer Commanding the Western Division of the Army.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Gratification of the Government of Mysore, 1822.
 Government of Mysore, Mysore, 1822.
 Government of Mysore, Mysore, 1822.
 Government of Mysore, Mysore, 1822.

Under the name of the 4th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the 1st Battalion, Mysore, and appointed Quarter Master General to the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry of Mysore.

Under the name of the 1st Battalion 17th Native Infantry, at present under the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, is directed to proceed to Coimbatore and join his proper Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

Ordinance Commissioner, — Captain Logan, from 9th December, to 9th January 1823, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.
 JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

1822 Dec. 1822.

With reference to General Order 5th Instant, the following alterations are to take place in forwarding the Ghazepore Remount Horses to their respective Corps.

Captain Smyth will proceed via Mirzapore with the Horses for 3d, 6th, 7th and 8th Regiments, where he will be met by an Officer of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, to be named for this duty by the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Division of the Army—such Officer is to receive from Captain Smyth the Horses for the 6th and 8th Regiments, and will proceed with them to Lohargod where an Officer of the 8th Cavalry will meet him and take them for his Regiment while the Horses for the 6th are to be carried to Saugor, and an Officer from that Regiment will be detached there to receive charge and convey them to Mhow.

Captain Smyth will continue his route from Mirzapore to Nusserrahad, and will be there relieved of the charge of the Horses from the 7th Regiment by an Officer to be ordered from Nusserrahad.

The Remounts for 2d and 6th Regiments is to be placed under the charge of Lieutenant Mubin who will proceed by the direct route to Mittera: The Lieutenant will deliver over the Horses for the former Corps to an Officer of the Regiment, who is to be detached across the Juncos at Chhatra, Ghaut to meet the Remount at a convenient point in the route. Lieutenant Mubin after making over the remaining Horses to the 5th Regiment at Mittera will proceed and join his Corps.

Captain Myles of His Majesty's 15th Dragoons, appointed a Member of the Committee for admission into the Service of Government and Horses at Ghazepore, is to take charge of the Remounts allotted to the Horse Artillery and 4th Cavalry in addition to those for His Majesty's 11th and 16th Dragoons.

Brigade Major Cooke is appointed to Benharpore in the room of Captain Faithfull who is re-appointed Brigade-Major to the Troops in Cutch.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 22d Regiment, — Captain E. C. Browne from 25th December, to 25th April 1823, to proceed on the River, on his private affairs.
 1st Light Cavalry, — Captain W. Pattle from 12th December, to 10th January 1823, to visit Ghazepore.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment, — Lieutenant J. W. J. Ouseley, from 10th December, to 10th January 1823, to visit Ghazepore.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

* 12th DECEMBER, 1822

Surgeon J. Browne is posted to the 30th Regiment, and to join the 2d Battalion at Bhopalpoore.

Surgeon Barnes (on Furlough) is removed from the 30th to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry
 Surgeon W. Thomas from the 1st to the 20th Native Infantry, and to join the 2d Battalion at Barrackpore
 Assistant Surgeon J. F. Royle to rejoin the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry at Cawnpore
 The appointment by Captain Smith, in Regimental Orders under date the 24th ultimo, of Cornet Drummond to officiate as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 3d Light Cavalry, during its separation from the Head-Quarters, is confirmed

JAS NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army

13th DECEMBER, 1822

The leave granted in General Orders of the 6th ultimo to Captain Young, commanding the Sirmoor Battalion, is cancelled at the request of that Officer

The appointment in Battalion Orders under date the 22d ultimo by Major Barnes commanding 1st Battal on 18th Regiment, of Lieutenant Shortland to act as Adjutant to five Companies of that Corps detached on Command, is confirmed

The under mentioned Officer has leave of Absence
 Sindia's Escort, — Captain Stubbs, from 3d December, to 3d March 1823, on his private affairs

JAS NICOL Adj. Genl. of the Army.

14th DECEMBER, 1822

The Commissariat Officer having reported that the Boats for the accommodation of the Head Quarter Division of His Majesty's 16th Lancers will be ready on the 23d instant, Colonel Newberry will be pleased to embark the Division on that day, and proceed to Cawnpore, as directed in General Orders of the 19th of November. Colonel Newberry will transmit weekly present states and reports of progress to the Departments of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army respectively

Lieutenant G. S. Lawrenson of the 1st Company 2d Battalion is removed to the 1st Company 2d Battalion of Artillery. Lieutenant Lawrenson will do duty with the Head Quarters of the Artillery at Dum Dum until the arrival of his Company at the Presidency

The appointment on the 22d November 1822, by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, C. B. Commanding at Penang, of Brevet Captain Hewett, to officiate as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Macgrath on Medical Certificate, is confirmed

The appointment by Major Johnson, in Regimental Orders of the 29th ultimo, of Lieutenant Hay to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Lambie on General leave, is confirmed

The appointment by Captain Roope, in Battalion Order of the 5th instant, of Lieutenant J. B. Kenton to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry during the absence of Brevet Captain and Adjutant Stirling, is confirmed

The appointment by Captain Roope in Station Orders under date Singapore, the 6th instant, of Captain Johnston of the 2d Battalion 23d to the charge of the Detachment of Wood's Levy at that Station in the room of Lieutenant Brown appointed an Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is confirmed

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 7th August last to Lieutenant Burges, of the 5th Light Cavalry, is cancelled at that Officer's request

Ensign Mitford, of the 24th Battalion 3d Native Infantry, is directed to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, until further orders.

Ensign Ed. Jackson of the 30th Native Infantry is removed at his own request to the 29th Regiment as junior of his rank, and posted to the 1st Battalion at Benares.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

3d Light Cavalry,—Captain Warde, from 1st January 1823, to 1st March 1823, in extension, to rejoin.

4th Light Cavalry,—Cornet Master, from 1st January 1823, to 1st July 1823, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Light Cavalry,—Captain A. Eldridge, from 25th December, to 25th March, 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to making application for leave to resign the Service.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA; 10TH DEC. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

17th Foot.

Ensign E. S. Boscawen to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. Keown, deceased, 9th December, 1822.

John D. Young, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice E. S. Boscawen promoted, ditto.

By Order of the most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

11TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Child of the 24th Regiment is relieved from duty with the Invalids of the 87th.

Captain Burrows of the 41st Foot is directed to assume charge of the Volunteers for the 4th and 13th Dragoons, 41st and 54th Regiments, now in Fort William.

Peter Riley, a Boy borne on the strength of and trained as Drummer in the 24th Foot under orders to return to Europe, is transferred to the 87th Regiment, into which Corps his Guardians have Volunteered their services.

By Order of the most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

12TH DECEMBER, 1822

The most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Foot

Lieutenant William Sullivan, to be Captain without purchase, vice R. Machell, deceased, 18th November, 1822.

Ensign Charles Deane to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice William Sullivan promoted, ditto.

Charles Wynne Barrow, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Charles Deane, promoted, ditto.

By Order of the most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

13TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant W. Cary of the 41st Regiment has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The undermentioned officers of the 53d have leave to precede their Corps to England, where they will rejoin the Regiment upon its arrival in India.

Lieut. T. Impett,
 ——— J. Hutchinson,
 ——— W. Harrison,
 ——— R. Maculpine,
 ——— G. Despard,

By Order of the most Noble the Commander in Chief,
 THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

16TH DEC. 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

17th Foot.

Lieutenant P. S. Nugent from the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant vice A. W. Gray who exchanges, 11th December, 1822.

44th Foot.

Lieutenant A. W. Gray from the 17th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice P. S. Nugent who exchanges, 11th December, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Military Arrivals at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel U. Yule; C. B., H. C. European Regiment; from Europe.

Lieut. Col. N. Cumberlege; 2nd Batt 2nd N. I. from ditto.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Perkins, 2nd Batt 12th N. I. from ditto.

Major G. Bechar, 5th Lx Cav. from ditto.

Major W. C. Faithful, 2d Batt, 4th N. I. from Sultanpoor Oude;

Capt. R. Simons, 1st Batt. 1st N. I. from Europe.

Capt. J. Duncan, 2d Batt. 2d N. I. from ditto

Capt. G. H. Munro, 2d Batt. 7th N. I. from Seetahpoor.

Capt. P. M. Hay, 2d Batt 28th N. I. from Delhi

Lieut. H. Templer, 2d Batt 4th N. I. from Sultanpoor Oude;

Ensign N. Cumberlege, 2d Batt. 12th N. I. from Etawah.

Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, from Hencoolen.

Asst. Surgeon J. Row, 2d Batt 20th N. I.

Departures.

Capt. W. Heude, Nizami's Service; to Hyderabad.

Surgeon Samuel Grant; 2d Cav. to Europe.

Ensign G. K. Talbot, 1st Batt. 30th N. I. to Baltowl.

THE Most Noble the Governor General having been pleased to appoint Friday, the 20th Instant, for receiving the Address from the Free Masons, the attendance of such Ladies and Gentlemen as may wish to honor the Ceremony with their presence, is requested at the Government House on that day at the hour of 11 A. M.

H. CALDWELL, Capt.

A. D. C.

Government House;
 the 14th Dec. 1822.

DECEMBER 19.

We are rather surprised at not having it in our power, up to this hour, to give a list of the passengers by the *David Scott*.

The only arrival reported to-day is that of the *Rangoon Packet*, P. L. MURAT, from Rangoon the 3d November.

There is a Native report current in town, that nearly the whole of the town of Aleppo had been destroyed by an Earthquake which swallowed up about fifty thousand of the Inhabitants. We give this as we received it, without vouching for its accuracy.

By the same authority it would appear that the town of Bagdat was surrounded by a hostile Persian army; and such was the vigorous state of the blockade, that not even a letter could be passed into the town.

The Madras Subscription in aid of the distressed Irish, we are glad to observe by the Supplement to the *Madras Govt. Gazette*, amounted, on the 3d instant, to upwards of Forty-seven Thousand Rupees. We have the pleasure of subjoining a list of additional Bengal Subscriptions for the same charity. The grand total standing at One Lack and about Seventy-seven Thousand Rupees—a glorious monument of general philanthropy!

To-morrow evening there will be represented at the Chowringhee Theatre, the Comedy of the *Jéalous Wife*, and the Farce of the *Wags of Windsor*. The characters, we are led to believe, are strongly cast. The Marquess of HASTINGS and the Marchioness will honor our little Drury with their presence for the last time; we regret to say; when a Farewell Address, expressly written for the occasion, will be spoken by a distinguished Veteran Amateur, in the interval between the Play and the Faree.

We observe that several respectable Native Inhabitants of this City have signed a requisition to the Sheriff for a Meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday the 20th, having for its object an Address to the Marquess of HASTINGS, expressive of the sentiments of respect and attachment entertained for his Lordship by the Native Inhabitants.

A friend called upon us very opportunely this forenoon, from whom we heard several particulars of Mrs. CASEMENT's splendid *At Home* last evening, which we have thrown into an Editorial form, as well as time and circumstances would permit. The entertainment consisted of dancing and masquerading, as last year. About 9 p. m. the party, we understand, assembled. The gate of the compound was beautifully illuminated, and the tree before the house portal was studded with variegated lamps, and produced an astonishingly beautiful and magical effects which prepared the minds for those enchanting *agremens* that were in readiness within side. On getting into the interior of the mansion, one was struck with the splendour of the decorations, and the vivid brilliancy of the flood of light reflected from innumerable chandeliers and lamps. At the extremity of the drawing room, one found what might be termed the portals of the Elysian fields. The great terrace, as last year, had been converted into regions of fairy land, consisting of green arcades, wreathed pillars, and bowery recesses, where Nature and Art appeared to vie with each other in rendering the scene exquisitely attractive. With this the spacious side veranda communicated, forming altogether as delightful a promenade as one could well wish for. In a romantic and gaily adorned tented recess, an elegant supper with the choicest wines were laid out. The aspect of the grand whole was very imposing, and couples and groupes of hungry pilgrims and fair wanderers were constantly to be seen flitting along the tender twilight of this earthly paradise. The kind and hospitable attention of the host and hostess was remarked by every one, and most gratefully appreciated by all.

But few masks were visible at 9 o'clock; though shortly afterwards they became more numerous. A double-faced dame in the character of an Orange Woman, with a basket under her arm, played her *duo* part with tolerable effect. She was a real *rundy*, and possessed the utmost facility of lingual and locomotive faculties. In a little time dancing commenced, the room being as yet but partially filled; but ere the termination of the dance, there was such a rush of masqueraders into the room, that the attention of the whole company was drawn to the strangers. Dancing was accordingly given up for a time. The most conspicuous of the parties was a fancy groupe (with some masks) representing the principal characters in the romance of *Ivanhoe*. They were ushered

in by *Wamba*, the son of *Witless*, who was habited precisely as described in the Romance. He had his wooden sword in his hand, and played the merriest antics, skipping about to the infinite amusement not devoid of hazard of the lookers on. The dresses of this party, our informant states, were uncommonly splendid,—and, so far as he could judge, highly appropriate. The Templar with his Squires—the Prior *Aymer*, and *Lockesley*, were among the most striking. The former entered with the fair and graceful *Rowena* leaning on his left arm; while in his right he carried a battle axe. His whole appearance was right Knightly and noble. The rest followed in succession, but such was the gay hubbub, and various distracting calls upon one's attention which ensued that, it was quite impossible to discriminate satisfactorily either with respect to individuality of character or peculiarity of situation in the group. The Denizens of the days of Chivalry soon got into the centre of the room, where all eyes were turned upon them. There it was that admiration was most strikingly called forth by the female portion of the chivalric band. *Rowena* and her attendants were clad in light blue colored garbs, extremely becoming; and if it be no anachronism to call it so, the *Queen Mary* bonnet, which completed the dress, had an extremely pleasing effect of simple elegance. One Lady (observes our friend) reminded us very strongly of the *beau ideal* we have of that lovely and unfortunate Princess to whom, as far as one can judge from the portrait familiar to our readers, she bore a strong resemblance; and had the hair been of a darker shade and a ruff added to the rest of the costume, we should fancy we beheld *Mary* herself. *Rebecca* was of course dressed differently from the others. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the impression made by her costume and fascinating appearance. She wore a fawn coloured robe, with a fine turban and a gorgeous golden circlet with flowing locks, and was a most captivating representative of the beautiful original. The other ladies also were extremely interesting, and their attendant Squires were habited in mantles and caps of the same light blue coloured silk, and supported their characters very creditably. In process of time the *BLACK KNIGHT* or *Noir Faineart* made his appearance, and was in every respect all that could be wished; he was the disinherited Knight. We shall be excused if from imperfect recollection, hurry, and uncertainty on several points, errors should appear in

noticing these or other characters, Wonderful to tell our groupe belonging to ages that have passed away into the gulph of eternity—the chivalric Barons and the green-wood Swains divided to the right and left, each Knight and Squire to his high born lady or peerless damsel, and tripped upon the light fantastic toe, not to the sound of castle horn or good Yeoman's 'Bugle,' but to that of Violins and Violoncelloes, and displayed their saltatic powers in the graceful quadrille; thus further confirming what has been already observed respecting the antiquity of that dance. Celestial sounds from a side room now struck upon the ravished ear, and one recognised the most delightful melody proceeding from the Syren notes of female voices, accompanied by the classical Guitar. The listeners soon followed these sounds, and found seated on a couch a groupe consisting of two ladies and a gentleman, clad in Italian habits, (as well as can be remembered.) They were heard also to converse in the soft language of musical Italy. The Ladies sung most delightfully, and were accompanied by the Cavalier on the Guitar. The interest excited by this party was not diminished by the circumstance of a Native Minstrel from the Emerald Isle, occupying in his proper character the opposite corner of the room, and afterwards sending forth strains, which must have been peculiarly gratifying to the glowing hearts of every Son of Erin present. Two Maiden Ladies of rather ancient garb and aspect, made their appearance very early in the evening, and looked their characters very suitably. They promenade in every direction, and seemed rather shy of trusting themselves to the "bonied phrases" of the other sex. We ourselves made an attempt several times to become better acquainted with them; but they started up immediately, and we could almost have fancied walking colossal of iced cream or moving pillars of salt. A *Yorkshireman* with his ja was in capital costume, and with a genuine John Bull cordiality greeted the company as he moved along lugging his better half after him. Not the least striking mask of the evening was a NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, habited pretty exactly as that extraordinary man is generally represented to us—in a light green uniform coat, with two silver epaulettes and some orders on the breast—white leather inexpressibles, and large cavalry boots, with a plain cocked hat without feather. The figure occupied a steady fixed attitude, with the arms resting across the breast, and seemed apparently lost in meditation. The only fault which we could notice (for it

was altogether though a silent, a most powerfully expressive figure,) appeared to be a too roundish and pointed chin, in place of that square and bold termination of the face, which is justly considered to have been the most extraordinary feature of the late Emperor's physiognomy. We could not help giving way to some feelings and association of ideas little in unison with the surrounding scene and accompaniments, on beholding this picture of departed greatness, rise suddenly like a sceptre to the view; and we, as well as others, were for some minutes fixed to the spot, with an earnestness of gaze which we did not think it possible a mask could attract from us.—An elderly lady with snow white locks without a mask was seen here and there, engaged in amusing chit chat with the surrounding groups. Her wrinkled cheeks, and shrivelled neck betokened that she had passed her grand climacteric (if such eras be cognizable by the fair sex,) but her agile merriment and lively expressive manner seemed greatly at variance with these indications of senescence. She was indeed a most *jolie femme*, and could we have ventured to *parlervous* with her, we doubt not the conversation would have elicited rich stores of anecdotes of the *ancienne regime* treasured up in her knowledge box. Some were heard to express *duberous* whispers about her sex, hinting that she was a second D'Eon, but, we always make a rule to take things as we find them. A group consisting of a gentleman with a lady hanging on each arm, all habited in party coloured garments, which defy description, hopped in for an instant and—hopped out again. The rapidity with which they made their evanishment and commenced their stair-case descent, would have proved fatal had it been essayed by the next on our list; a poor phthisical emaciated being, whose constant cough and feeble stooping gait excited the commiseration of all who beheld him. Some gentlemen of the faculty present, were naturally drawn to the spot where the sufferer stood. They recommended nervous measures of relief; but the general opinion seemed to be, that he should soon be consigned over to that fatal *Solitude* which the mind shrinks from.

Quadrilles being resumed, the *Ivanhoe* party, many of them now disencumbered of their peculiar habits joined in them, and showed that they were equally at home in all characters. Meanwhile the light hearted

Wamba was hopping about and cracking his jokes at all whom he approached; now bending low with mock homage to a lady fair, and again soliciting the sharp encounter of sparring wit from some bold Dragoon. He succeeded to attain this to his hearts content, and the true Attick was sprinkled about with great profusion. He had at one time rather a gruff rencontre with a personage, whose real character was not easy to comprehend, but whom from his raiment and concomitants we conceived to be a public crier. We can add no more, except that the party was most numerous and fashionable, and that every one appeared quite happy throughout. The company did not separate till after two o'clock in the morning.

The Ball at the Government House, given by the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL and the Marchioness of HASTINGS, on Monday night, was extremely brilliant, and crowded with elegance and fashion. Among the company present were the Persian Prince, FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN, SIR EDWARD and Lady HARRIST PAOIR, and the principal persons of rank at the Presidency. Dancing, which commenced about 10 o'clock, was kept up with unusual animation, and the whole assemblage exhibited a scene remarkably joyous and attractive. At twelve o'clock the Marquess of HASTINGS descended with the company to the Marble Hall, where a sumptuous Supper was laid out, and provided with every variety of excellent wine and refreshments; after which the Ball-room was again filled, and Quadrilles concluded the gaieties of the night. The party did not separate before half past two o'clock.

The Northern front and the Grand Staircase were, as usual, on such occasions, splendidly illuminated, but about half past ten o'clock the Fog became so extensive and dense, that numerous as the lamps were, they could only be perceived at a very short distance. Many of the company in their progress from Chowringhee, and other parts of the town, encountered great danger in their carriages, the Syces having to lead the horses and grope their way along the side of the Aqueduct, for the air was so impenetrably thick, that it rendered lights useless beyond the circumference of a few feet. The cloud of fog was not, however, general, but seemed chiefly to occupy the principal streets, and it subsided entirely about midnight.

CALCUTTA RACES.

DECEMBER MEETING,

MONDAY, 16TH 1822

The second Riddleworth Stakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, 15 forfeit, (Colts 8st 7lb. Fillies, 8st 4lb (14 Subscribers)

Mr Walter's b f. Beggar Girl, by Vagrant, Narcissa, by Eclipse (Wm Smith).....	1
Mr Treeves's ch. c Grumbler, by Election, Rose, (E).....	2
Mr Black's b. c. Master Robert, by Benedick, Turantula,.....	3

A great deal was expected from Grumbler, but it was soon discovered that the Beggar Girl had the speed of him—she took the lead and kept it and won with great ease—time 1m 56s Even betting, Beggar Girl against the field

A Plate of 50 Gold Mohurs for Maiden Arabs 8st. 7lb. each, heats two miles (Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs)

Mr Grafton's gr h Charley, (T Frost.)	1 1
Capt O'Kelly's gr h l'Empereur	2 2
Mr Hodgson's ch h Day Light,.....	3 3
Mr James' ro h Silver Heel,	Drew.

Charley won both heats without a touch of the whip or spur

A Walter Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each for all Horses four years 10st 6lb five 11st 4lb six and aged 11st. 11lb winners once 5lb twice 8lb and thrice 10lb. extra Horses that have never started all 5lb. Arabs 1st Cape and country-bred 10lb. Mares, &c 3lb The Winner to be sold for 2,500 Rs. if demanded, Gentlemen riders (9 Subscribers)

Mr Thomson's ch. e. m Blue Bell by Racerer, 6 years 12st 4lb (owner).	1
Tendalls' h e. m Minna by Walton, aged 13st 3lb	2
Mr Black's h e. g Caractacus by Ruben's aged 12st. 4lb	3
Mr. Jones's b. e. h Prince, aged, 14lb	4
Mr. James's b e m.....	5
Mr. Hodgson's b. e. h Satellite, aged 10st. 7lb	Distanced

This was a most interesting race, but it could not be otherwise, when it was contested by so many fine horses ridden by well known sporting Characters—Caractacus seemed to be rather the favorite.—The horses passed the

post in beautiful style Mr. James's Mare Maiden, leading, but she was too hard pushed by Blue Bell and the Doctor to keep her place long:—There was a sharp and very pretty struggle from the Jail between Blue Bell, the Doctor and Miuna, but when they came to the turn, Blue Bell took the lead and kept it and won the race, tho' apparently not with great ease to herself.—The Doctor fell down dead just as he was pulled up and was declared distanced, not bringing his weight to the scales

Match for 200 Gold Mohurs.—R. C.

- Walter's br e h Cannonde by Smolensko, 5 years
 • 8st 7lb (William Smith)..... 1
 Mr. Treeves's ch. e h Restoration, aged 8st 4lb. 2
 The honest old horse Restoration was beaten by Cannonde with ease.—Even betting
 Mr Black's Windfall 8st 1lb received from Mr. Walter's roof by Mercury 7st 1lb H M 50 Gold Mohurs h. t.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH 1822

Match for 25 G Mrs —f h G —M.

Mr. Ross's b a h Flibbern Gibbet
 Mr. Walter's ch. w h, Red Hazard
 The horses kept together to the distance post, when Red Hazard took the lead and in good style

Match for 100 Mrs G —M

Mr. Black's b h Mister Robert, 8st 7lb
 Mr. Treeves's ch e Grumbler, 8st 2lb
 This was won easy by Master Robert though Grumbler was the favorite at starting Betting, 3 to 2 in his favor.

Two other Matches were made at the Post and run, but they excited little interest.

A very melancholy accident occurred this morning. After one of the regular Matches had been run, two Youths began a race for fun, when in consequence of one of the horses bolting, and taking the rails at the Kidderpore turn, the rider was thrown down, and we understand killed on the spot

BANK OF HINDOOSTAN.

To the Editor of the Journal

SIR,

In case you should reprint from the JOHN BULL of this day, a letter from "AN OFFICER OF INFANTRY," I have

to request you will subjoin my Reply on the part of the Bank of Hindoostan, which you will find in the inclosed copy of a Letter, which I have addressed to the Editor of the *JOHN BULL*.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.
For the Bank of Hindoostan.

December 16.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,

As one of the Proprietors of the Bank of Hindostan, I deem it right to notice a Letter in your Paper of this day, from "AN OFFICER OF INFANTRY," who complains that the Bank refuses to pay him in Gold its Notes, drawn for Gold Mohurs, which he held; and that the Editor of the JOURNAL "quashed the public enquiry," which he wished to agitate on the subject. in the pages of that Paper, and (if I understand him rightly) thereby "closed the only channel of redress which was left open to him."

THE OFFICER OF INFANTRY, though he has not added the weight of his name to his Letter, has designated himself in that distinct manner which indicates that he does not desire his name to be concealed. I think it proper therefore to announce that the Gentleman to whom the Public is indebted for exciting a question which "he felt was of considerable interest to the holders of our Gold Mohur Notes" is Captain Heude of the Madras Native Infantry.

Having premised thus much, I shall proceed to offer a Statement of facts, which affords the easiest and most effectual means of reply to the querulous Letter of your Correspondent.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 7th instant, Captain Heude presented at our Bank for cash several of our Notes drawn for Gold Mohurs. In payment of this, Silver was offered at the rate of 16 Rs per Note, being the rate at which these Notes have always been issued and received by ourselves and others; and being, as we shall at proper time and place endeavour to shew, a full, legal, and equitable discharge of each of the notes referred to.

Captain Heude insisted on receiving a Mohur of Gold for each Note, or the Market value of such Mohur, which now happens to exceed its Mint or Money value. With this novel demand our Native Cashiers would not comply, and Captain Heude proceeded to urge it in a personal con-

ference with one of the Proprietors, who rejected his claim as illegal and inequitable. The result of this conference was the threat of a prosecution in the Court of Requests. In this threat we supposed him serious.

At about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 of the same evening after our Office was shut and at the distance of about an hour from Capt. Heude's departure I received the following communication addressed to the Firm in printing which I request you will give the intended effect of each sublineation.

" Captain Heude 2d 23d W. Native Infantry presents his compliments to Messrs Alexander and Co. and would feel obliged if they would inform him of any objection they may have to the publication of the accompanying; if no objection is made, of course he will understand that none exists "

No 11, Cossitollah, Dec 7, 1822.

PAYMENTS IN GOLD MOHURS.

" A question of some interest, we understand is likely to come on in the Petty Court on Monday or Tuesday next in consequence of the refusal of the Bank of Hindostan, Messrs Alexander and Co to pay their Gold Mohur Notes, in *Gold Mohurs* AS PARTICULARLY AND SPECIALLY PROVIDED IN THE BODY OF THE NOTE ITSELF "

On perusal of this communication, the impression on my mind was this, that it was an attempt to extort that submission which, ^{now we are just right, we would not} accord ^{accordingly} to his threat of prosecution. With this impression, I determined to take no notice of the communication referred to.

I think it impossible to peruse the above proposed Editorial paragraph, decked out as it seemed with all the adventitious aid of capitals and italics, without admitting that it is a strong exparte statement of a disputed question (represented as actually in litigation), and one calculated to excite a bias in favor of Capt. Heude's claim to our prejudice.

As a measure, therefore, of proper precaution, on Monday, the 9th instant we forewarned the Managers of all the Daily Public Papers on the subject; nor was this precaution misapplied. The activity of Captain Heude had anticipated us, and the reply of the Editor of the Journal enclosed the above obnoxious paragraph, properly arranged in capital and italic ornament.

I returned the paragraph to the Editor of the JOURNAL, with observations, as to the manifest partiality of the statement, its assertion of that which had then no foundation in fact, and generally as to the unfairness of anticipating in the Paper the question at issue, which I still supposed was to undergo early legal investigation, and in which we had a greater interest than Captain Heude.

The effect of this communication was, that Captain Heude's statement was rejected from the JOURNAL, and in this the Editor's conduct appears to me fair and impartial: with his vindication however I have no concern.

It is not my object here to enter into any argument on the merits of the question between our Bank and Captain Heude. I shall therefore only in conclusion offer some remarks which are suggested by his Letter, and justified by the facts of the case.

Since 7th December Captain Heude has had abundant time to prosecute in the Court of Requests, even to judgment, his alleged claim on us. He might have entrusted its institution or subsequent prosecution to another, empowered to act on his part; supposing, which does not appear to be case, his departure for Bombay had been immediate.

I think therefore it is abundantly clear that the refusal of the JOURNAL to print an *ex parte* Statement has not closed the only channel of redress which was open to him. Indeed I am at a loss to imagine how a Paper in such a case can be so designated.

Perhaps there may be yet time for Captain Heude, to avail himself of the hint thus given: and I beg to assure him he will find our Bank disposed to afford every facility in bringing the question to an early decision.

We are advised, and conscientiously believe, that we have Law, Equity, and Custom on our side; and are prepared to support our Opinion in a fair discussion before a competent Tribunal; and even should the decision of that Tribunal be against us, we shall cheerfully pay that forfeit to Capt. Heude which we admit his ingenuity will have deserved. I trust then, Sir, we shall hear no more of the hardships of this Gentleman's case.

Having insensibly prolonged this Letter, I shall only briefly notice an inaccurate statement of your Correspondent's, which could only have been introduced for the sake of effect. He asserts, or at least implies, that some peculiar connexion exists between our Firm and

the Editor of the JOURNAL. In contradiction, I beg to observe that the only relation between our Firm and the Editor of the JOURNAL is that of Debit and Credit; and as he is the Creditor, he cannot in his conduct on the occasion now brought before the Public, be supposed to have been influenced by this relation.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed), J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.

For Self, and the other Proprietors of the Bank of Hindoostan.

Calcutta, December 16. 1822.

P. S.—I find since I wrote the above, that on Saturday the 7th, Captain Hende, before presenting the Gold Mohur Notes at our Cash-Office, enquired from one of the Proprietors of the Bank in our General Office of Business, the market price of Gold Mohurs, which was ascertained and told him.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

DEC 2, 1822.

A highly respectable Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Madras was held at the Exchange on Saturday the 30th November, in pursuance of a requisition from the Sheriff, to consider of an Address to be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. on the occasion of his approaching departure from India.

The Sheriff having opened the Meeting and stated its object, the Hon. L. G. K. Murray was called to the Chair, when the Advocate General, addressed the Gentlemen present, and observed, that the object of the Meeting, having been publicly notified, he anticipated from those who attended it, unanimity and cheerful concurrence, in a resolution, which he intended to propose, for offering to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings some appropriate expression of respect and regret, on the occasion of His Lordship's resigning the Supreme Government of India. Mr. Compton said he anticipated the most perfect unanimity, because, none of the objections, which had been urged against Addresses from the British Inhabitants of Indian Presidencies, would seem to apply to the testimonial of respect, which he intended to propose. That before the sentiments of the Meeting could be conveyed to the Noble

Marquis, it was probable, that His Lordship, would have actually relinquished his High Office—and that therefore, it could not be objected to the proposed Address—that it was to be presented to a Personage ~~concerning~~ to exercise authority—That as it was not intended, to notice any particular measure of His Lordship's administration, it could not, be urged—that congratulations were to be offered on transactions and results—the policy and causes of which, were not understood or ascertained.—That as the intended Address was to be conveyed to an illustrious Nobleman, whose voluntary relinquishment of his Government had been marked by acknowledgments of regret—publicly expressed by the Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company, it could not be improper for the British Inhabitants of India to follow an example, exhibited by authorities most competent to estimate the policy and justice of Lord Hastings's administration and the wisdom and vigour, which His Lordship had manifested, during a trying and eventful period of nine years—And, that although the British Inhabitants of the Madras Presidency were placed at a distance from the seat of the Supreme Government, they were fully capable of observing and of duly estimating the results of the Noble Marquis's administration—evidence by the flourishing condition and general tranquillity of our Indian Empire. It was, therefore, Mr C. said, he entertained a confident expectation, that the Gentlemen present would concur with him in thinking it was proper to convey to the Marquis of Hastings some expression of their sentiments on the occasion of His Lordship's departure from India—and that he, (Mr C.) intended to propose a resolution, which might, if adopted, be moulded into the form of an Address, by a Committee to be appointed by the Meeting.

Mr C observed, that in framing the resolution, he had not particularly adverted to the great, and brilliant and successful measures, which had distinguished the Government of the Marquis of Hastings—for that all the documents and information which related to these measures having been transmitted to the authorities in England, who were competent to estimate the justice and policy of the transactions—His Lordship had twice received the unqualified thanks of both Houses of Parliament—and the grateful acknowledgments and approbation of the authorities representing the East India Company. Mr C. said, he therefore abstained from noticing any of those grand and glorious measures, which had shed so much lustre on the British arms—and would confine his resolution to the results, which had produced the present security,

tranquillity and prosperity of India—and here commended that the proposed Address should be confined to appropriate expressions of admiration of the talents and virtues exhibited by the Noble Marquis during his long and eventful Government of British India—congratulations on its present condition, and sincere hopes that the Noble Marquis's valuable life might be extended to promote the happiness of his family and the good of his country.

These observations having received the entire concurrence and approbation of the Meeting, Mr Compton proceeded to read a resolution—That an Address, declaratory of the sentiments of the Meeting, should be prepared—and that for that purpose a Committee should be nominated from among the Gentlemen then present.

A Committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of the following Gentlemen—

Hon L G R Murray,

E Wood, Esq

H Compton Esq

Lt Col Caldwell, c n

Lt Col Conway, c n

Henry Byrne, Esq

Henry Hodgson, Esq.

George Arbuthnot, Esq

R Clarke, Esq

Major Macdonald,

J Goldie, Esq.

W Oliver, Esq.

Reverend W Roy,

Major Maccoy

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Sheriff, to the Chairman, and to Mr Compton, and the Meeting adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock, then to receive the draft of an Address.

The Committee having prepared the draft of an Address, the same was produced at the Exchange on Monday, when it was adopted and ordered to be engrossed, and left for signature at the Exchange

Ceylon.

[HON. SIR R PAGET.

(FROM THE CEYLON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.)

At a Council held at the King's House at Colombo on Wednesday the Sixth day of Nov 1823

PRESENT HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency was pleased to record the following Minute, and direct the publication thereof.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor having received His Majesty's Commands to repair to the Continent of India, there to assume the Chief Command of the Army, cannot relinquish the administration of the affairs of this Island, without recording in the Minutes of Council the sentiments he entertains of the merits of the Civil servants of this Government.

It is true that it is only during the short period of Nine Months, that he has had the opportunity of personally appreciating their services; but he is most happy in the conviction, that a much more limited time would have been sufficient to satisfy his mind, that the high opinion of the Qualifications entertained by his Predecessors, and communicated to him (with expressions of the most earnest solicitude for their prosperity and welfare) was founded upon the most just and impartial grounds. He begs to offer to the Members of His Majesty's Council, and to the Heads of Departments in particular, as well as to the Gentlemen of the Civil Service in general, this assurance of his sincere regard and esteem and the acknowledgment of his best thanks, for the cordial assistance and co operation which they have uniformly afforded him in the execution of his duties.

The Governor has only to add, that he feels too sensibly the value of their services, and is too deeply impressed with a conviction of the high principles of honour and integrity which direct their conduct, and of the industry and zeal with which they perform their public functions, not to have made it an essential point of his duty to state their merits to the Secretary of State of the War and Colonies, for His Majesty's information.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

After the Council His Excellency the Governor was pleased to receive the following Address from His Majesty's Subjects in this Island; which was presented and read by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, attended by the Puisne Justice, Members of Council, Civil and Military Officers of Government, and a vast concourse of the Inhabitants of Colombo.

To his Excellency General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

We His Majesty's Subjects in the Island of Ceylon beg leave to testify our sincere regret at your approaching departure.

A very few months of your Government have enabled us to estimate the extent of our loss by this event. From the union of the firmest conduct with the kindest manners of unremitting attention to the public interests with a paternal consideration for every individual, we had promised to ourselves and to this Settlement the most fortunate results in social unanimity, and general prosperity.

And we trust that your Excellency will permit us to include in our expression of regret, your amiable Lady, who has in the brief space in which we have been honoured by her residence, evinced how perfectly compatible are high accomplishments, and native dignity, with the purest domestic virtues and the mildest condescension.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 21st DEC. 1822.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the Honorable JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esq. to be a provisional Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, the Honorable JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esquire, has accordingly this day taken the usual Oaths and his seat as a Member of the Supreme Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR, So often has the propriety of adopting a name to designate that body of people termed Country-Borns, been discussed in several of the Newspapers established in Calcutta, that I would think it unnecessary to write about it, had I not read in the *Journal* of Friday last, an Article in the Correspondence Department, written by one signing himself an East-Indian, respecting the above question. I commend the writer for desiring that a certain name should be adopted without having recourse to three or four; but, without deference to his opinion, I do not see the propriety of establishing the nomenclature of East-Indian any more than that of Country-Born, to the latter of which he objects. He desires that they should possess such a name as would not tend to distinguish one portion of Country-Borns from the other. Therefore, in my humble opinion, Eurasian would be best adapted to designate that race which is rising as a great body in this part of the world, by the intercourse of Europeans with Asiatics; and in its general acceptation, it would include the whole of the descendants of Europeans, whether British, French, Dutch, &c. Another reason for my

wishing to do away with the name of East-Indian, is, the compounded word of East and Indian; and in making a comparison with the nomenclature of persons born in different quarters of the globe, we will find Eurasian the best adapted to answer with European, American, African, and Asiatic. Each implies that the persons so called were born in that quarter of the world from whence their nomenclature is derived,—while that of Eurasian would shew its derivation from the combination of European and Asiatic into one name.

The above consideration naturally followed the perusal of the Letter of an East Indian. I am astonished that after so much discussion in the *Channel of Public Opinion*, not one name has yet been established to the satisfaction of all, —I mean not one has obtained established currency, but different writers continue stilling different names. I would like to see or hear of a body of Country-Borns meeting for the above purpose, and eradicating from their minds that torpid insensibility or indifference which is the characteristic of aboriginal Asiatics. This apparently systematic apathy seems to originate in the want of stimulus to engage in this undertaking. They probably look on with seeming indifference, while their hearts are beating with emotion, until they see some one boldly come forward and, by steady perseverance, bring a number of Country-Borns to meet at intervals, until a name is firmly and currently established without the use of any other designation. But this is not the way to go about a business. Let them in a collective body advance by thinking that nobody will come forward singly. Let them proceed with the conviction that they are meeting to adopt a name which will distinguish them as a nation distinct from either Americans, Europeans, Africans or Asiatics, and which will be handed to their posterity with that enthusiasm which characterizes the love of nationality. Let them rouse themselves from a state of inaction, and be convinced that the sooner they exert themselves, the greater will be the satisfaction they will infuse even in the breasts of apathetic Country-Borns, and their hearty well-wishers.

Your obedient Servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

Near the Boltzonnah Church, }
Saturday Evg. Dec. 22d, 1822. }

We fear that the report respecting the Earthquake at Aleppo is too true.

DECEMBER 23.

The *Madras Gazette* of the 7th inst. came in yesterday, but contained nothing of particular interest. The Subscription for the suffering Irish amounted to Forty-nine thousand odd Rupees.

On Friday about 11 o'clock A. M. the Masonic Procession, to which we formerly alluded, moved from the Town Hall towards the Government House. The Junior Lodges preceded, and Lodge Industry and Perseverance, Star in the East, and the Provincial Grand Lodge, brought up the rear. The Brethren marched two and two, dressed in the particular clothing of their respective orders. Each Lodge was preceded by its own banner, borne by a junior Brother; while the Master ushered on by the Wardens, Deacons and other Officers, wearing their official jewels and ornaments, followed in due and regular order. The way between the Town Hall and Government House was kept clear by Native Troops,—beyond whom stood a double line of carriages and innumerable foot passengers, all anxious to see the Brethren pass. A Military Band, playing a Masonic March, led the head of the column, which on its arrival at the grand northern stair case began its ascent, and was soon followed by the rest of the procession. Each Lodge, as it deployed into the upper marble hall, took up the position assigned it on the right and left,—until the whole of the Brethren formed an oblong hollow square within the pillars. At one end of the square, upon a raised Masonic throne under the Canopy, sat his Lordship. Before him stood an altar, on which reposed the Holy Bible. On the left hand of his Lordship stood the Marchioness; near her we observed several Ladies of distinction. His Excellency the Honorable Sir E. PAGER and the chief public functionaries, were also present. The assemblage altogether comprised an aggregate of rank and fashion, beauty and elegance, seldom to be seen; and there was nothing wanting to make the scene what every one felt it to be—a truly grand and imposing moral spectacle. The hollow square having been completely formed, and perfect stillness having succeeded, the Provincial Grand Master (Mr. LARKINS) stepped up to the altar in front of his Lordship, and in a firm and distinct voice, read the excellent Address prepared for the occasion. After going through it, he advanced towards his Lordship, into whose hands he deli-

vered it. His Lordship now rose, and replied to the Address of the Masonic body in an eloquent and affecting speech, of which it is to be hoped the public will ere long be put in possession in a more correct report than any we could offer. In the hope that this may prove the case, we forbear from giving what could only be a garbled outline of it. It appeared to us, and we think it must have done so to all present, that the Masonic Address was a thing of veneration, and real attachment—not of formality or mere ceremony. His Lordship after concluding his admirable reply, left his Masonic throne, and bowed to the Brethren with the utmost affability as they wheeled past him two and two. The Procession then returned to the Town Hall, where the Brethren disrobed and dispersed. There is to be another grand Masonic Procession in the forenoon of Friday next, the 27th instant being St. John's day, when the Brethren will proceed to the Cathedral to hear divine service. The Noble Grand Master, it is understood, will be present.

THE THEATRE.

Chowringhee Theatre was full even to cramming on Friday evening. This we believe to have been principally attributable to the circumstance of its having been understood to be the last time that the Marquess of Hastings and the Marchioness would honor the house with their presence. At an early hour it was difficult to find a seat, and many had to stand during the whole of the performance. We seldom witnessed a finer display of beauty and fashion in Calcutta. Opposite the stage, in a straight line, and to the back of the front boxes, stood a transparency representing an Escutcheon, on which were quartered the Arms of the house of Hastings and Loudoun, surmounted by a scroll, on which appeared in illuminated characters, one simple word, but which spoke emphatically to the feelings—"FAREWELL!" When the Marquess and Marchioness entered the house, they were received with hearty rounds of applause, which continued several seconds. In his Lordship's box we observed His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir E. Packer, and Lady H. Packer, &c.

The first part of the evening's Entertainment consisted of the Senior Comus's excellent Comedy of the JEALOUS WIFE, which was judiciously and strongly cast, so as to include our principal Amateurs.

The *Mr. Oakly* of the night was by the Veteran Amateur who had the part of the Duke of Buckingham in *Richard the Third*. The character was supported in his best style, and gave a perfect idea of the gentlemanly teased, affectionate wavering, and often indignant husband.—In *Major Oakly* we were extremely happy to observe the return to the boards of an Amateur who possesses very high requisites for genteel comedy. We hope he will appear often, and continue to gratify his friends with such rich specimens of comic power as he displayed on Friday evening. We were much struck with the manly simplicity of his manner throughout, and the chaste style of his performance altogether. He was exactly what we should conceive a gay elderly military Bachelor of the last century to be.—*Charles* was by the Father of our Theatre; and if he did not perhaps appear quite juvenile enough for the part, he did it great justice. In the *tipsy* scene he was inimitably successful.—*Sir Harry Beagle*, we are pretty sure, was not a congenial character to the Amateur who represented it. He looked too much of the Gentleman for the boisterous fox-hunter.—*Russet* was very respectably supported: occasionally he raised the expostulatory tones of his voice to too high a pitch.—*Lord Trinket* was most delightfully entertaining. The part was in the hands of the gentleman who made his debut on our boards as *Dick Dashiell*. We have seen several performers of merit in the character, but never one from whom we derived more real and hearty amusement than from the Lord Trinket in question. He simpered, and lisped, and picked his steps and his words with a fantastic polish of *haut ton*, that was ludicrous in the extreme. He placed his pauses with much judgement, and brought out “*pon honor*” with such an easy drawl of superfashionable slang, that it always told upon the risible muscles of the audience.—*Captain O’Cutler* was a very creditable performance, and in good keeping. The costume (particularly the head) was perhaps a little *outré*—The little that *Paris* had to do, was well done.—The part of *Mrs. Oakly* is a very arduous one, and requires something more than mere acquaintance with the stage. It requires an insight into human nature, and particularly as it moves in the higher walks of life. To discriminate between the different shades of the effect produced by the same passion on different *grades* of life, is the duty of the philosophical votary of the Drama, and not an easy one. Our *Mrs. Oakly* of Chowringhee was

very successful in portraying the stronger features of the character, and throwing out the bolder outlines; but she rather failed, we think, in delineating the softer tints of the back ground of the picture. As a whole, we would have the part performed in a more *piano* key. The two best scenes were—the one in which she and Mr. Oakly make it up, and then quarrel at his proposing to bring Harriett into the house,—and the one in which she sinks in affected hystericks upon her chair, while in vain expecting that her husband will as usual coax her out of her tantrims.—*Harriett* was very pleasing; but really we have to entreat of her to speak in a more natural tone, and not to strain and crack her voice as she does. Altogether the *Jealous Wife* went off with much eclat—much more so indeed than we expected for a Comedy not possessing much bustle or incident, but having at the same time a natural, easy and smart run of dialogue. Just as the Curtain was about to drop at the end of the 5th Act, the Managers, the Amateurs of every description that usually support the Theatre—in short, the whole of the Calcutta Corps Dramatique, ranged themselves upon the stage, to bid a respectful farewell to those Illustrious Persons who are about to quit India for ever, and to whose distinguished patronage and kind encouragement the Drama in Calcutta owes so much. The Amateur who played the part of *Oakly* then walked forward a step or two in front of his Theatrical brethren, and with much feeling, taste and effect, spoke the following Farewell Address, written for the occasion by a Gentleman well known on the boards:—

Here ends our mimic life. There rests a part
To play, which needs no prompter but the heart!
Which strong in truth, though in expression weak,
(Of real love and gratitude would speak—
And in their honest glow, those thoughts declare,
Which all around—which all who hear me—share.

Through many a year we deemed Dramatic taste,
Far from this city's bounds, by Dulness, chased;
And the enjoyments of a cultured clime,
Depressed by distance, and effaced by time—
But as the landscape that in darkness lies,
When lazy vapours veil the morning skies,
Waits but the near advance of Eastern light,
To burst with native beauty on the sight;
So lurked in every breast the genial flame
So glowed, when lofty worth to fan it came
O'er all, a kindling radiance to diffuse,
And rouse in Eastern realms the British Muse.
When in this fabric, to the Drama reared,
A kind, but doubting audience, first appeared;
When first thyro band those boards essayed,

Anxious to please, and yet to strive afraid;
 Who foremost came each weak attempt to cheer?
 Approve each effort, and dispel each fear?
 Intenser interest in the cause to wake;
 The social feeling warmly to partake;
 And by their presence, kind assurance give;
 The pleasures that they deigned to share, should live?
 Oh! long of our first Patrons, justly vain,
 The name of HASTINGS shall these scenes retain.
 Nor with the kindness that could condescend,
 The Drama's dawning efforts to befriend—
 Ceased that protecting care, to ripen hours
 Extended still, and to maturer powers;
 Thence no, no an eve has smoothly passed away,
 In easy mirth and profitably gay;
 Recalled to memory scenes of other times,
 Of differing manners and of distant climes:
 Wafted with magic wand across the main,
 The mighty masters of the mimic strain,
 By Shakespear led;—has given few wings to thought,
 And all our country to our bosoms brought;
 Till, for a while, soft visions wrap us round,
 And Fancy wanders over British ground;
 Or rousing from the dream, we feel the band
 Fresh braced, that binds us to our native land.
 If thus the Muse Dramatic can bestow
 Such holy influence; higher thanks we owe
 To those enlightened spirits that so long
 Have kindly stooped to animate her song;
 To that illustrious Pair, who through the past,
 Were still the Drama's friends; and whom at last,
 These walls, that welcomed oft, no more shall view—
 Their peal of greeting, altered to adieu;—
 Their final task—those wounds of grief to swell,—
 That bid our Noble Guests, a long—a sad—Farewell.

It was a pity, we think, that the Address was not delayed until the termination of the whole of the evening's Entertainments. This was an opinion which we heard very generally expressed by persons whose judgment in such matters we respect. As it was, the melancholy Farewell tones did not harmonise very appropriately with the merry Farce which immediately followed it. This was the "REVIEW, OR THE WAGS OF WINDSOR," which was one of the best got-up little things we remember to have seen at Chowringhee, where it was often, we believe, performed before, but never with better spirit than on the occasion alluded to. The peculiar excellencies of our Chowringhee *Caleb Quotem* are so well known, that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon them. On Friday he was as erst the merriest, most mercurial, and most volatile of grave diggers. It was enviable to hear and to witness the gaiety of heart and action with which he appeared to whisk through his multifarious and never sufficiently to be admired employments.—*Looney MacThoultier* was by

the Amateur who made such a capital debut as Dermot O'Flin in "My Landlady's Gown." The expectations which then he raised were most delightfully fulfilled in his Loony MacThoulter. In Irish parts we do not suppose there is his equal in Calcutta. Indeed we may well call him our Calcutta JOHNSON. In dress, look, attitude, accent, and manner, he was every thing that could be wished. He is a great master of the ludicrous, and without laughing himself, makes others laugh very heartily. This partly arises from a certain droll gravity which he assumes, and the unconstrained tone with which he felicitously deals out the genuine Hibernia nDoric.—*John Lump* was by the Oakly of the play. John and Loony formed a fine relief to each other, and on one or two occasions, especially the *letter* scene, were irresistibly laughable.—*Deputy Bull*, as he generally does, supported his part very well.—The Sir Harry Beagle of the play was *Beaugard*, who charmed the audience with one or two good songs, particularly "Is there a heart that never loved," which he sang in a chaste style of simple pathos that we never heard surpassed.—The part of *Lucy* introduced a fair candidate to the public, whom we hope to see often. It was a highly creditable first appearance, and she is particularly an acquisition on account of her vocal powers, which made a very favorable impression. She should study and practice a good deal. If she does, we doubt not but she will become a favorite.—*Grace Gaylove* was an exceedingly fair effort, and the female who performed it improves progressively.—We forgot to do justice in the proper place to the Amateur who performed the part of *Lady Free love*, in the first piece. As usual, she did her part extremely well, and called forth frequent and unequivocal marks of approbation.

The Curtain having fallen, Lord and Lady HASTINGS rose to depart. The feelings of the audience were again testified by loud rounds of applause, which continued until his Lordship and her Ladyship began to descend the stair-case that leads out of the house.

On the afternoon of Friday we did ourselves the pleasure to step into Mr. DRUMMOND'S Academy in the Durrantollah, for the purpose of witnessing the periodical Examination of his numerous pupils, European and Native. We were highly gratified by all we saw and heard, and found a crowd of people assembled, like ourselves, to witness the progress of the children in their education. In consequence of having arrived at a rather late hour at the School, we are not competent to enter into any

very detailed remarks. The boys of the Arithmetical class solved several difficult questions with ease and precision, and it was at the option of any visitor to put what questions he chose. In the Geographical class there was the same obvious advancement. The Mathematical pupils also seemed perfectly to understand the different problems so far as they had gone. The English recitations from different authors, were extremely meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the scholars and their teacher. A boy of the name of DEROZIO gave a good conception of Shylock; and another fine little fellow, named EDWIN TURNBULL, gave Portia's appeal, and the speech on Mercy, with appropriate gesture, feeling, and correctness of accentuation. Colman's humorous Vagary of the Poetical Apothecary, was recited also by DEROZIO, and with capitally ludicrous effect.—The specimens of Penmanship were remarkably beautiful. Perhaps too much so: we do not think the labour and time thrown away upon ornamental penmanship at all compensated by the acquirement of a flourishing hand writing. We observed several Drawings also, which were very praiseworthy. But what pleased us best of all perhaps, was the healthy, cheerful, and orderly appearance of the children. It was an interesting sight to behold the Native children sitting side by side with the sons of Europeans. This is as it should be. The Natives begin to duly estimate the value of education. Those who are educated together must contract kindly feelings towards each other, and this must in the end prove generally beneficial.

A Scientific Gentleman of the name of MACK, we observe, intends to deliver a course of Chemical Lectures at the chambers of the Asiatic Society in Chowringhee. We trust that this meritorious attempt at opening a new source of mental gratification to the Calcutta Public, will be patronised as it deserves. Chemistry is a branch of science which is capable of affording instruction and amusement to *all* classes, and some of its experiments are occasionally calculated to astonish by their results, or to charm by their splendour and variety of change. Most people are apt to imagine Chemistry a dry and dull study. This is a very great mistake; and such of our readers as choose to go and judge for themselves, may easily be convinced, that Chemistry, on the contrary, is a very edifying and delightful pursuit.

Mr. MACK delivers his first lecture to-morrow evening, (Tuesday,) at the place already specified.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Rec.

17. H. C. ship *David Scott*, G. Bunyan, commander, from London, and Cape of Good Hope the 30th Sept.
2. Arab ship *Fyzel Carrum*, Abdoolah Boloh, commander, from Judan 7th August.
21. American ship *Two Catherine's*, E. Elderkin, commander, from Buchsart 4th July, St. Salvador, and Mauritius the 3d November.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

15. Ship *Ann*, R. H. Gibson, to Batavia.
- American brig *Wanderer*, S. Pickett, to Boston.
- Arab ship *Monsory*, Mahomed Bansaon, to Muscat.
17. Ship *William Money*, James Jackson, to complete her Cargo for London.
- Ship *Clyde*, Thos. Driver, for London.
- Portuguese brig *Novo Destino*, J. P. Serra, for Rio de Janeiro.
19. Ship *Bengal Merchant*, A. Brown, for London.
- Ship *Elizabeth*, D. Robertson, for Bombay.
- Ship *Maitland*, W. Kinsey, for Penang.
- Ship *Edward Stretwell*, R. Allport, for Madras.
20. — *Almorah*, F. Winter, for Bombay and London.
- Ship *Mary Ann*, H. Warrington, for Bombay.
- French ship *Nancy*, C. Guzeence, for Bordeaux.
- American brig *Herald*, J. Wales, for Boston.
21. Ship *Halshug*, J. J. Denham, for Penang.

GONE TO SEA.

American—*George—Ann*.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *DAVID SCOTT*—From England: Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Northmore, Mrs. Smithwaite, — Miss Harrington, Miss Elphinstone, Miss Sandford, Miss Jackson, Miss Pearce, Miss Arnold, Miss Ballard,—The Hon'ble Sir H. Blossett, Chief Judge, J. H. Harrington, Esq. Member of Council, J. J. Pemberton, Esq. Col. Perkins, Captain Simonds,—Reverend W. Northmore, Reverend G. Crawlford, Reverend Arnold, Reverend Kirchhopper, *Chaplains*,—Major Smithwaite,—Mr. Thomson, Mr. Fraser, *Writers*,—Mr. Smithwaite, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Percheing, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Girard, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Cox, Mr. McBraze, Mr. Fisher, *Cadets*,—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Humfray, *Attornies*, and Master Simonds.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *PASCOA*.—For China—Mrs. Cathie.

PER SHIP *CLYDE*.—For London—Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Buchanan, and Mrs. Foley; Major J. Alford, B. Taylor, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, Lieut. J. Smith; Children—Misses E. Turnbull, E. Milne, M. Milne, and Miss Short; Masters J. Turnbull, D. Chalmers, C. Chalmers J. Milne, M. O'Brien G. O'Brien, J. Breen, E. Wodsworth, M. Wodsworth, G. Wodsworth,—Short, J. Short, G. Wright and W. Wright.

PER SHIP ANN—*For Singapore*—Captain Cathcart Methvin, 20th Regt. N.I.

PER BRIG CORNELIA—*For Madras and Ceylon*—Five Natives.

PER SHIP DUKE OF BEDFORD—*For Bombay*—Mrs. and Miss Walter, and two Native servants; five Parsee Merchants.

PER SHIP AGINCOURT—*For Bencoolen*—Dr. Bell, of the H. C. service, Nicholas Lambross, Merchant, 32 Men, 8 Women, 4 Children, and one convict.

PER SHIP PRINCE REGENT—*For London*—Mrs. Macwhirter, Dr. Macwhirter, Miss F. H. Macwhirter, Miss G. F. Macwhirter, Master J. P. Macwhirter, Mrs. J. G. Hope, and two Masters Hope, Miss J. Plowden, and Master E. Plowden, Miss M. Stewart, Masters W. and J. Cunningham; Margaret Fraser, Robert Nighland, Wm. Heakes, servants.

PER SHIP BENGAL MERCHANT—*For London*—Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Whyatt, Mrs. Shedden, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Sumbolf, Mrs. Todd; T. Hutton, Esq. A. Dickson, Esq. H. C. M. S., W. P. R. Shedden, Esq. A. Jones, Esq. Captain Fuller, H. M. 59th Regt. Captain Blair, Artillery, Wm. Harris, Esq. Dr. Cock, H. C. service, Joseph Bidgood, and Briget Bidgood, H. C. pensioners, Miss Mary Hutton, Masters James and Arthur Hutton, Misses Cecelia, Sarah Bell Portenus, and Eliza Dickson, Master John W. Harris, Misses Theresa Frances Chahell, Mary Jane Cahell, Catherine Neville Whyatt, Master George Neville Whyatt, Miss Sumbolf, Master W. Wills, Master Henry Innis; Mrs. Devenary, servant.

PER SHIP ALMORA—*For Ceylon, Bombay and England*—Captain J. C. Hyde, Horse Artillery, Matt. Mendies, assistant surgeon of H. C. service.—Mary Gilderoy, (Government Passenger for Madras)

PER SHIP LOTUS—Miss Thomas Colvin.

PER SHIP GOLCONDA—Mrs. A. Barnes, Mrs. E. Milles, Mrs. C. Neish, Mrs. F. Watson, Mrs. S. Middleton, Mrs. H. Imlach, Mrs. B. Bryant, —J. Barnes, Surgeon Ben. Establishment,—D. Creagh,—George Watson, and James Gray,—Children: Misses Shum. Watson, Middleton, Bryant, and D'Aguilar,—Masters Larkins, Shum, two Masters Creagh, D'Aguilar, Vincent, Imlach, Watson, Bryant McDonald, and Neish,—*Servants* James Hallowell, Sarah Smith, Catherine Darling, and Seux Hogarth.

REMARKS.

The *David Scott* spoke the *Marquis of Hastings*, from Mexico, (near on the line,) giving an account of the Mexicans having elected Emperor (name left blank)

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 21ST DECEMBER, 1822

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the Honorable JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esquire, to be a provisional Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, the Honorable JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esquire, has accordingly this day taken the usual Oaths and his Seat as a Member of the Supreme Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 19TH DEC. 1822

Mr. T. G. Vibart, Register of Bhaugulpoor, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court at Shahabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FORT WILLIAM; DECEMBER 20, 1822

The Honorable Richard F. Moore to be a Junior Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH DEC 1822.

In order to provide suitable Accommodation for the Assembling of General Courts Martial at the several Stations of the Army, it is hereby directed that the Regimental or Battalion Mess Rooms of Corps shall be considered available for that purpose, at the direction of the Officer Commanding the Station where the Court may be directed to assemble.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt Col. Sec to Govt. Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH DEC 1822

The Ratta and other Allowances for November 1822, and Pay for December 1822, of the Troops, at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Monday the 13th Proximo.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept

FORT WILLIAM; 20TH DEC. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank:

Artillery Regiment.

Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney to be Captain, vice Bruce retired, with rank from the 18th October 1822, in succession to Lyons, transferred to the Pension List.

2d-Lieutenant William Triggs Garrett to be 1st-Lieutenant, vice Chesney promoted, with rank from the 17th November 1821, in succession to Barnard deceased.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Charles Ramsay Skardon to be Captain of a Company, vice Travers retired, with rank from the 19th April 1822, in succession to Gordon deceased.

Ensign Stuart Corbett to be Lieutenant, from the same date, in succession to Skardon promoted.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Isaac Jackson to be surgeon, vice Shoolbred retired, with rank from the 28th August, 1822, in succession to Stuart resigned the Service.

Alterations of Rank.

Artillery Regiment,—Captain Patrick Grant Mathison, date of Rank 12th December 1821, vice Pryce retired.

Artillery Regiment,—Captain Thomas Timbrell, date of Rank 2d August 1822, vice Fraser deceased.

Artillery Regiment,—1st Lieutenant Richard Williams, date of Rank 12th December 1821, vice Mathison promoted.

Artillery Regiment,—1st Lieutenant Charles Grant, date of Rank 2d August 1822, vice Timbrell promoted.

Artillery Regiment,—1st Lieutenant Hubert Garbett, date of Rank 19th September 1822, vice Cumming deceased.

Artillery Regiment,—1st Lieutenant James Watson Wakefield, date of Rank 18th October 1822, vice Chesney promoted.

Artillery Regiment,—1st Lieutenant Arthur Campbell, date of Rank 27th October 1822, vice Gray deceased.

Medical Department,—Surgeon Andrew Brown, date of Rank 17th January 1821, vice Shoolbred retired.

Medical Department,—Surgeon Charles Stuart (resigned,) date of Rank 22d March 1821, vice Assey deceased.

Medical Department,—Surgeon John Jack Gibson, date of Rank 10th June 1821, vice Impey deceased.

Medical Department,—Surgeon George Webb, date of Rank 22d January 1822, vice Stanton deceased.

Medical Department,—Surgeon Jonah John Hogg (resigned,) date of Rank 3d February 1822, vice McDowell appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

Medical Department,—Surgeon Joseph Adams, date of Rank 23d February 1822, vice Durham appointed a Superintending Surgeon.

Medical Department,—Surgeon John Barnes, date of Rank 4th May 1822, vice Hogg resigned.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

18TH DEC. 1822.

The appointment by Major Bird, in Station Orders under date Lucknow 1st ultimo, of Brevet-Captain Lawrence of the 2d battalion 2d Native Infantry to perform the duties of Station Staff during the absence of Brigade-Major Gough, is confirmed.

The following Posting and Removal to take place in the regiment of Artillery:

1st-Lieutenant A. Campbell to the 4th Company 1st battalion.

1st-Lieutenant G. R. Scott is removed from the 4th Company 1st battalion to the 8th Company 3d battalion.

Lieutenant Griffiths, of the 1st battalion 18th Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Barrelly Provincial battalion during the employment in the Barrack Department of Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Blackall.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 27th November last to Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. Whinfield, of the 1st battalion 15th Native Infantry, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Orders of the 14th September to Captain Spiller, 8th Light Cavalry, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, from the 13th ultimo, the date of his joining his Corps.

The appointment in Station Orders under date Cawnpore the 3d Instant by Major-General L. Thomas, commanding the Division, of Lieutenant Delamain to act as Station Staff during the absence of the Brigade Major on other duty, is confirmed.

Ensign J. H. Craigie will join and do duty with the 2d battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, instead of the 1st battalion 10th Native Infantry, as directed in General Orders of the 17th Instant.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Mercer, whose return to the Military branch of the Service was notified in Government General Orders of the 14th Instant, is posted to the 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry.

Ensign Curgenven, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, is directed to proceed and join the 2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry, to which he belongs, without delay.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment,—Captain J. Peater, from 25th December to 28th February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, and preparatory to an application to proceed to Europe.

2d Battalion 20th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon J. N. Rind, from 25th December to 25th February, 1823, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment,—Assistant Surgeon Mercer, from 31st December, to 1st May 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

19TH DECEMBER, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial re-assembled Fort William on Wednesday, the 11th December 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel J. Greenstreet, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Private John Boulger, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge; viz.

“For having deserted from his Corps on or about the 25th August 1822.”

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—“The Judge Advocate General having read over the Proceedings on this Trial with closed Doors, the Court proceed to consider what has appeared before them in Evidence—and are of opinion after due deliberation, that the Prisoner John Boulger, a Private of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, viz. ‘Having deserted from his Corps, on or about the 25th of August 1822’—and do therefore sentence him to Solitary Confinement for Six Kalender Months.”

“The Court having performed this painful part of their Duty, cannot close their Proceedings without observing that the assertion of the Prisoner as to his ill state of Health has been fully borne out by his appearance before the Court, and by the testimony of the Medical Gentleman

examined on the Defence, and upon these grounds, beg to recommend the Prisoner to the Merciful Consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief."

Approved: but on the Recommendation of the Court the Punishment is remitted, and it is directed that Private John Boulger be dismissed the Service as incapable of Duty.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. General of the Army.

20TH DECEMBER, 1822.

The appointment, in Battalion Orders of the 2d December, of Lieutenant W. F. Steer to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry, from the 1st of that Month, in the room of Brevet-Captain Lester absent on general leave, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeons R. Paterson, M. D. and John Henderson, are permitted to exchange appointments, the former is accordingly posted to the Rungpore Local Battalion, and the latter to the Infantry Levy at Cawnpore. Mr. Paterson will relieve Mr. Henderson when the latter will proceed to join his Corps.

Lieutenant Conner, His Majesty's 44th Foot, is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial sitting at the Presidency, of which Lieutenant-Colonel J. Greenstreet is President.

Assistant Surgeon Alex. Menzies is directed to join the Goruckpore Light Infantry, and to do duty with it during the absence of Assistant Surgeon the Hon'ble F. Sempill.

Private James Hyland is transferred from the Pension to the effective Invalid Establishment, promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Bullock Serjeant at Secrole. Serjeant Hyland is to be placed on the Town Major's List.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 20TH DECEMBER, 1822.

1. In continuation to General Orders of the 4th October last, establishing certain Regulations respecting the Estates of the European soldiery, deposited in the General Treasury, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Orders respecting those of the Native Army, in similar deposit.

2. The Sub-Treasurer is hereby directed to transmit to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, on the 1st of next January, an account of all sums remaining unclaimed in the General Treasury; exhibiting, as clearly as circumstances will admit, the names of those on whose account the Monies were paid in; the Corps or Department to which the deceased belonged; by whom paid, and the date of payment.

3. The account is to be divided into two Lists, one embracing all sums remaining unclaimed up to the 1st of January 1820; the other all sums paid into the Treasury between that date and the 1st January, 1823, on the receipt of those Lists they will be published in the Government Gazette and in General Orders for information.

4. The sums contained in the first List, and remaining unclaimed on the 31st December, 1823, are not to be republished; those contained in the 2d List are to be published for three succeeding Years, after which the publication is to cease; and henceforward it is to be observed as a general rule, that publication, with respect to the Estates of Natives is not to exceed three Years. The non-publication however is not to be considered as invalidating the claims, which may be still presented for the decision of Government.

5. With respect to the deposits which may be made from 1st of next January, they will be included for three years, as above direct-

ed in the Annual Lists, which are to be published at the commencement of each year, in General Orders and in the Government Gazette.

WM. CASEMENT; Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 20TH DECEMBER, 1822.

The following Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Infantry

Mr. John Ross, date of arrival in Fort William 18th December 1822

Mr. George Cox, date of arrival in Fort William 19th December, 1822

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their Rank.

Lieutenant Colonel Uday Yule, C. B. European regiment, date of arrival in Fort William 18th December 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel William Hill Perkins, 12th regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 19th December 1822.

Captain John Duncan, 2d regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 17th December 1822

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough

Lieutenant Colonel Goddard Richards of the 13th regiment Native Infantry, on account of private affairs

Lieutenant George Cracklow of the 3d regiment Native Infantry, on account of private affairs

Lieutenant Edward Herring of the 20th regiment Native Infantry, on account of health

The extension of the Leave of Absence obtained by Lieutenant Mostyn of the 2d regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 20th March last, is further prolonged for four Months, from the expiration of the period therein specified, on account of his health.

Serjeant James Flood, of Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency

In conformity with the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the undermentioned Invalid of His Majesty's service, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, as an Out Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, at the station specified opposite to his Name

59th regiment Foot, of Anthony Van William, Calcutta

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

Head-Quarters Calcutta; 21st December, 1822.

Lieutenant James Marshall, of the Honorable Company's European regiment, is directed to take charge of all Men, whether Recruits from Europe or Volunteers from His Majesty's regiments, now in Fort William, belonging to the European regiment, and will accordingly put himself in communication with the Town Major of Fort William

The embarkation of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is postponed to the 26th Instant, on which day Colonel Newberry will be pleased to proceed as already directed

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence
 Skinner's Horse,—Lieutenant Colonel J. Skinner, from 25th December, to 28th February 1823, to visit Agra, on urgent private affairs

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl of the Army.

23d DECEMBER, 1822.

The Cuttack Legion will march from that Province to Chilmory on the Burumpooter, under instructions which will be furnished to Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter by the Adjutant General of the Army.

Quarter Master Serjeant Furrow, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is promoted to fill the vacant situation of Serjeant Major in the same Regiment.

Gentleman Cadet William Souter, lately arrived, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment at Barrackpore until further orders.

Corporal Larkman, lately attached to the Governor General's Body Guard, is transferred to the Town Major's list and promoted to Serjeant, from the date of his appointment, to be a Key Serjeant of Fort William.

The appointment in Artillery Regimental Orders of the 17th December, of Lieutenant R. G. Beddingfield of the 2d Battalion to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master, vice Blair resigned, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

District Orders by Major-General Loveday, Commanding the Benares Division, under date the 11th December, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Goldie, of the Benares Infantry Levy, to assume Command of the Detachment of that Corps on duty at Dinapore, are confirmed.

Station Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Popham, Commanding the Eastern Frontier, under date the 11th Instant, directing an Extra Native Doctor to be entertained for the purpose of proceeding in Medical charge of a Detachment of two Companies from the 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, are confirmed.

Station Orders by Brigadier Knox, Commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, under date the 22d November, directing Brevet-Captain H. T. Smith, of the 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry to officiate as Station Staff at Nusseerabad during the absence on duty of Captain Taylor, Major of Brigade, are confirmed.

Bombardier James Archer, and Gunner Clement Archer, of the 6th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, are appointed to fill the situations the former of Park and Magazine Serjeant, and the latter of Laboratory Man, in the Magazine at Nagpore.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment,—Captain E. Browne, from 25th December, to 25th May 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, previously to making an application to proceed to Sea.

1st Battalion 26th Regiment,—Lieutenant Somerville, from 10th December, to 20th January 1823, to Jubbulpore, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment,—Major D'Aguilar, from 28th December, to 15th January, 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA; 17TH DEC. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 25th instant.

Armourer Sergeant William Chambers from the 16th to the 8th Dragoons as Private, and Private Patrick McCartin from the latter to the former Corps.

Sergeant Charles Schooles from the 8th to the 16th Light Dragoons, and Private Jonathan Wild from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

18TH DECEMBER, 1822

Major Halford and Captain Fuller of H. M. 59th Regiment, have leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their Health, and to be absent on that account each for two years from the date of their Embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

18TH DECEMBER, 1822

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67TH FOOT.

Lieutenant James Adair to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Thomas Hall, deceased, 13th November, 1822.

Ensign Peter Brannan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice James Adair promoted, 13th November 1822.

William Child, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Peter Brannan promoted, 13th November 1822.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

19TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Captain White of the 11th Dragoons is appointed Interpreter to the Head Quarter Division of the 16th Lancers during its passage to Cawnpore.

That Officer will accordingly place himself under the Orders of Colonel Newbery, and accompany the Division by Water to the above Station, whence he is to proceed without delay by the most convenient Route to rejoin his Corps at Meerut.

The leave of absence announced in G. O. No. 2623, of the 22d June last, for Cornet Partridge of the 11th Dragoons to return to Europe, is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to rejoin his Regiment at Meerut without delay.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

20TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Dempster of the 38th Regiment is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Volunteers for the 13th Foot, amounting to 300 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, now at Berhampore, to have effect from the 24th instant.

Ensign Mends of the 87th Regiment is directed to do duty until further orders with the above detail.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

21ST DECEMBER, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

4th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Sullivan, from date of embarkation, for one year, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

69th Foot.—Captain Read, from ditto, for two ditto, ditto ditto ditto Orders by Colonel Adams, Commanding at Nagpore relieving Lieutenant Grant of the 24th Foot from the charge of the Volunteers for Corps on

the Madras Establishment, and appointing that officer to do duty with the detail of Volunteers for the Regiments under the Bengal Presidency, are confirmed

The extension of leave of absence for three months from the 27th ultimo, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Captain Fendall of the 4th Dragoons, on urgent private affairs, is confirmed

Major Hogg of the 24th Foot has leave to precede his Corps to England, where he will rejoin the Regiment upon its arrival from India.

Lieutenant George McKenzie of the 14th Foot, will act as Quarter Master to that Corps until further orders vice Lieutenant Jennings who has obtained leave to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate

Orders by Colonel Adams, Commanding at Nagpore, appointing Lieutenant Murray of the 24th Foot to do duty with the detachment of Volunteers under the command of Brevet Major Meacham, are confirmed.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS McMAHON, Col A G.

21st DECEMBER, 1822

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS

Lieutenant Hugh Cochrane from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Robinson who exchanges, 5th November, 1822.

8TH LIGHT DRAGOONS

Lieutenant Robert Robinson from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Cochrane who exchanges, 5th November 1822

34th FOOT

Ensign John Stoddard to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice G. Greene deceased, 27th November, 1822

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS McMAHON, Col A G.

23d DECEMBER, 1822

The second Division of the 16th Lancers, and the Detachment of the 11th Dragoons arrived from England on the Honble Company's ship General Hewett, the former under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Murrie, and the latter under that of Lieutenant Davis, will, with the Sanction of Government be disembarked as soon as practicable

Upon the arrival of the Troops off or near Calcutta, the Senior Officer will forward a Return to the Town Major of Fort William

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief
THOS McMAHON, Col A G.

23d DECEMBER, 1822

The Honorable Company's ship Dorsetshire having been appropriated by Government to convey to England the 8th Dragoons, His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to issue the following Instructions

On the date of departure from Fort William appointed by Government, viz on the 27th Instant, Major Deare or Officer Commanding the Regiment, will transmit embarkation Return in duplicate to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India respectively, agreeably to the form laid down in His Majesty's Regulations

Upon the arrival of the 8th Light Dragoons in a British Harbour, Major Deare will report to the Officer Commanding, and he will also despatch a return as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards, in which any casualties or alterations during the voyage are to be accounted for

Doctor Brown, Assistant Surgeon of the 87th Regiment, at present

Acting Surgeon to the 8th Dragoons, is to proceed on duty with the Regiment to England, where he will receive orders for his further guidance from the proper authorities.

The very handsome and justly deserved testimonial of the gallant Conduct, and High Character, this distinguished Corps has sustained during the long term of 25 years Service in India, published in the Orders of Government, dated the 7th Instant, renders any further Commentary superfluous.

The Commander in Chief will therefore only request the Regiment to be assured of his sincerest esteem, and to believe that he will ever retain the warmest interest in its future Fame and Prosperity.

The Commander in Chief will take the earliest opportunity of transmitting for the gracious notice of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, a copy of this and of the Order referred to, issued by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The Invalids and service expired Soldiers now at Fort William belonging to His Majesty's Corps, named in the Margin,* are with the sanction of Government to embark on the morning of the 27th Current in progress to join the Honorable Company's Ship Dorsetshire at the new Anchorage, that vessel having been nominated for their conveyance to England.

Captain Graham of the 59th is appointed to Command, and Lieut. Spaight 87th Regiment, to do duty with the above detail.

The usual embarkation returns are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General His Majesty's Forces and Captain Graham will receive from Major Bristow the Accounts, discharges, &c. &c. of the men for delivery to the proper authority upon his arrival in Great Britain.

A Committee composed of Major Deare of the 8th Dragoons as President, one Captain from the 8th Dragoons, and an Assistant Surgeon from the 44th Regiment, together with Lieutenant Spaight of the 87th, Members, will proceed on Board the Dorsetshire for the purpose of making a minute inspection of the accommodation &c. &c. as directed in General Orders of His Majesty's Forces No. 2548 of the 13th March 1822, and in Government General Order No. 118, of the 9th August last, (copy of which will be furnished to Major Deare from the Adjutant General's Office.

The President of the Committee will receive Orders from the Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces, who will nominate the time, &c. of its Meeting.

The Reports and Certificates required by the General Order above quoted, are to be forwarded as therein directed with as little delay as possible, and for which Major Deare will be responsible.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

24TH DECEMBER, 1822.

The Embarkation of the Troops adverted to in General Orders No. 2812 of yesterday's date, is postponed under instructions from Government, until the morning of the 30th Current.

Acting Surgeon Brown, attached to the 8th Dragoons is appointed a Member of the Committee for the inspection of the Accommodation, &c. &c. on board the Honble Company's Ship Dorsetshire, instead of an Assistant Surgeon from the 44th Regiment.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

* 14th Foot, 59th Foot, 87th Foot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—My Boat has just been received upon the Parent Stream of the mighty Gunga. I came from Calcutta by that most sacred branch, the Bagratté, and I have had a most tedious passage to the junction. The Bhagratté is very low for the season of the year; in some places so very shallow, that I had considerable difficulty in getting a light Budgerow over. Should there not be a great rise before the next rains, I fear this passage will be altogether shut. From Cutwa to a little beyond Jungaypore, the navigation of this branch of the River is rendered extremely dangerous, from the great number of trees in it. I conceive they might be removed at a very slight expence; some of them are quite sunk in the water, and their existence merely marked by slight bamboo poles erected on the spot, which in all probability will soon be swept away by the action of the strong current.

To the North of Moorshedabad one very large Tower or Bastion has fallen into the River, and it requires care to pass it: it is possible that a boat might come upon it at night. The banks of the Bagratté present every appearance of recent inundation.—From enquiries made at the villages on the banks, no great mortality appears to prevail; and by what I can learn, they appear to be free from Cholera. I had no opportunity of ascertaining if this disease prevailed in any great degree at Moorshedabad, this is a city, I believe, that has been much afflicted with this disease.—The usual passage into the great River by Seebgunge, is this season entirely shut up; but it is open by Mohungunge, which is much nearer. I came by this Mohana; near this entrance, a very large Indigo work has been almost destroyed by the great rise of the River: a great part has been carried away.

Your's truly,

A. F.

A little above the junction, the current of the Ganges runs with dreadful rapidity under the right bank. The bank is so loosened by the great rise of the River and heavy rains that a very slight action would precipitate immense masses of this bank, and of course would sink any boat that they struck.

Fortunately a large fleet has just got over this dangerous part of the River, without the slightest accident, although there was a very high wind blowing at the time against it.

Ganges, Dec. 3, 1822.

DECEMBER 26.

Tuesday's Bankshall Report announced the arrival of the *General Hewitt*, having the following passengers:—

Passengers, from London.—Mrs. M. B. Baldock, Mrs. H. T. Barlow, Mrs. Cheap, Miss C. Cheap, Miss G. Cheap, Miss E. Fraser, Miss E. Fishery, Lt. Col. G. H. Murray, C. B. 16th Lancers, Lt. Col. C. Badlock, Captain Boulton, H. M. 41st Regiment, Captain William Baron Osten, Captain A. T. Byron, Captain A. T. Ellis, Lieutenants G. A. Wrottesley, A. A. McConeley, T. L. S. Monteith, G. McDowell, H. P. Lovelace, A. McDougal; Cornets T. R. Smyth, G. A. Stewart, W. Osborne; Mr. A. M. G. Mallock, Assistant Surgeon, Veterinary Surg. G. Spencer, 16th Lancers, Lieut. A. Davis, 11th Light Dragoons, Mr. E. Gouldsbury, Writer, Mr. F. W. Hardwicke, Mr. F. W. Anson, Mr. W. Stewart Monteith, Cadets; Mr. H. P. Saunders, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. C. Meade, Free Merchant, Captain H. Beecher, Country Service, Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of 16th Lancers, 144; Women and Children of ditto, 56; Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of 11th Light Dragoons 60; Women and Children of ditto, 12.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Wemyss, Charles Bayley, Esq. civil service, and James Wemyss Esq. ditto.

To-day's Shipping Report notifies the arrival of the *Liverpool*, J. GREEN, from Covelong 18th November.

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS.

Captain Jackson, A. D. C. Captain Grant, 5th N. F. Mr. J. R. Martin, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Wm. Rabkin.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to England per Ship *Golconda*.

Mrs. Dr. Mellis, Mrs. Dr. Barnes, Mrs. C. Imlach, Mrs. J. Watson, Mrs. E. E. Middleton, Mrs. C. Neish, Mrs. S. Bryant; Captain A. Creagh, H. M. 8th Regt. Irish Dragoons; John Barnes, George Watson, David Gray, Charles Gaillard, Esqrs.; Masters Larkins, Shum, D'Aguilar, Creagh, Creagh, Watson, Imlach, Bryant, Neish, Neish, Macdonald; Misses Shum, Watson, Middleton, D'Aguilar, Bryant, Macdonald. *Passengers from Madras*: Mrs. Reid and her Children; General Hayes, Madras Artillery; Thomas Parry, Esq.

Our new Chief Justice, the Honourable Sir Henry Blossett, landed under the usual salute on Saturday morning.

Yesterday the Reverend D. CORRIE preached an excellent Sermon at the Cathedral, from the following appropriate text, taken from the 8th to the 11th verses of the 2d Chapter of St. Luke:—

"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night."

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid.

And the Angel said unto them; Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

The congregation was a very-crowded one. The Most Noble the Governor General, the Hon'ble the Members of Council, and the Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court, were present.

On the evening of Thursday last, the 19th instant, there was a Farewell Entertainment given at the Town Hall, to Dr. MacWHISTER, by his professional friends at the Presidency, and to which about 80 of the Doctor's extra-professional friends had been invited. The dinner and wines were excellent; and an emblematical transparency, represented the *Prince Regent*, (the Ship that carries the Doctor to England) under sail. Dr. HARE presided on the occasion, and on his right hand sat Dr. MacWHISTER, and on his left Mr. LEVENSAR. On the removal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed Dr. MacWHISTER's health in a justly laudatory and able speech, in which he took a short review of his professional career in India, and held him up as an example to the junior members of the profession. Dr. MacWHISTER returned thanks in a very feeling and neat reply. Several loyal and patriotic toasts followed, as well as many that were particularly relevant to the occasion;—and after a most harmonious and delightful evening's entertainment, Dr. MacWHISTER at a late hour was accompanied to his own door by a small band of friends, who there bade him farewell, and wished him a happy voyage, and that state of rational enjoyment in his native land, which his professional talents and humanity, as well as his social and private virtues, so richly merit.

Mr. Mack delivered his first Lecture on Chemistry, on Tuesday evening the 24th instant, at the Asiatic Society's Apartment in Chowringhee; and we are happy to add that it was most numerous and respectably attended; the company amounting to nearly a hundred persons, among whom it was gratifying to observe not a few Ladies, who attracted by the love of science, assembled to partake of this intellectual entertainment. The Lecture being an

introductory one, may have appeared to some dry and uninteresting, as it embraced elementary details which could not be illustrated by experiment; but the specimen they furnished of the Lecturer's abilities were such as to lead us to anticipate both pleasure and instruction from the succeeding part of the course. After a few general observations, pointing out the importance of Chemistry, and the extensive views of the material world which it presents to the mind, Mr. MACK entered upon the doctrines of Attraction, and explained the distinction between Gravitation and what is termed contiguous Attraction, or Cohesion and Chemical Affinity. The former (Cohesion) led to the subject of Crystallization and the various circumstances which modify that beautiful process of Nature. The effect of air in facilitating Crystallization was illustrated by the experiment of a solution of the Sulphate of Soda (Glauber Salts) in water; the vial being closely shut, while the solution is still hot; on cooling, a vacuum is formed over it, and it remains perfectly liquid; but the instant the covering is cut and the air allowed to have access to the interior, the whole becomes a solid mass, and so much heat is evolved at the same time, that the vial can scarcely be held in the hand. The theory of HAUY was touched on, and explained; as well as the application of the instrument, called the Goniometer for measuring the angles of crystals. Mr. MACK exhibited both the common instrument and the more accurate and complicated one invented by Dr. WOOLASTON. He then treated of Chemical Affinity or Attraction, properly so called, and described the various changes produced by it, and the circumstances which influence these results. He showed that certain states of the bodies acted upon, are more favorable than others—that a piece of marble in the mass is hardly affected by an acid, which the same in the state of powder undergoes rapid decomposition, and an immediate effervescence from a disengagement of Carbonic acid gas ensues on pouring in the acid. In like manner a piece of native antimony thrown into a phial containing Chlorine gas, emits a very feeble light, but, reduced to powder, it catches fire the instant it comes in contact with the gas, and burns with great brilliancy. The changes effected by Chemical Affinity are numerous and striking. Two gases may become a liquid illustrated by Hydrogen and Oxygen in the formation of water, —Ammoniacal gas and Muriatic acid gas, in the formation of Muriate of Ammonia (the common Sal Ammoniac of the shops). This Mr. MACK illustrated by an experiment over the mercurial trough. Some bodies

emit great heat during their chemical combination, illustrated by Sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and water. Others emit flame, turpentine and nitrous acid, with the addition of a little Sulphuric. This experiment, however, being altogether not a safe one, was not performed. Cold, on the other hand, is produced by chemical combination so as to freeze water when the temperature of the atmosphere is very high. This and many other interesting facts were explained and illustrated by Mr. Mack, but we have not room to enter more fully into the details; and we trust we have said enough to convince those who did not hear the Gentleman's lecture, that he is eminently qualified for the undertaking.

MASONIC ADDRESS

TO THE MOST NOBLE

FRANCIS, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

K. G. &c. &c. &c.

As soon as the noise, arising from the spectators getting up to stand on the Seats, for the purpose of obtaining a better view, had ceased, the Provincial Grand Master thus addressed His Lordship, who rose bowed, and reseated himself.

"Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that at a Meeting of the P Grand Lodge of Bengal, at which all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons working under your Lordship's immediate auspices, were duly represented; It was resolved unanimously, that an Address should be presented to your Lordship, declaratory of the Fraternal affection and warmly entertained by the Craft for Your Lordship's Person and Virtues and their deep feelings of unfeigned regret on the occasion of your Lordship's approaching Departure for Europe. I have the honor, my Lord, to bear the Address so voted, and with your Lordship's permission will proceed to read it."—Assent being given, the P. G. Master then read the following

ADDRESS

TO THE MOST NOBLE

FRANCIS, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS,

K. G &c. &c. &c.

Acting Grand Master of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in and throughout every part of the East Indies.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,

"We, the Provincial Grand Master, and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, and the Masters, Wardens, and Members of the several Lodges of Free Masons

working under its Authority, most respectfully beg Permission, on the eve of your Lordship's Departure for Europe to offer our united Sentiments of Regard and Esteem for your Lordship's Person and Virtues

As a Masonic Body, placed under the protecting Care of—Your Lordship, We cannot contemplate the Loss of our Illustrious Grand Master, without Feelings of the deepest regret; entertaining as we do the most affectionate Regard and Devotion to Your Lordship, as one with whom it is our Pride to be enrolled in the same Fraternal Band.

Nine years have elapsed since Your Lordship's Auspicious arrival to preside over the Destinies of this Great Country—The general Sentiment on the approaching Relinquishment of your High Office, has already reached Your Lordship's Ear by the united Voice of its Inhabitants, in this, We, as Individuals, have most cordially joined—The Wisdom of the Measures planned by your Lordship, and the Splendid Achievements that were their consequence, will shed a Luster on the Pages of future History, and become Lessons for the Policy of the Statesman, and the honorable Ambition of the Soldier.—Permit us, Most Illustrious and Noble Brother, to dwell upon the more endearing Virtues by which your Residence amongst us has been distinguished.

It was with no ordinary Feelings of Gratitude to our Illustrious and Royal Grand Master for the watchful Care evinced by him for the Craft in General, that we found Your Lordship invested with a Superintending Power over the Masonic Institutions in the Eastern Quarter of the World—The Wisdom of this appointment was exemplified in its immediate Effects—The Influence of Your Lordship's great Name, exalted Rank, high Acquirements, extensive Benevolence, and Masonic Character, was seen in the new zeal it infused into the Fraternity.—the appearance of your Lordship amongst the Brethren in India, gave additional Vigour to the spirit so inspired, and working under the eye of a Grand Master so distinguished for every Masonic Virtue, the Ardour of that Spirit has continued unabated, to the Honor of the Craft, the increase of its Number, and the extension of its Charities.

As Masons, contemplating and constantly remembering the remote antiquity of our origin, and interested in every thing that promotes the usefulness of our Craft, it is impossible to have beheld the advantages derived to this Great City, in the encouragement given by your Lordship to

Science and the Arts, without a grateful admiration of the enlightened and liberal Mind under whose influence they have been attained.—We have witnessed our City improved and embellished, not to gratify the caprice of private taste but to promote the general health and convenience.—We have seen public edifices arise for the advantage of commerce, and we have been repeatedly called on to perform the grateful task of laying, with the impressive Mysteries of our Order, the foundation of Temples, erected to the pure service of the Ever-living God.—These, my Lord, will remain Monuments of your enlightened taste, and of the Patronage afforded by you to the liberal arts, while on the firm foundation you have laid for the future Security of this vast Empire, a fair Fabric of public prosperity and gratitude shall arise, sacred to the happiness of Millions, and the perpetuation of your Lordship's Fame.

As a Masonic Body we feel ourselves called on by a sense of duty to offer to your Lordship the testimony of our grateful Homage for the benefit which we in particular have derived from the exercise of the high Powers vested in your hands; In the selection of a Deputy Grand Master from among the most Honorable and Respected of our Brethren; In the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge; and the Appointment of a zealous, able, and enlightened Grand Master; under the influence of whose Character and watchful Superintendence incalculable benefits have accrued to the Fraternity; In the readiness with which amidst concerns of the greatest Public importance Your Lordship has uniformly received our Applications for advice or instruction, for the condescending civility and endearing kindness with which this advice and instruction have been afforded, and for the example you have given for the exercise of the first and noblest duties of our order, Universal Charity and Benevolence.

It only remains for us now, Most Noble Lord and Illustrious Brother, to perform the sorrowful task of bidding you, Farewell! We invoke with fervent Hearts the Almighty Architect of the Universe to bless and preserve you for many years to come in Health, Peace, and Happiness, unclouded by misfortune, to your Lordship, and those most dear to you; and above all, that they may be passed in possession of that internal gratification which cannot fail to arise from the consciousness of having discharged the duties of your High Station, to the Satisfaction of your

Sovereign: the Admiration of your Country, the Honour of your own Great Name, and the Benefit of Mankind."

(Signed)

J. P. LARKINE, P. G. M

W. C. BLAQUIERE, D. P. G. M.

C. R. LINDSAY, P. G. M.

J. B. Birch, P. G. S. W. | Sam Hampton, P. G. J. W.

J. Vaughan, P. G. S. D. | William Anley, P. G. J. D.

Wm. M. Farrell, P. G. R. | William Melville, P. G. T.

C. Paton, P. G. M. C. | H. B. Handerson, P. G. S. B.

T. ALSDY, P. G. S.

A W Taylor; Paul D'Mello; J Llewelyn, W M; J Hartley, J W; H Caldwell, J W; Thomas Hard; Wick; J R Campe; John Olive; J H Swinhoe; S Swinhoe; R Swinhoe; John Wilson; G McCowen; R B Lloyd; Henry Tyler; W Barnfield; W Thacker; J Hunter; Thomas Higgs; John Miller; W W Hewett; D Cress; George Fowler; T Marriott; R Fleming; Arthur Petter; John McLein; Richard E Jones; John Harvey; John Dombol; David Staig; W Shanks; Edward Cropley; William Ham; Patrick O'Rielly; J Hughes; Thomas Moran; John Price Edmond; W Hooker; John Adels; R H Sneyd; A Hayes; W Higgins; J Dowling; Stephen Clare; M Hickie; J Mairdsley; N Manley; N J Halhead; William Raymond; W H Twentymen; H Peanone; William Bell; J K Taylor; C K Robison; Sir Harry Darrell; B M Thomas; William Clark; Henry Gilbert Cooper; G Clements; Charles Kenny; James Bryce; William Burton; J Grant; J Crook; W North; Thomas Jones; J E Conway; W T Payne; S R Priest; Richard Bagnell; C F Robinson; Daniel Robinson; Charles Striper; W J Sanders; Robert Ince; Patrick Boyle; George Crowe; J H Johnston; John Chew; T W Spencer; J Stenart; J Draper; Samuel Owen; John Hastie; Edward Brightman; J M Uriarte; John Storm; H Fergusson; Fowler H Beau; H W Wilkinson; J H Tittler; Charles Trebeck; W Seton; Samuel White; G Irish; George McKron; John Neil; A Vickers; H M Child; John Moore; W A Livingston; George White; Henry Harris; Thomas (Harris) Cox; John Paton; Edward Poole; W McDonald; N Blencowe; I Jackson; Thomas Mason; John Skellin; Patrick Murray; Isaac Allen; I Pegge; L Osbourne; T Lea; T Caldwell; I Leaker; John Campbell; Costa Foott; James Ellard; G Ross; James Oakley; R D Cullen; William Limond; Tredway Clarke; Charles Trebeck, junior; John T Cathcart; Michael Bull; R Cochran; W Gee; G Thomas; James McNeight; Peter Salwood Hewett; Crossden Lancaster; W T Goar; Joseph Walpole; Peter Adamson; George Forrest; Thomas Gibson; W Baily; H E Gilbert Cooper, captain; Edward Barrett; D Young, Lieut 17th Foot; John Jefferies Hooper; R Cutler Fergusson; W Tucker; Frederick Blacker; George Lyke, surgeon; H Brown, Major; James Duban, junior; W Trueman; W R C Costley; Thomas Waterman; M Louis; I Lawers; C R Martin; I H D'Oily; A Brugh; John Kirson; I C Guthrie; G Woollard; Robert Hastie; M Bull; W Kinsey; D Dorin; James West; John Robinson; James Cashall; Melchiar Portner; John Macentyar; Thomas Goad B Jackson; Jeremiah Batley; George Potter; Lewis Davis; Joseph Sweeney; W D Ochme; W Smith; James Keymer; Joseph Sharling; James Baddiley; W Wrainch; P Hayes; J W McLeod; Henry Gatfield; W Macnood, (Mr. M.

Lodge); John Jennings; George Jessop; I W Phillips; C B Churchman; Robert Hampton; Walter Raleigh Gilbert; Hector McLean; Thomas Maylew; Alexander Kerr; H P Boyle; Henry Thompson; John Reid; W K Orell; John Bull; Thomas Gabriel Gunter; William Patrick; J H Barlow; Thomas Harrowell; William Swift; Llewelyn Conroy; John Mitchell; Nathaniel Henry Hart; Henry Adams; Charles Freycinct; C R Barwell; G Hutchinson; A Falconer; J Harwood; Philip O'Rielly; H M Radcliff; J L Turner; John Muller; L Cohen; Thomas Hicks; Joseph Hodges, senior; John Thomas Sandys; Frederick Otto; James Dowling; J C Burton; James Angus; James Hill; William Linton; F C Strong; C Blaney; W Snow; Charles Barnard; James Barrett; J W Taylor; H Thomas; J W King, P. G. T.

Having finished, the P. G. Master walked up to his Lordship, and placed the Address in his hands, and addressing him as his Most Noble and Illustrious Brother, expressed the pride, and gratification he felt in placing in his Lordship's hands the Document he then had the honor to deliver. His lordship in reply to this feeling address spoke to the following effect. "The gratification I feel on receiving a document so highly to be valued, is enhanced by its being conveyed to me thro' your hands"

His Lordship then rose with that dignity for which he has been so long conspicuous, and made the following

REPLY.

"BRETHREN,

"The compliment which you have offered to me is peculiarly affecting, and grateful to my Feelings. It ought to be so. As you have yourselves observed, each of you has already affixed his name to the General Address with which I honored some days ago. There is of course a Motive for your wishing to come forward again and, as I cannot understand it, the quality of that Motive is most interesting to me; you have desired to bear a more precise and emphatic testimony of my conduct. That observation which Masons reciprocally exercise over each other, not as a Privilege but as a duty, binds the Craft to be strict in a Public Profession of Opinion; so that, where it can commend, the commendation stands vouched by the known Caution. Your Approbation of me may be mistaken, may be undeservedly partial, may be exaggerated in Phrase; but it must be sincere, and as such I take it to my Heart. (Applause.)

You have thanked me for the Encouragement I have given here to Masonry, and for the Vigilance I have exerted for its preserving an accurate course. That fostering care was incumbent on me from the Superintendence which I have held. But I have not considered the fulfilment of

such an Obligation as a dry duty. I have felt a lively interest in the promotion of what I believe to be highly beneficial to Society. The Veil thrown over Masonry renders it's operation silent and unobserved; yet the influence of a Body spread thro' all Classes of Society, pervading every Circle, and diffusing (tho' by it's separate Members) opinions digested and matured from remote periods in the Brotherhood, must be powerful in it's effect. I think the traces of it's useful sway are discoverable if we cast our eyes on older times. Reflect upon that semi-barbarism which was the condition of all the states of Europe in ages not long past. What apparent cause was there for a sudden and rapidly progressive Mitigation of the rude Oppressions which characterized the Day? If none such can be confidently pointed out, is it not reasonable to recur to an agency which while it is unobtrusive, must in it's very nature be active. The Secrecy observed in Masonic Proceedings and the rigid scrutiny exercised into the Private Character of candidates for admission, excited the curiosity of the Higher Ranks, and at the same time removed every fear of their discrediting themselves by becoming Members of the Fraternity. Once initiated, they received lessons which never could have reached them in any other situation. They were taught that throughout the necessary gradations in a Community, and amid the unavoidable distinctions arising from Talents or Property, man was still the Brother of man. This primary position once adopted, all Corollaries from it were readily embraced. The Doctrine imbibed in the Lodge, became the Rule of action for the man of Might in his Public Sphere, and his Example disseminated the Principles of Humanity and Justice to the utmost extent of the circle. Surely this is not a visionary supposition. Observe the difference of Character between the nations of Europe where Masonry has flourished and those in which it has been proscribed; and let the Contrast, so favourable for the former, support my hypothesis. The proof will be still stronger if you advert to the Despotism, the Ferocity, the Degradation of manhood in the Asiatic Regions where no casual ray of Masonry has ever pierced the gloom. In Europe, what were once Masonic Principles alone, are so generally prevalent that it would now be difficult to make it believed that they were once acknowledged only in a confined society; yet it is well that the sanctuary for them should still exist. Our Forms are only constant inculcations to us of the moral rules which ought to be observed in all Times, Cases and Situations. If

I may have been fortunate enough to have recollected them in the exercise of authority, as you would kindly persuade me, I am most happy.

Now, in the truest spirit of Fraternal affection, I bid you FAREWELL, with this parting Injunction; continue to Fear God, to Honor the King, and to keep pure the CRAFT."

His Lordship having finished, the applause was general, and continued; the Band struck up "God Save the King," and the Procession returned in reversed Order, each Brother passing to the right of the chair of state on which His Lordship had been seated who with his accustomed urbanity and kindness, had descended returning the respectful and fraternal greetings of his Brethren as they passed, with affectionate condescension and regard.

The whole filed off in perfect regularity and order, making their compliments to the Grand Master as they passed him; nor was this the least imposing part of the Ceremony; it was indeed a sight tending more to unite in one brotherly bond of affection and interest, the rich and the poor, than all that Royalty and Rank could bestow: His Lordship's condescension and kindness was most marked, and pointed to his BROTHER Soldiers; not one of whom we will venture to say was there, who will not thro' life remember with pride the share he took on this occasion; for our own parts, we confess that we have very seldom in our lives witnessed a scene so truly gratifying as that; but the particular circumstance to which we allude was so striking, and so grateful to every noble feeling, that we imagine it will leave an impression on the minds of those who witnessed it, not easily effaced. The Procession returned to the Town Hall in reversed order, when the P. G. Master took leave of the Brethren, after exhorting them to bear in their recollection the parting injunction of the Grand Master; and cordially returning his grateful thanks for the support they had afforded him, in the execution of a grateful, but painful, duty: and for the order and regularity, they had all so admirably and strictly observed on the occasion.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

21st DECEMBER, 1822.

In pursuance of the notice published by the Sheriff, a Meeting of the Principal Native Inhabitants of Calcutta was this day held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of

considering in what manner the Native Inhabitants of this place may best express their sentiments of regret on the approaching departure of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings from India.

By desire of the Sheriff, Russomoy Dutt read the Requisition and explained the same to the Meeting, which having been thus opened. He said that the first step to be taken was to appoint a Chairman to preside at the Meeting.

Ram Comul Sen then moved, that Baboo Hurry Mohun Tagore be requested to take the Chair, which was seconded by Radhacant Deb and unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman informed the Meeting, of the object for which they were assembled, and requested permission to submit for their consideration a Draft of an address to the Marquess of Hastings, expressive of the sentiments of regret of the Native Inhabitants of this place, on His Lordship's approaching departure, which having been read by the Chairman—it was moved by Russomoy Dutt seconded by Ram Comul Sen and unanimously Resolved,

1st.—That the Address which has been submitted be approved of.

After the Address had been approved of and the above resolution passed, by the General Meeting, Rada Madub Bunurjee, proposed, that some Gentlemen present should form into a Committee, to amend or alter the Address, then read, which motion was objected to by Russomoy Dutt, who said that as the Address had been approved of by the General Meeting, it could not again be altered. (R. B.) had any thing to propose, he should have come forward and stated the same before the Address was carried. This was also the sense of the great Majority of the Meeting, and the motion was of course negatived. Ram Comul Sen here observed that he should have been glad to vote for the motion and ask some competent Gentlemen to form a Committee for further discussing this Address, but as the interval between this and His Lordship's departure is short he was afraid there was not sufficient time to prepare another.—He therefore voted for the adoption of the present Address and conceived further discussion on this subject unnecessary.

Moved by Russomoy Dutt, seconded by Ram Comul Sen and unanimously Resolved,

2d, That the Address just read and approved of, be signed by the Gentlemen present, and that it be sent to the other Native Gentlemen Inhabitants of Calcutta (who have not been able to attend the meeting) for their signature.

Moved by Ram Comul Sen, seconded by Russomoy Dutt and unanimously resolved,

3d. That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Persian Secretary to Government to ascertain what day it will be most agreeable to the Most Noble Marquess of Hastings to receive the Address, and the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee for that purpose, viz.

GOPEE MOHUN DEB,
HURRY MOHUN TAGORE,
RADAMADUB BANNERJEE,
RAMRUTTEN MULLICK,
AND

COSSICAUNT GHOSSAUL.

Radamadub Banerjee said a simple Address not being sufficient, to express the sentiment of gratitude, respect and attachment of the Native Inhabitants, due to Lord Hastings as their Governor General. He would propose, that a Triumphant Arch, should be erected at Chand Paul Ghaut, as a further mark of respect due to his Lordship. This motion was seconded by Ladley Mohun Tagore but was negatived by a large majority.

Goopeekissen Deb then moved that a marble Statue of the Marquess of Hastings should be erected, and fixed upon the Arch just before mentioned, which motion not being seconded by any one fell to the ground.

Moved by Radacon Deb, seconded by Woomanundon Tagore, and by a majority,

Resolved 4th. That the grateful thanks of the Native Inhabitants of this Country is due to the most noble the Marquess of Hastings, for His Lordship's liberal and judicious View of the Religious liberty of the Hindoos.*

Moved by Russomony Dutt seconded by Radacont Deb and unanimously resolved,

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Sheriff James Calder, Esq.

Moved by Ramcomul Sen, seconded by Russomony Dutt, and unanimously resolved,

5th. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Chairman Baboo Hurry Mohun Tagore.

(Signed)

HURRY MOHUN TAGORE.
Chairman.

*Here some discussion took place about the practice of *Suttees*, to which RAM COMUL SEN and RUSSOMOY DUTT strongly objected, remarking that a subject so horrid and absurd should not be introduced in a Meeting of this kind.

N. B. These Proceedings were written in the Bengalee language, not in English.

FOR DECEMBER, 1822.

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Bombay.

MADRAS,—DEC. 10.

Subscriptions for the relief of the Irish.—The Subscription continues to prosper, and the amount realized at Madras already considerably exceeds half a Lacs of Rupees. Other aids are likely to come in to increase the fund—the Theatrical entertainments at the PANTHEON tomorrow week will add considerably to it, for there will unquestionably be an overflowing House. The whole of the receipts will be applicable to the Charity as the Proprietor of the THEATRE has very properly given free use of the House on this benevolent occasion.

Madras.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1822.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, on the 27th ultimo, of the *Free Trader*, Waterloo, Captain G. P. C. Living, from London the 15th July.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Canning, Miss Clarke, Miss M. Clarke, Miss Bucke, Miss Hill, Mr. Milward and Mr. Bradley, Assistants; Mr. Armstrong H. C. M., Mr. Graham and Mr. Rickard, Writers; Mr. Warden, Cadet Art. and Mr. Hullock, Free Mariner.

The *Phoenix*, Captain Weyton, had sailed about a week prior to the *Waterloo*, and is supposed to have on board several Post Office packets of Letters, and our newspapers. The few Journals which have reached us by the last mentioned Ship only extend to the 8th of July.

Calcutta.

DECEMBER 30.

We have been anticipated by a writer in the *Calcutta Journal* in a description of the Masonic Procession which proceeded to attend Divine Service at the Cathedral on Friday last, 27th instant, being St John's day. The account commences thus —

"Conformably to the intention expressed by His Lordship the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings of attending Divine Service with the Masonic Brotherhood on St. John's Day, the members of the different Lodges assembled at the Town Hall as early as nine o'clock, to walk in Procession to the Cathedral. At 9-45, when near three hundred Brothers were assembled, and all had assumed their Masonic garb and honorary distinctions, the Band of the 18th Regiment of Lancers, struck up a Masonic Air, (the signal of departure,) upon which the lengthened line drew forth—the Senior Lodges preceding;—headed, as on the former occasion, by two Grand Tylers, with their naked swords and the before mentioned Band of Music, and the Provincial Grand Lodge bringing up the Rear."

The following was the order of the Procession —

Two Grand Tylers carrying drawn Swords
band of Music playing a Masonic Tune.
The Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Military Lodge of H M. 17th Foot.
Army Lodge of Hon'ble Company's Artillery.
Courage with Humanity.
Aurora Lodge.
Marine Lodge.
Antary Lodge, Humility with Fortitude.
Lodge True Friendship.
Lodge Industry and Perseverance.
Lodge Star in the East.

Each of the above Lodges was preceded by a Tyler carrying a drawn Sword, and an appropriate Banner—carried by a Brother. Then followed in Procession, The Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, as follows,

Grand Tyler with a Sword.
Two Grand Deacons carrying wands.
Grand Treasurer—Grand Recorder.
Grand Secretary.
A Brother carrying the Holy Bible, on a crimson velvet cushion.
The Grand Chaplain in full canonicals; and wearing the Insignia of Masonry.
The Past Provincial Grand Master.
The Grand Junior Warden,

The Grand Senior Warden.
 The Grand Lodge Banners
 The Deputy Provincial Grand Master:
 The Sword of State carried by a Brother in a State Dress.
 { The Right Worshipful
 { The Provincial Grand Master,
 { Brother J. P. Larkins.
 A Grand Steward—A Grand Steward.
 Grand Tyler.

The writer in the Journal resumes :—

" Thus marshal'd, the Procession marching in double files, passed the west front of Government House, entered the eastern gate of St. John's Church yard and proceeded towards the grand entrance of the Cathedral. On the Senior Lodge (star in the East) reaching the Church yard gate, the Procession halted, the files separated and ranged themselves on both sides of the road, forming a lane for the Senior Lodges to pass, by which they became the leaders, and the files again closed as their turn came round. This, in the eyes of by-standers, especially, must have had a very pretty effect, and I assure you that (though by no means fond of stiff military manoeuvres) I could not but admire this little stratagem, if I may be allowed so to call it, as it made our numbers just appear double, and I believe there was not a brother present who did not equally applaud the judicious and really tasteful arrangements of the Grand Conductor of the Ceremonies, Brother C. Paton. The band on reaching the steps of the grand entrance filed off and ceased playing, when the tones of the majestic swelling Organ fell upon the delighted ear. On entering the Cathedral the Wardens ranged themselves on both sides in the Portico, poised their wands so as to meet above, forming something similar to a Gothic arch and admitting a passage for the Procession below; the Banner bearers ranged themselves in like manner inside, and remained in that posture while the Lodges took their seats respectively on both sides. A few minutes after the whole of the Procession had taken their place, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal with our beloved Grand Master walked up the Middle Aisle, followed by the Banner Bearers and Wardens of the respective Lodges. The Noble Marquis having taken his seat, the Banners were deposited next the Officers of the Senior Lodges; the Reverend Doctor Corrie then proceeded to read the Morning Service, which being concluded, the benediction was read by the Reverend Mr. Taylor.

The subjoined Anthem was then sung :—

MASONIC ANTHEM.

Sung at St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, on the Morning of ST. JOHN'S DAY,
 27th December, 1822.

RECITATIVE.

Let there be light—th' Almighty spoke,
 Refulgent streams from chaos broke,
 To illumine the rising earth;
 Well pleas'd the great Jehovah stood,
 The power supreme pronounc'd it good,
 And gave the planets birth.

SOLO.

Parent of light, accept our praise,
 Who shedd'st on us thy brightest rays,
 The light that fills the mind;
 By choice selected, to we stand,
 By friendship join'd, a social band,
 That love—that aid mankind.

CHORUS.

In choral numbers masons join,
To bless and praise thy name divine.

VERSE.

The widow's tear—the orphan's cry,
All wants—our ready hands supply,
As far as power is giv'n;
The naked clothe—the prisoner free,
These are thy works, sweet charity,
Reveal'd to us from Heaven.

CHORUS.

In choral numbers masons join,
To bless and praise thy name divine.

The text upon which the Revd. Brother TAYLOR preached, was from the IIIrd. Chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, 10th and 11th verses:—

“According to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise master-builder, I have laid the foundation, and another building thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon.

For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.”

The main scope of the discourse was to show the absolute necessity of having a code of laws to govern the various classes of mankind. The Preacher ably unfolded the contrast between Man in a savage and civilized state, and between natural and revealed Religion. He next dwelled particularly upon the vast superiority which the Christian dispensation possesses over the former, and appealed as proofs of its divine origin the improvements it had produced in the temporal and moral condition of man wherever it had been introduced, and the sublime hopes it held forth to its votaries in the future state. In Masonry there was nothing contrary to Christianity; so far from that, it was an engine working towards the same end—being, in fact, but a ramification of the general system governed by peculiar rules—and having for its aim to keep Charity more intensely alive in the heart of man, and to produce peace, good will, and order on earth. If we recollect right, the Revd. Gentleman leaned to the opinion, that Masonry, owed its origin to the Holy Wars. In this conclusion we cannot join—for Masonry, we hold, includes in itself proofs of a much more remote antiquity though no doubt the Crusades may have engrafted, and we believe have engrafted other branches upon the

original stem. After the termination of the Sermon, the Most Noble the Provincial Grand Master rose to depart. The Grand Deacons held their wands archwise above his head, and as his Lordship passed towards the portal, he bowed with the utmost condescension and kind graciousness to the Brethren on the right and left. The seats in the nave of the Church were set apart almost entirely for the Brethren. The illustrious Consort of the Grand Master attended Divine Service on this occasion, and appeared to view the whole ceremonial with much interest. The Church in every part was crowded to excess by beauty and fashion, but more particularly in the galleries. The procession returned to the Town Hall in regular Masonic order, preceded by the Band of Music playing the Entered Apprentice's tune. Crowds of Natives and Europeans hung upon both flanks of the procession, anxious to get a passing sight of the sons of mystery. After arriving in the Hall, the brethren drew up in hollow square, when Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Brother LARKINS, in a short and neat address thanked them for their attendance, and congratulated them upon the propriety with which they had conducted their proceedings. He concluded by inviting them all to a grand Masonic Banquet, to be held in the evening under the same roof. Upon this the Brethren disrobed and departed every one to his home—but re-assembled at six o'clock in the evening exactly, to the number of about two hundred and forty. The dinner was laid out upon a double file of tables in the upper hall. Behind the Deputy Grand Master was a large transparency, emblematical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented by three female figures, classically designed and spiritedly executed, nearly as large as life. Faith holding the Cross, looked up to the Heavens—Hope leaned upon her anchor—and Charity had an infant in her arm. A flying Cherub held a scroll above the large figures, having at one curved end the name of the illustrious Most Noble Grand Master, HASTINGS, and at the other the melancholy word FAREWELL. Between these two, and on the body proper of the scroll, were inscribed in larger characters, these words—"NON NOBIS SOLUM SED TOTO MUNDO NATI. On the plinth of an illuminated pillar the parting injunction of the Grand Master was inscribed—

FEAR GOD,
HONOR THE KING,
KEEP PURE THE CRAFT.

The following Diagram will give our readers an idea of the order in which the Brethren sat down and dined. The

banners of the different Lodges stood immediately behind the respective Masters of each.

Lodge Humility with Fortitude.	BANNER of Lodge Courage with Humanity.	Lodge No. 12.	BANNER of Lodge No. 17	BANNER of Grand Lodge P. Grand Lodge.	W. Brother Hampson.
Aurora Lodge.	BANNER of the Aurora Lodge.	Marine Lodge.	BANNER of the Marine Lodge.		W. Brother
BANNER of Lodge True Friends up. Lodge True Friendship.	BANNER of Lodge Humility with Fortitude.	Lodge Humility with Fortitude.			
Lodge Industry and Perseverance.	BANNER of Lodge Industry and Perse- verance.	Lodge Star in the East.	BANNER of Lodge Star in the East.		

P. D. G. M.

Larkins.

Provincial Grand Lodge
of Bengal.

Grace having been said by a Reverend Brother, the members of the fraternal community sat down. The diq-

her was excellent—is were the wines. The spectacle, all in all, was grand and imposing. It must have been in the eyes of the uninitiated a wonderful sight, to see so many men, of such different rank and station in life, sitting down under the influence of something or other, to them impossible to comprehend, which rendered them all equal for the time. It must have been still more surprising for them to observe the perfect propriety of this equality—the kind conciliatory affability of men of the higher rank, on the one hand—and the modest, quiet, unassuming demeanour of men in the inferior grades of society, on the other. All was harmony, order, cheerful enjoyment, without excess of any kind, warm, good will and peace. After the removal of the cloth, the unannounced, consulting of the servants, were ordered to withdraw. The “Brethren of the mystic tie” then proceeded more particularly to business, and no doubt many on the outside of the hall concluded that his Satanic Majesty was raised and produced for the entertainment of the company in the usual terrific style à la Tambo Shanter. About half past 11 P. M. the Brethren returned home. Thus ended the festival of St. John, and where, we would ask, could there be a finer illustration of the effects of Masonry upon the mind? Two hundred and forty human beings of various pursuits, callings, views and tempers, meet to feast. It is in the power of each individual to excel, but the strictest moderation or decorum is not for a moment forgotten, and all some hours of high and rational enjoyment, retire dep. quietly, soberly, and peaceably to their respective homes.

There was an extraordinary meeting of the Society on the evening of Thursday last. The attendance was more numerous than we recollect to have ever seen before, and after the routine business had been gone through, the Honble the Vice President read a laudatory Address, voted by the Society to their Most Noble President, the Marquess of Hastings. For a correct report of the Address, and his Lordship's Reply, we look to our contemporary and the Government Gazette. In returning thanks to the Society, his Lordship, as he always does, every occasion, expressed himself in the happiest and most appropriate manner. To testify how anxious he was to promote the objects of the Socie-

ty, His Lordship mentioned the sketch of an Essay which it was his design to have submitted to the Society, had time and circumstances permitted. He merely alluded to it, to show that he had not been indifferent to the welfare of the Society; and from a hope that some person having more leisure than himself would pursue the subject. His design had been to endeavour to show, that the Oordoo was once the language of Iraun—that it was the universal tongue of the East—that it travelled Westward, and became the Runic. We purposely abstain from alluding more particularly to the ingenious arguments brought forward by his Lordship on the occasion, for fear of reporting them incorrectly.

ROYAL IRISH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

We have heard from various quarters, accounts of a Farewell Dinner, which was given to Major Deare and the Officers of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, by a number of their Brother-Officers of the Bengal Army, on the 21st instant, at the Town-Hall. These instances of cordiality and mutual attachment between the members of two Services, who ought always to regard each other as brethren in arms, though rivals in renown," are so honorable to both parties, that we regret our inability to do more than give a very brief account of the Entertainment. During the long period which this distinguished Corps has passed in India, and "the social qualities by which they have been ever distinguished," as much as for their valour and high Military feeling, there is not one of the older Officers of the Regiment who does not leave behind him many personal friends, and there were none of their hosts, who had not at some period of his life passed many busy days and social nights in the Society of the Royal Irish. These circumstances took off all stiffness and formality from the party, which consisted of between fifty and sixty; and the feelings of cordiality, which flowed through the hearts of all who were present, found their natural and free course in the toasts of the evening and in the sentiments by which they were prefaced. The Chair was filled by the Quarter Master General, (Lieut. Colonel Stevenson), supported by Major Watson, (Deputy Adjutant

General) as Vice-President, both Officers who have long known the Royal Irish in Camp and in Cantonments.

We have not been able to procure a correct List of the *Healts*, but we understand that besides the usual Toasts and those which the occasion naturally produced, the memory of Colonel Vandeleur who fell at Laswarie at the head of the Regiment, and of Major General Gillespie who also belonged to it, were drank in solemn silence, and that the memory of His Majesty's late 24th Dragoons was drank with loud acclamations.

After the President's departure, the gay conviviality of the evening was supported with spirit by the Vice-President, and the company did not break up until a very late hour.

It is a most agreeable task to record such an Entertainment as this in our pages.* The 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, besides the distinction they have earned in *their own line*, distinguished themselves *on foot* at the siege of Kalunga; and to their military fame they add the gratifying reflection that they have earned the warm esteem and regard of the Army in whose ranks they have been blended for twenty years. We believe many of our Readers who have no professional interest in the *General Orders*, regularly *overlook* that part of the JOURNAL; and for their benefit we have printed below the high compliment which has been paid to the ROYAL IRISH on their departure from India by the highest authority:

"On the occasion of the approaching departure of His Majesty's 8th (King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons from India, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council feels himself called on, and eagerly answers the call, to express the high sense entertained by Government of the eminently valuable Services of the Regiment, during a period of Twenty Years in this Country.

"Their career has been marked by every thing which can distinguish a Corps. A decided spirit of energy has always illustrated their conduct in the Field, where they have invariably exhibited to their fellow Soldiers an example peculiarly worthy of imitation; a cordial unanimity has likewise ever subsisted between the Officers and Men of the Regiment and their Brethren of the Honorable Company's Service, who doubtless will long cherish the remembrance of a Corps, as much distinguished for their social qualities and orderly conduct as for that high principle of Military feeling which has so decidedly marked the character of the King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons."—

IMPORTANT TO DRIVERS AND OTHERS WHOSE LIVES AND LIMBS ARE DEAR TO THEM.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—To my great surprise I was yesterday made acquainted with a circumstance of which I was not before aware; and as it is one of interest to the Community I beg you will give publicity to the following statement:

On Saturday last, a Gentleman was driving down towards Chandney Choke in his Buggy, thro' the Emambarry; and while entering the narrow lane leading to Baker's late Stables, he observed a Coachman driving a Chariot furiously out of those Stables, and finding that there was not room to admit of two Carriages passing along, he held up his hand and asked the coachman to draw up while the Gentleman was endeavouring to go backwards: He succeeded in backing his Horse full the length of his Buggy, which he brought opposite to the gate of the next stables (recently Cook's) but had not time to get his Horse back sufficiently to let the Carriage go clear. The Coachman however continued to drive on, crying out that there was room enough, and took the Axle Cap off the Buggy which was immediately upset with the Driver and his Friend.

The latter run after the Carriage calling out to the Coachman to keep flogging the Horses unmercifully, and neither Chokedar, Chokedar nor the Mob could stop him, until he reached his Master's gate in the Cossitollah, where he made his escape. His Master (a Military Officer) went out and merely enquired if his Coachman had been hurt, and merely enquired if his Coachman had been hurt, adding that if he were, it was an accident to which every one was liable. The Gentlemen who were thrown out of the Buggy were not satisfied with such reasoning, observing that upon this principle his Coachman might drive over any Carriage if there did not happen to be room for both:—Fortunately for the Gentlemen the quietness of his Horse who stood still after the Buggy was upset, and the Hood which was up, guarded him and his Friend against any serious injury.

In the course of the same day an application was made to the Magistrates for redress, which cost the Complainant one rupee and four annas:—The Coachman whom his

Master protected attended the Police with a note from his Employer and the Complaint came to a hearing before Mr. Justice Birch; who declared that he was sorry there was no provision in the Bye-law by which the Coachman could be punished for driving furiously in the streets, and causing the injury alleged to have been done both to the Complainant and his Buggy, and that therefore he could not take cognizance of the matter. The Plaintiff urged that he was informed of grievances of this nature having before been redressed by the Police, and that the Magistrates had even caused the aggressor to give security for making good the damage, adding that he and his Friend were hurt by the fall and his Buggy considerably damaged by the obstinacy of the Defendant, and that he could prove that in the instance in question the damage was occasioned wantonly:—The learned Magistrate repeated his incompetency to go into the matter, and that he could not try the defendant even for an assault, recommending the Plaintiff to sue the Coachman in the Court of Requests for the expenses incurred in repairing the damage.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will feel particularly obliged by some of your Correspondents enlightening me on this subject, as to the measures which the injured in such case can adopt to obtain redress, without having recourse to a civil action in the Supreme Court, because the enormous Expense of such a process would deter many from prosecuting such offenders and thus allow them to escape with impunity.

I have advised my Friend to get the damages done to his Buggy repaired, and sue the Proprietor of the Coach, and his Coachman for the amount of the Bill which he has to pay, but what satisfaction is he to derive from the conduct of the Coachman. I hope that the attention of those whose province it is to make local laws which regulate the proceedings will be complete, by adding Provisos which are wanting to enable the Magistrates to afford redress in such cases.

I remain
Sir, Yours,
A LOY

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

In a former number of John Bull we presented to our readers the general results of the action between the Persian and Turkish Armies on the 3d of Aug.

gerous. We are now enabled to give some further particulars though as they rest entirely on the Persian authorities they must be received with some caution. It appears that the Turkish Army had been engaged in the siege of the Persian Fort of Tufcah Kellah, and that the Garrison had urged the Prince Royal to hasten to their succour as they were reduced to extremities, and the Turks were pushing the siege with vigour. The Prince, having effected a junction with a force that had been previously sent in advance under a Chief named Hussein Khan, hastened to the relief of the Fort—On his advance the Turkish covering Army moved out and occupied an advantageous position, occupying every eminence and post of advantage which the Country afforded, and there awaited the approach of their opponents.—The Persian Army was formed into three divisions, the right commanded by Hussein Khan, the left by Ameer Khan, and the center by the Prince Royal in person. Hussein Khan was ordered to attack the heights on the left of the Turkish position; His advance was checked by the repeated charges of the Turkish Cavalry, and he would have probably been compelled to return if he had not been aided by timely reinforcements. The heights being at length gained, and the center division moving forward at the same time, the Turkish Army does not appear to have made much resistance. The Turkish General Mahomed Pasha is said to have repeatedly charged the Persian Army at the head of his Cavalry with the greatest intrepidity and resolution; but the precision with which the Persian Artillery was served, checked the ardour of his Troops, and obliged him to retire from the Field. The Turks were disappointed in the result which was taken, together with the loss of the Persian Army is said to be considerable, including some persons of rank. The Prince Royal advanced towards the Turkish Camp, and a general having broke out in his Camp, he attributed to the Turks, excited great consternation among the Gentlemen. It was determined on, and by the 13th satisfied with success, were withdrawn within the district of circle his Coachman, 2000 men were supposed to have died of the fatal malady including several Chiefs of the Gentlemen the good that negotiations had been commenced after the Buggy thought not improbable that they would guard him.

In the case of Kazim Mokaam of Persia occasioned by the Magis mentioned, and is regarded as a public one rupee.

loss, from the character he bore for firmness and integrity. It is supposed he will be succeeded by his Son, of whom report does not speak so favorably.

The King of Persia had marched from Sultanah towards Kermanshah, with what precise views is not known, though nothing less than the conquest of Bagdad is assigned as the motive by the Persian politicians.

Confident expectations were entertained among the best informed at Constantinople at the end of July last, of an early termination of the discussions between the Porte and Russia to the satisfaction of both parties.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

DECEMBER,

- 21. Brig *Sarah*, D. Sterling, commander, from Rangoon 6th December.
- Brig *Nimrod*, P. Gordon, commander, from Port Jackson 19th August, Batavia 16th October and Padang the 8th November.
- 26. Ship *Liverpool*, J. Green commander, from the Mauritius, via Madras, having left Ceylon 18th Nov.
- 27. Ship *Eugenia*, A. Hogg, commander, from China.
- 28. Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, C. J. Anderson, commander, from Amboyna the 15th June.
- 29. Ship *Minerva*, J. Bell, commander, from Port Jackson 5th October.

OFF CALCUTTA.

- 21. Brig *Rangoon Packet*—25. *Eyzel Currin*—27. Brig *Sarah*,—28. *Two Catharines*, (A.)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

- 21. *Lotus*, Doveton, for London.
- *Agincourt*, Mahon, for London, via Bencoolen.
- *Carron*, McCarthey, for Bombay.
- *Hydery*, Humble, for the Persian Gulph.
- 22. *Calcutta*, Stoyan, for Liverpool.
- 26. *Matilda*, Marchant, for Bourbon.
- *Governor Phillips*, T. L. Maingy, for New South Wales.
- *Restance*, Charles Fox, for Madagascar.
- *Nelly*, J. T. Lintner, for Madras.
- 27. *Minatrell*, W. Barnes for London.
- 28. *James Drummond*, George Hise, for Banca.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGRS.

PER SHIP *EUGENIA*.—From *Macao*, Mr. J. Russell. Country Service.—From *Sincauore*, Capt. P. P. Moigan, N. I. and Alex. Robertson, Esq.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP *WILLIAM MONEY*, for London—Mrs. A. Loring, Mrs. Smult, Mrs. Morrieson, Mrs. Inglis, and Mrs. A. Dick.—Miss Stowers, and Miss Jackson.—F. Townsend, Esq. H. C. C. Service, H. Daves, Esq. do.—Col. Agnew, H. C. Service, Lieut. E. Heiring, do. Lieut. V. Carey

do. Lieut. Carey, do. Lieut. J. Tomlinson. do. Ensign J. Roxborough. do.—Abraham Dear, Esq. Merchant—Miss Ann Christian.—Children, Misses Margaret Maxwell; Ann Brooke, Inglis, and Walters.—Masters James S. Morrieson, Edward Maxwell, John Brooke, Loring, Pat'on, Dick, Smoult, Inglis, and Walters,—servant. Mrs. Brown.—*For the Cape*, H. Walters, Esq. H. C. C. Service.

PER SHIP *MAITLAND*, *for the Eastward*—Mrs. Kensey, and two Children, and Mrs. Wallace.

PER *LA PENELOPE*, *for France*.—Mr. Francois Ravier, Mr. Charles Ravier, Mademoiselle Ravier, Monsr. Brostrom, Monsr. Rambaud, Mr. Roussac, junior, Monsr. Marcaud, and Monsr. Thomassell.

PER SHIP *MOIRA*, *for Madras and England*.—Mrs. Portbury, Mrs. Smith,—Capt. Portbury, Mr. W. Patullo,—Misses Eliza Smith, Caroline MacKenzie, and Charlotte R. Whittle,—Masters Henry Smith, Samuel B. Faddy, Francis S. Achme, Charles W. Mackenzie, Arthur Kempland, Rivers, East, and three servants.

PER SHIP *MINSTRELL*, *for London*.—Mrs. C. Stevenson and Child,—Miss Maria Susan McCracken,—Lieut. Cecil, Madras Invalid Establishment.

REMARKS:

The Agent for despatching the H. C. ship *Prince Regent*, Capt. J. Innes; left town on the 23d instant, with the Packets of that ship.

An extra Bankshall report of the 24th instant, states that the *Perseverance*, Capt. Carter, was burnt off Turmaon, in consequence of having been struck by lightning—ship's company saved, and Capt. Carter coming in the St. Antonio, Capt. Spures, from Padang.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Nova Destina, (P.)—*Wanderer*, (A.)—*Mary* schooner,—*Thalia*,—*Pascoa*,—*Aguincourt*,—*Almorak*,—*Clyde*,—*Udury*, and *Herald*, (A).

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 27. Ship *Waterloo*, (free trader,) G. C. P. Living, from London 15th July.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Canibg, Miss Clarke, Miss M. Clarke, Miss Bucke, Miss Hill.—Asst. Surg. Mr. Millwood,—Mr. Bradbury.—Mr. Armstrong, H. C. Marine,—Waiters Mr. Graham, and Mr. Warden, Mr. Hullock, Free Mariner.

Henry, Commander Plasseard, from Bordeaux.—Morgant,—Miss Morgan,—Mr. Furrong,—Lieut. Regt.—ol. Colley, H. M. 16th Regt.

J. F. Brewer, from Mauritius 25th Oct. Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Bancaot.

S. Pike, from Madras.—*Passengers*: W. Shiffela, M. 89th Regt.—Lieut. M. Neal, 25th Regt. N. I. 69th Regt.—M. Mossard,—Mrs. Seaton, and Miss

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 27. French ship *Virginie*, Louis Moniter de Marsdine, to Mauritius.

28. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, John Hill, to Persian Gulph.—*Passengers*: Capt. Sollicieux, Capt. Hunter, H. C. L. Cavalry.

30. Ship *Glenelg*, H. R. Weddell, to Bassadore.

Dec. 1. Ship *Combrian*, John Clarkson, to London.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Woodhouse, Mrs. Shubrick, Mrs. Imlack.—Mr. Ravaushaw, Mr. E. Elliott, Lieut. Agar, Mr. Rowlins—Miss Anderson, Miss Price.—Masters Woodhouse, Shubrick, Shubrick, Imlack, Imlack, Grant,—Lieut. Robeson, 4th Dragoons.

Do. Ship *Kusrovie*, J. A. Edwina, to Bassadore.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS⁹³ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER. H.
a-**MARRIAGES.****OCTOBER.**

19 At Bombay, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend George Martin, Crawford McLeod, Esq. to Miss Eliza Frances Campbell.

25. At Chinsurah, by the Rev. Fr. Louis da Santa Rita, Mr. Robert Han, to Miss Mary D'Silva of Bombay.

At Arcot, by the Reverend Mr. Smyth, Capt. B. M'Master, of the 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment of N. I. to Miss Mary Letitia Munbee.

NOVEMBER.

8 At Bombay, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, D. C. Bell, Esq. Superintendent of Vaccination, Konkani Division, to Miss Smytitan.

11. At Bombay, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, I. H. Farquharson, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Paulina Jane Priendergast, second daughter of G. L. Priendergast, Esq. Member of Council.

20. At Monghier, Mr. T. N. Flashman, to Miss M. A. Wilson.

27. Mr. J. J. Fleury, to Miss N. Paul.

28 At Jungypore, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, John Wilfrid Bateman, Esq. to Miss L. Birch.

30. Mr. J. Andrews, to Miss Caroline Cantopher, daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Cantopher.

Mr. John Lewis de Abreu, to Miss Barbara Maria Lisman.

At Patna, Mr. Joseph D'Costa, junior, Deputy Register in the Office of the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces, to Miss Frances Hurd, daughter of the late Robert Hurd, Esq. of Dinapore.

At St. Mary's Church, in Fort St. George, (Madras,) by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Captain R. Bower, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Sophia Hester Shaw, youngest daughter of the late J. Shaw, Esq. of Bengal.

DECEMBER.

2. At Mhow, in Malwa, at the house of Lient. Col. Fagan, Lieut. Henry Garstin, of the 6th Cavalry, to Miss Mary Kennedy.

6. At Madras, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, A. Crawley, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, to Helen Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles Maxtone, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

9. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. J. Wall, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Hen Hall, Esq. of Carlisle, Coun of Cumberland.

10 At St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend D. Corrie, John Andrew, Esq. of Malda to Miss Charlotte Catherin Shepherd.

12 At Malda, by the Rev William Eales, at the house of W. A. Pringle, Esq. C. B. Berney, Esq. of the H.

vil Service, to Miss Charlotte Dawney.

18 At St. John's Cathedral, the Revd. D. Corrie, Mr. Charles Jedwin, to Miss Sarah Anne Gash, daughter of the late John Gash, Esq. Indigo Planter.

15 At the Cathedral, Mr. William Henry Kerry, to Miss Catherine MacLean.

16 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, John Gash, Esq. of the H. O. Civil Service, to Miss Eliza M. Do-

20. At St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend J. Parson Captain William Kennedy, Assistant Military Auditor General, to Charlotte, second Daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B.

21. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Capt. J. E. Conway, of the Hon'ble Company's Bengal Army, to Mrs. Bertram, relict of the late Capt. A. M. Bertram, of the Madras Establishment.

BIRTHS.

OCTOBER.

25. At Baroda, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Kempt, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, of a son.

29. At Arcot, the lady of Major General Sowell, of a daughter.

30. The lady of the Reverend T. Robinson, Poonah, of a son.

17 At Saugor, the lady of Ensign Ripley, European Regiment, of a still-born daughter.

— At Diggali Farm, Mrs. Archer Wilson, of a daughter.

— At Chicacole, the lady of Lieutenant S. W. Cleveland, Quarter Master and Paymaster 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, of a son.

18 At Nagpore, the lady of Captain Wilson, H. M. 38th Foot, of a daughter.

20 At Jeypoor, the lady of Captain Josiah Stewart, of a son.

21 At Chowke, near Malwan, the lady of Captain Gray, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

22 At Bellary, the lady of Lieutenant Ross, Superintending Engineer in the Ceded Districts, of a daughter.

— At the Hyderabad Residency, the wife of Mr. Richard Long, Assistant Surveyor, of a son.

23 At Koorunta Dee, near Buka, the Lady of Capt. John Hunter, of a daughter.

25 At Dindigul, the Lady

6 At Bombay, the Lady of Lieutenant Thomas Lighton, Brigade Major H. C. F. of a daughter.

9 At Bombay, the lady of W. R. Morgan, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a daughter.

11 At Mynpoorie, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

12 At Colombo, the lady of Captain Hilton, His Majesty's 1st Regiment, of a daughter.

of Thomas Keys, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a son,

27 The lady of H. Tyler, Esq. of a daughter.

28 At Poona, the lady of Ensign and Adjutant MacCarthy, of a daughter

— At Shahjhanpore, the lady of G. Maiwaring, Esq. of a daughter.

— At Monghyr, the lady of Captain Page, of a son.

— At Arcot, the lady of G. Baillie, Esq. of a daughter.

29 The lady of H. P. Russell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son

30 The Lady of W. Fleming Dick, Esq. of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Captain Newton Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the Lady of J. O'B Tandy, Esq. of a son.

At Bhoopalpoor, the Lady of Captain Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d Batt. 30th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

DECEMBER.

1. At Agra, the Lady of N. Wright Esq. of a daughter.

2. At Bangalore, the lady of Captain Godfrey, Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

4. At Madras, the wife of Mr. W. W. Bready, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

5. At Madras, the lady of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey, of a daughter.

6 The lady of Lient. C. H. Penros, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

— At Serampore, Mrs. Samuel Chill, junior, of a son.

— At Puneah, Mrs. G. Shillinford, of a son.

8 At Jessore, Mrs. G. H. B. Gonzalves, of a son.

— The Lady of Lient. J. A. Scalch, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, of a son.

10 Mrs. J. Brown, of a daughter.

12 At Howrah, the lady of Doctor Stewart, Surgeon of that Station, of a daughter.

13 Mrs. C. F. Davies, of a son.

14 the Lady of the Honble. Charles R. Lindsay, of a daughter,

15 The Lady of Captain J. N. Jackson, of a daughter.

17 At Serampore, Mrs. Cashman of a son.

18. At Purneah, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, Commanding at that Station, of a daughter.

21. At his residence in Chowringhee, the lady of John Hadley D'Oyly, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Son.

Mrs. William Hawsigan, of a daughter.

21. At Howrah Mrs. R. Baines, of a son.

27 At Chandernagore, the lady of Julien Liotard, junior, Esq. of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

SEPTEMBER.

25. In Beencoolen road, on board the LAYTON, William Mack, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, whose talents, acquirements, and dispositions rendered him a distinguished ornament to the service to which he belonged. Heless which the cause of

Science in India sustaining by this lamented event, cannot easily be supplied.

OCTOBER.

10 At his House in Cundoo, Chitty Street, Black Town, (Madras) of the Spasmodic Cholera, aged 50 years, Adam Tate Gibbons, Esq. Merchant, deeply lamented by his wife

and family, and numerous circle of friends. Mr. Gibbons was highly respected and admired in his private character for sensibility, benevolence, and honour.

31 In Camp Dacca, Cornet Richard Clay, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, a very promising young Officer, whose premature death is most sincerely regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

— Of a fever, Master Robert Gregory, aged 4 years, 10 months, and 28 days, son of Mr. P. Gregory.— On the 24th of November, the infant daughter of Mr. P. Gregory, aged 2 months and 4 days.— On the 25th of November, Master Elijah Edward Cullen Gregory, aged 6 years, and 6 months, and 13 days;— son of Mr. P. Gregory.

NOVEMBER

6 At Black Town, Mr. A. Lafontaine, aged 31 years, of a consumption, leaving behind him an infant Child, without Father, and a helpless Sister, to deplore their irreparable loss.

7 At Penang, the Reverend Father Miguel Pedro Rectenwald, Vicar of the Catholic Church, N. S. de Assumpcao, of George Town, born in Trevery, in Germany, aged 67 years. The meekness, humble demeanor and unaffected piety of this truly good man, were so conspicuous, that they need no comment; and the assiduous devotion, and fatherly anxiety and attention for the salvation of his Flock, amongst whom he had resided for 34 years, will long be remembered with the most heartfelt gratitude. His loss to the Catholic community is most deeply and sincerely lamented.

8 At the same place, Lieutenant W. K. Sandon, of the Bombay Marine, aged 19,— a promising youth and esteemed by his brother Officers.

12 At Sholapore, Captain T. Hall of His Majesty's 67th Regiment.

13 Same place, Quarter Master Cromley of His Majesty's 67th Regiment.

17 At Penang, Captain Richard Machell, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment.

— At Chazeepore, Lieutenant James Hastings Toome, of the 6th Cavalry, and 2d in command of Gardner's Horse.

26 Mr. Charles Mathews, Purser of the Honorable Company's Ship Warren Hastings, aged 26 years.

— Mrs. E. Clarke, aged 27 years, 11 months, and 2 days.

27 At Meerut, Lieutenant John Gilbert Barnard, of the H. C. Regt. of Horse Artillery.

29 At Chunar, Ensign Daniel Campbell, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

DECEMBER.

1 At Calcutta, cut off at the early age of 23 years and 5 months, of bilious fever, Mr. James Scratchley, late an Assistant in the India Gazette Press. He has left a widow and an infant Child totally destitute, to deplore their irreparable loss.

4 At the Residence of William Patrick, Esq. John Taylor, Esq. aged 32 years.

8 At Fort William, of the Cholera Morbus, Lieutenant William Keown, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, aged 30 years, much regretted by his brother Officers.

10 Mrs. Elizabeth Clara Dunsterville, relict of the late Captain Elias Vivian Dunsterville, of the Bengal Army.

FOR .

13 At his Residence in :
Serampore, in Entaly, Sam
Nicholls, Esq. aged 51 yea
9 months and 26 days.

14 After a few hours illne
from an attack of Cholera
David Turnbull, Esq. late
Mirzapore, in the 54th year o
his age ;—an awful and affect-
ing lesson being thus again af-
forded of the uncertainty of
life in addition to the various
other instances of sudden mor-
tality that have occurred from
the same appalling disease.

Mr. Turnbull's celebrity as
an eminent mercantile man
extended not only over India,
but it may with truth be said,
the whole world. In the cir-
cle of private friendship the
many who enjoyed his person-
al acquaintance will long che-
rish the remembrance of his
urbane and unoffending man-
ners and disposition, and num-
bers in reading this notice will
mix with their regrets the

dis-
tem-
this is
the comm-
ric, would of neces-
and unworthy of its o
the grief and affliction w,
which her early loss has over-
whelmed a large circle of re-
latives and friends, will best
evince the high estimation in
which she was held, and the
irreparable nature of the be-
reavement, which her nearer
connexions have to sustain
and to deplore.

JOURNAL,
 F VALUE OF GO
 SECURITIES.

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5, 1822.					
.....	24	0	a	24	8
on Remittable.....	15	8	a	16	0
Thursday, Dec 19 1822					
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Non-Remittable.....	15	0	a	15	8
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